Administration report
Bombay Press
1921-22.

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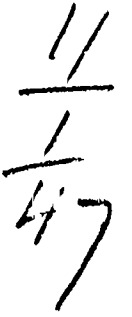

BOMBAY 1921-22

A REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESIDENCY :: :: ::

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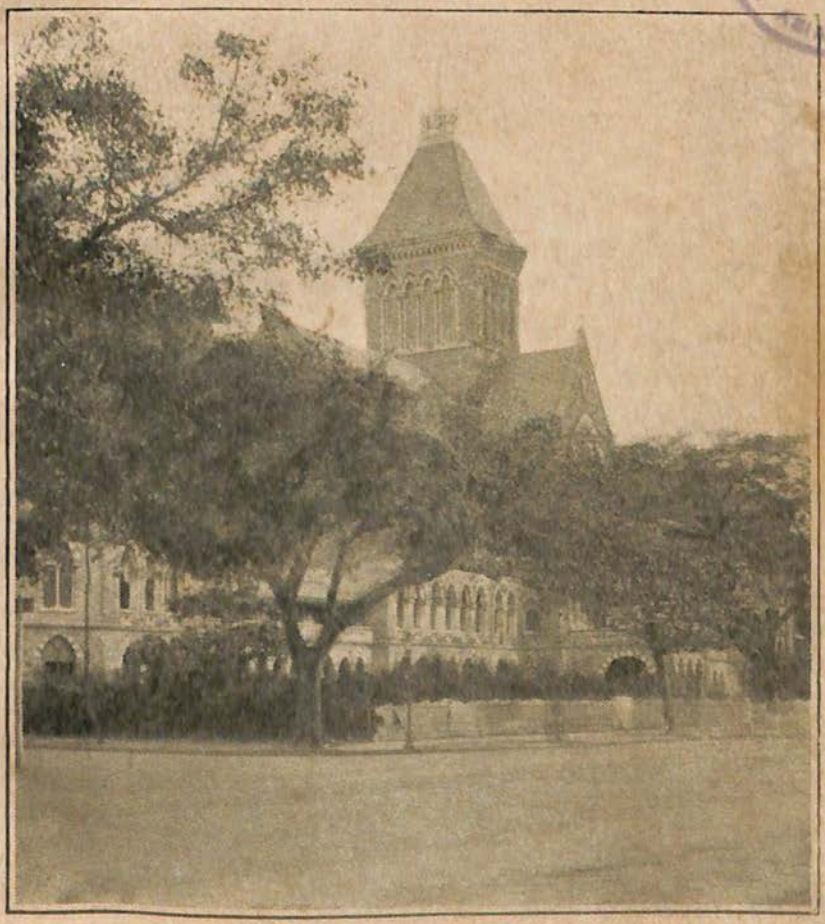
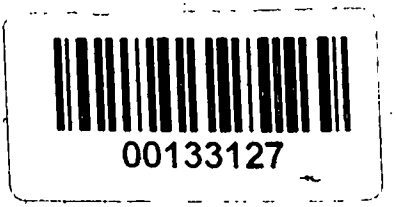


THE SECRETARIAT BUILDING
Administrative Offices of the Government of Bombay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INTRODUCTION

This year's Administration Report, which deals primarily with the period April 1st 1921, to March 31st, 1922, has been produced in a new form. It has been printed with special type in a handier size and contains more matter than last year. The price has been reduced from Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. For convenience of reference the map has been placed at the end of the book in such a way that when opened out the whole of it is visible to the reader. In addition to a full table of contents at the beginning of the book an index will be found at the end, together with appendices giving a list of reserved and transferred subjects, the personnel of Government and a list of the reports, etc., from which the book is compiled.

The Report is divided into three parts :—For the past 50 years every tenth year there have appeared in former Administration Reports special articles known as Red Letter Chapters. This year these chapters have been incorporated into one section and called Part III. They form an interesting and valuable summary of the historical, geographical and administrative history of the Presidency, brought up to date, together with a detailed description of the various departments of Government and the nature of the work they do.

Part II deals more particularly with the work and events of the year under review which are summarised in Part I.

The photographs will, it is hoped, be found of special interest and for the first time diagrams have been inserted in Chapter X in order to show graphically certain aspects of the Presidency's finances.

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[Photo— The Prince of Wales landing at the Gateway of India, November 17, 1921. *Times of India.*]

BOMBAY, 1921-22

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

IN the following pages some account is given of the administration of Government, a vast and complicated machine with many parts upon whose strength and efficiency depends the smooth working of the whole. This machine has been built up by years of patient labour for one simple purpose—good government—which means the safeguarding of the life and property, the health and happiness of the people of the Presidency in so far as it is within the power of any Government so to do. In all civilised countries the machinery of Government continues to function irrespective of political controversies or constitutional changes. These may affect the control of the machine but the machine itself goes on, for it is recognised that to stop it would but lead to disaster and distress. The administration in its essentials is outside the arena of political struggles. The year 1921-22—in the Bombay Presidency as in the rest of India—was, however, marked by a complete negation of this elementary political truth and an attempt by direct action to wreck the whole machinery of Government. A campaign was started, not to obtain control of the machinery of Government by constitutional methods, but to break it to pieces with a vague notion of reconstructing out of the wreckage some other apparatus, the nature of which was not and never has been defined or explained. The campaign failed but the administration reports of the departments of Government for this period bear witness to the fierceness of the attack and its effect upon the wellbeing of the community.

The attack of the Non-Cooperation party fell with particular force on this Presidency. Mr. Gandhi, the leader and virtual dictator of the movement, had his headquarters in Ahmedabad. Half the funds for carrying on the campaign were subscribed in the Presidency. The most influential of the party newspapers were to be found in Bombay. Moreover, although outside Sind the Mahomedan population of the Presidency is comparatively small, the headquarters of the Khilafat organisation for the whole of India was fixed in Bombay City.

The Nagpur Congress of Christmas 1920 had recommended the intensification of the campaign for the boycott of schools and colleges, but the effect of this in the Presidency was very small. A certain number of students left the colleges in the first flush of their enthusiasm but most of them soon returned and the opening of the year under review—1st April 1921—found the educational situation practically normal. Before the end of the month, however, there was an outbreak of violence that caused loss of life and much damage to property.

The Nagpur Congress, while emphasizing the non-violent character of its programme had recommended the formation of bands of volunteers for "National Service," a term that admitted of many interpretations according to the feelings and inclinations of the local followers of the movement. Bands of volunteers were accordingly formed in various parts of the Presidency. Government had no objection to the formation of such bodies so long as they confined themselves to social service, the keeping of order at public meetings, etc., but it soon became apparent that many of these volunteers were by no means content with mild activities of this kind. They began to organise themselves into parties armed with *lathies* and thick sticks and to assume an aggressive and truculent attitude towards their political opponents. At Malegaon in the Nasik district there was a large and excitable Moslem population whose religious feelings had been worked upon by Khilafat orators and the District Magistrate found it necessary

to issue an order prohibiting the carrying of sticks by the Khilafat volunteers. The order was disobeyed and the sentence and conviction of those concerned was the prelude to a serious riot on the 25th of April. The rioters attacked a house in which a sub-inspector and a constable had taken refuge, murdered the two police officers, burnt down the house and adjoining property including a Hindu temple and did other damage to the extent of about 5 lakhs of rupees. Reinforcements were at once sent to the town and by the following evening quiet was restored. A number of arrests were made and as a result of the trial that took place subsequently four men were sentenced to death and sixty-two to various terms of imprisonment.

The outbreak at Malegaon, although it showed how little effect the preaching of non-violence could have when it was accompanied by speeches and propaganda of the most inflammatory character, caused no modification of the Congress Party's programme. The long delay in the settlement of the Near Eastern question, the break-down in the negotiations for the revision of the Treaty of Sevres and the initial successes of the Greeks in the campaign in Anatolia had had an irritating effect upon Mussulman opinion and the belief was carefully fostered by Khilafat speakers touring all over the Presidency that the British Government were determined to destroy Islam and were using the Greeks as a weapon to smash the Angora Government, the great protagonists of the Mussulman world. In July the All-India Khilafat Conference, held at Karachi, after a series of violent speeches called upon Mussulmans in the Army to leave a service which was " religiously unlawful " and reiterated the determination of the Khilafatists to set up a Republic " if the British Government were to take any military measures against the Angora Government directly or indirectly, openly or secretly," a loosely worded and vague condition which would have permitted action of the most drastic nature to be taken upon the flimsiest pretext. Up to this date the Government of Bombay had allowed the fullest expression to be given to the programme of Non-

Co-operation. It had watched, but not interfered with, the desperate efforts that had been made to empty its schools and its law courts. It had tolerated a campaign of great intensity, backed with fatwas and religious pronouncements, to seduce the police from their allegiance—a campaign that utterly failed. But it was determined that no genuine political movement, no campaign of social reform should be unnecessarily interfered with, nor any check put upon the free expression of national aspirations or the ventilation of grievances.

The policy of Government, in a word, had been patience and toleration. His Excellency the Governor in a speech at Belgaum early in August had, however, clearly indicated that this policy was conditional upon the campaign being kept within legitimate bounds. "We are fully willing to-day to make allowances for the impatience of eagerness and for errors of indiscretion," he said. "But let it be clearly understood and always remembered that the first duty of Government is to maintain law and order, and that that duty will be rigidly carried out. The ordinary law of this country was framed for the benefit of the country and for the liberty, but not the license of the individual, and infringements of it will be arraigned and punished, wherever they occur. We should be failing in our duty to you and to everyone of your countrymen, no matter what his political creed, if, by allowing offences against the law to go unpunished, we allowed to grow the fatal seed of indiscipline and contempt for legality, which is already sown in this country and which, if fostered, will lead to chaos and anarchy. I hope there will be no mistake about this, and that all those who care for liberty and ordered progress will range themselves on the side of proper authority."

Some of the speeches made at the Karachi Congress, however, went far beyond the limits of legitimate political controversy and Government had no alternative but to take proceedings. Mahomed Ali, Moulvi Hussain Ahmad, Dr. Kitchlew, Ghulam Mujadid, Nisar Ahmad and Shaukat Ali

were prosecuted in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Karachi, convicted under Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced each to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. This was on the 1st November.

Meanwhile the Working Committee of the Congress had identified itself with the resolution passed at the Khilafat Congress at Karachi and Mr. Gandhi had issued a manifesto to the same effect in which he denounced Government Service, civil or military as " contrary to national dignity " and referred to the use of the police and military " for repressing national aspirations." The programme outlined by the leader of the movement and the Working Committee which he completely dominated was capable of fulfilment only if there were wholesale desertions from the ranks of the police and the army and whole-hearted Civil Disobedience by the mass of the people. Steps were taken to pave the way for both of these events, the necessity for non-violence being again emphasized. The direction, however, in which the activities of the Congress were particularly directed was the spread of " Swadeshi," which was placarded as synonymous with Swaraj and certain to lead to the attainment of the latter before the end of the year. The campaign was pushed with great energy, meetings were held at which there were spectacular bonfires of foreign cloth and dramatic discarding of foreign clothes by enthusiastic converts. The programme included the collection of a crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, a crore of members for Congress and twenty lakhs of spinning wheels in daily use. The crore of rupees was declared to have been raised before August 1st, thanks to large contributions from the Bombay Presidency.

The dual objects of enforcing abstention from alcohol by direct coercion and of embarrassing Government by diminishing its revenues were sought to be attained by the picketing of liquor shops, which led to a number of prosecutions for trespass and assault. In Dharwar the campaign had more serious results. On 1st July two picketers were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for robbery. A large crowd escorted

the prisoners to jail and stoned the house of the liquor contractor. In the evening customers going to the liquor shop in the market were molested and stoned. A small party of police was also stoned and had to seek refuge in the shop. Three attempts were made to set fire to it and after the rioters had been warned to disperse the police were compelled to open fire, causing three deaths and wounding a number of others. Twenty-three rioters were subsequently sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Court.

In Bombay City Mr. Gandhi on the 12th July had an interview with the liquor-shop keepers and picketing was suspended to give the licensees an opportunity voluntarily to close their shops. He warned the contractors that if nothing was done there would be great trouble and that when picketing was resumed it would be taken up seriously, for the picketers would welcome imprisonment and even being shot at, rather than give up their task. He added that he felt that the shops must be closed even if there were rivers of blood by reason of the picketers not stopping at the Government's bidding. Nothing came of this meeting and picketing was partially resumed on the 20th August.

Preparations for Civil Disobedience were moving slowly as the conditions precedent to the adoption of this item in the programme of the party required careful consideration. The extreme section of the Congress was urging that the campaign should be started at once, the method to be adopted to depend on whatever seemed best suited to the exigencies of the moment. The leaders of the movement were more cautious but, after a long and heated discussion, the All-India Congress Committee decided that every province could undertake Civil Disobedience on its own responsibility, provided that the whole programme of Non-Cooperation, including full "Swadeshi," was accepted and practised. Mr. Gandhi himself defined Civil Disobedience as "Civil Revolution" which wherever practised would mean the end of Government authority and the open defiance of its laws. He advised various provinces to wait before launching the campaign to

see what he did in his own district of Gujarat, where he hoped to start the movement in Bardoli taluka.

But the Civil Disobedience campaign never started. Before the date fixed for its inauguration events had taken place in Bombay which demonstrated how true were the warnings that had been uttered by members of the Government and all Moderate leaders in the Bombay Presidency, that deliberate flouting of certain laws must lead to contempt for all laws and that the effect of Civil Disobedience must be disaster and bloodshed.

Ever since the news had been received in India that the Prince of Wales would visit this country in the cold weather, Mr. Gandhi had preached a boycott of the visit. This had been taken up by the Extremist Press and as the time for the arrival of the Prince drew near the campaign developed in intensity. Posters and pamphlets, leading articles, correspondence and advertisements in the newspapers, meetings and addresses of protest, and all the vast machinery of the Congress propaganda organization was directed to this end. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on October 7 resolved to organise " a complete *hartal* " and to bring about " by all possible means " a boycott of the visit.

Simultaneously with the thunder of the guns that on the morning of November 17, announced the arrival of the Prince in India, the effects of this propaganda became apparent for the rank and file of the movement were putting their own interpretation on the words "by all possible means". About 8 a.m. trams were stopped on the Ripon Road and by 9-30 a. m. these attacks on trams had spread south as far as Bhendi Bazar. At 10 o'clock, the time of the landing of the Prince, some Boy Scouts were held up near the J. J. Hospital and a sub-inspector and 4 constables who went to their assistance were assaulted and injured by a violent crowd, which then attacked the Nagpada police station. The boycott campaign had failed. The hartal was far from complete and the more unruly elements of the Non-Cooperation Party proceeded to vent their disappointment on inoffensive spectators making

their way northwards from the processional route, while the bad characters of the City hastened to take advantage of the disorder and the fact that many police were on duty away from their usual stations. By the afternoon of the 17th the City had got out of control and military aid was requisitioned. Mr. Gandhi and the other members of the All-India Congress Committee who were present in Bombay endeavoured to restrain the violence of the mob but without success. The excited mobs would listen to nobody. Rioting continued on the 18th, 19th and 20th, but by the evening of that day the constant vigilance of the police and military and the effectiveness of the patrol system and standing pickets had taken effect, all serious disturbances had ceased and the leaders of the various communities were able next day to move about freely and persuade the small bands of partisans who were still about to disperse. Two Europeans, one American and two Parsis were killed by rioters, and three Europeans and an unknown number of Parsis injured. The police casualties were 83 wounded and detained in hospital. Among the rioters 53 were killed and 300 wounded and detained in hospital. Not all the deaths from gunshot wounds were due to the police or military, as several dead and wounded men were found in localities where the authorities had not opened fire. Three tramcars were burnt and 157 damaged. Four liquor shops were burnt down and 135 were reported to have been looted or damaged.

In the course of the Press Note dealing with the riots it was stated "Government would be unwilling to believe, unless they have more definite evidence than has yet been elicited, that riot, arson and bloodshed formed any part of a premeditated design. The responsibility for these tragic events lies clearly on those who, in preaching a policy of Non-Co-operation with Government and their officers organised and encouraged a propaganda which, addressed to ignorant and emotional audiences, was calculated to have these results."

"Government are determined with all the powers at their command to maintain law and order as the essential

conditions of peace and progress, to protect the life, property and liberty of law abiding people, and any offence against the public peace will be dealt with severely. In this task they are entitled to, and confidently expect, the active as well as the moral support of all patriotic and public spirited citizens."

The Bombay riots for the time being gave a distinct set-back to the Civil Disobedience movement. Mr. Gandhi had seen for himself. In a statement issued to the Press on the evening of the 18th November he expressed himself very freely and frankly with regard to the conduct of his followers, " the hope of reviving Mass Civil Disobedience has once more been dashed, in my opinion, to pieces," he said. " The atmosphere for Mass Civil Disobedience is absent. Neither Bardoli nor Bombay can be treated as separate unconnected units. They are parts of one great individual whole. It was possible to isolate Malabar. It was possible to disregard Malegaon. But it is not possible to ignore Bombay..... Nor can I shirk my own personal responsibility. I am more instrumental than any other in bringing into being the spirit of revolt. I find myself not fully capable of controlling and disciplining that spirit." Next day in another manifesto he said: " The Swaraj that I have witnessed during the last two days has stunk in my nostrils—the non-violence of the non-co-operators has been worse than the violence of the co-operators."

These frank manifestos seriously perturbed the more extreme of the Non-Co-operation leaders, who were by no means convinced of the necessity for stopping their campaign and within a few weeks the National Congress, at its annual meeting at Ahmedabad, once more passed a resolution in favour of Civil Disobedience and Mr. Gandhi again considered the question of starting the campaign in the taluka of Bardoli.

In other parts of India the political situation had compelled certain local Governments to take action under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act and there were a large number of arrests. The putting into force of these Acts and the large

number of arrests which inevitably followed caused great perturbation to Moderate opinion and efforts were made to bring about a meeting between the Government of India and all political parties. A conference with this object, attended by Mr. Gandhi, was held in Bombay in the middle of January, but nothing came of it. On 31st January the Working Committee of the Congress sanctioned an application from the Congress officials in the Bardoli taluka to commence Civil Disobedience under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhai J. Patel. The tragedy of Chauri-Chaura, where 13 policemen were murdered by a crowd that included many national volunteers, again completely changed the situation and a hastily convened meeting of the Working Committee of Congress called off Civil Disobedience at Bardoli and elsewhere and resolved that the activities of the Congress organisation should be confined to obtaining a crore of members, popularising the spinning wheel, organising national schools, temperance, collection of funds and social service. These proposals, however, were not accepted in their entirety by the All-India Congress Committee, who resolved that individual Civil Disobedience was permissible under certain conditions. Mr. Gandhi accordingly prepared to return to Bardoli to direct the campaign. But before he could take the field he was arrested.

Mr. Gandhi was tried in the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad on March 18th, eight days after his arrest. He was charged, together with Mr. Banker, the printer of "Young India," under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of certain articles printed in that paper. Both pleaded guilty. Mr. Gandhi was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, Mr. Banker to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or six months' imprisonment in default.

The arrest and conviction of Mr. Gandhi passed off without disorder anywhere in the Presidency and the close of the year under review—March 31st, 1922—saw a distinct improvement in the political situation.

Finance.—The Government of India Act made far-reaching changes in the financial system of the Provinces. From being merely agents for the Government of India in the collection of revenue a share of which was given to them for carrying on the administration of the Province under the control of the Central Government, the Provinces became principals in the collection of certain heads of Revenue, *e.g.*, Land Revenue and Excise, the whole of which was allotted to them for the administration of the numerous subjects which were placed under their absolute control. At the same time they lost their share of revenue from other sources, *e.g.*, income tax. The effect upon the Bombay Presidency of this financial redistribution is explained in Part 2, but the position may be fairly summarised by saying that the Government of Bombay found itself charged with the administration of all those subjects which affect the moral and material progress of the people and which from their very nature make increasing demands upon the public purse, *e.g.*, education, public health and irrigation, while the sources of Revenue from which these subjects were to be financed were not capable of expansion to anything like the extent required.

The Budget for the year under review was the first to be framed under the new conditions and it had to be presented to the first sitting of the Legislative Council elected under a popular franchise. It would have been hardly fair to require this new body to raise taxation to prevent a deficit Budget, and Government therefore drew upon its balances to the extent of 213 lakhs. The Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1921-22 in round figures were, as estimated at the time the 1922-23 budget was presented to the Legislative Council, as follows :

Opening Balance ..	300	lakhs
Receipts ..	1,348	,,
Expenditure ..	1,561	,,
Deficit on the year's working.	213	,,
Closing balance ..	87	,,

The position disclosed by these figures was due not to unwarranted or excessive expenditure, but to diminution of

revenue, which is derived principally from Land Revenue, Stamps and Excise. In the year under review Excise produced 331 lakhs instead of the 424 lakhs expected, but the reduction on account of decline in consumption was only 53 lakhs, the other 40 lakhs being accounted for by the fact that, although due in the current year, it was paid in March and was therefore credited to 1920-1921. Land Revenue brought in 479 lakhs. The revenue from stamps fell from 190 lakhs to 163 lakhs. Unforeseen expenditure amounted to half a crore and included 23 lakhs additional expenditure on famine, 10 lakhs for the Royal Visit and 12 lakhs extra police expenditure necessitated by unrest in the Presidency.

Whereas in 1920 Bombay had a balance of 5 crores, the balance at the end of the financial year 1921-22 was only 87 lakhs. Deficits have taken the place of surpluses. The reasons for this unfortunate financial position were given by the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence when he introduced the budget for 1922-23. The Finance Member said :

" The primary reason is the fall in the value of the rupee. When the rupee is worth only eight annas, everything we buy must be doubled in price..... Every building we put up, every bridge we construct costs twice as much as before. We have increased the salaries of all Government servants. In the lowest ranks we have doubled the pay and allowances ; in certain cases where the pay formerly given was admittedly too low we have more than doubled the pay and allowances, for instance to policemen and schoolmasters. In the higher ranks we require officers to bear a large part of the loss ; we have adjusted compensation so that the subordinate services secure an improvement of pay of 50 per cent. to 70 per cent., the superior services about 30 per cent., while the most senior officers on the highest salaries receive nothing whatever. The total of this additional allowance has amounted to something over 3 crores, of which 2½ crores went to the subordinate services, 30 lakhs to the Provincial services and 30 lakhs to the All-India services.

" Now during the war, when the most rigid economy was enforced, we kept expenditure below income and saved on an average 70 lakhs a year. During that period we spent on Public Works only 80 lakhs a year and allowed our roads and buildings to fall into disrepair. In the last three years, 1919 to 1922, we have spent 6 crorcs on Public Works, a sum which goes far to account for the dissipation of the balance accumulated during the war. Here then is the situation in a nutshell. Our balances are gone. Against the annual surplus of 70 lakhs we have incurred recurring liabilities of over 3 crores for salaries..... We have lost the expanding revenue of the income tax. Our Excise Revenue is threatened with extinction, while in the shape of Provincial Taxation no increase whatever has been made."

The figures for 1921-22 are set out in greater detail in Part 2, but as the Budget for 1922-23 was introduced in March 1922 and therefore comes into the period covered by this report a brief reference may be made to it. The necessity for obtaining equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure made fresh taxation imperative, and the budget presented to the Legislative Council was as follows :—

Opening Balance	..	87	lakhs
Receipts	..	1,427	,,
Expenditure	..	1,545	,,
Deficit	..	118	,,
Closing balance	*minus*	31	,,

It was proposed to turn this *minus* balance into a *plus* balance of 69 lakhs by the levy of taxation to the extent of a crore. The Legislative Council, however, was not satisfied that Government had reached the limit of effective retrenchment and threw out the first taxation Bill, at the same time intimating that further taxation would not be agreed to without further retrenchment. The situation created by the action of the House was considered by Government which gave the House an assurance that a further cut of 60 lakhs would be made in the estimates. This assurance was accepted by the Council and the other taxation bills were passed.

Trade and Commerce.—The year 1921-22 was disappointing. At the commencement of the year India was passing through an acute period of trade depression. The general trade prosperity which followed immediately after the cessation of hostilities proved to be but transient, and from June 1920 onwards a severe reaction took place. The ill effects of the poor monsoon of 1920-21 were not counteracted to any appreciable extent by the effects of a good monsoon in the year under report, and it was found necessary to continue the embargo against the export of foodstuffs generally. Moreover, there was very serious dislocation of trade due to the instability of exchange, political unrest and conditions unfavourable for business throughout the whole world which resulted in the collapse of India's usual markets and the accumulation of large stocks of both Indian and foreign goods in the country. These adverse conditions led to a general decrease in the principal articles of both the import and export trade of the Presidency for the year 1921-22.

The foreign trade of the Presidency proper—which is almost entirely confined to the port of Bombay—was valued at Rs. 227·37 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 22·13 crores or 9 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year. A fall of Rs. 32 crores in the value of imported merchandise was responsible for the decrease in the aggregate value of this Trade. Under imports the most important decrease was in cotton piecegoods, particularly from the United Kingdom, whose share of this trade declined from 71 per cent. in the previous year to 60 per cent. in the year under report. Japan, on the other hand, in spite of a fall in the arrivals of grey goods from that country, took as her share 30 per cent. of this trade as compared with 20 per cent. in the previous year. Germany's general position in the import trade improved slightly. Large supplies of sugar from Mauritius and Java arrived during the year. Owing to the shortage of wagons and transport difficulties supplies of Indian coal became short and there was a big increase in the imports of foreign coal.

The value of Indian produce exported showed an improvement of Rs. 6·62 crores as the result of an excellent demand for Indian cotton from Japan. Notwithstanding the general conditions unfavourable to business the year was one of continued prosperity to the Mill industry. Thanks to the " Khadi " movement there was a large demand for the coarser kind of cloth and a falling off of the demand for fancy goods.

The aggregate value of the coasting trade fell by Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 79·23 crores owing mainly to smaller arrivals of rice from Burma and of raw cotton from Sind and Goa.

The factors which adversely influenced the trade of Bombay operated also in Sind, where the restrictions on the export of wheat and other food grains seriously affected the foreign trade of Karachi. The result was that imports (31 crores 39 lakhs) were nearly 100 per cent. greater than exports (16 crores 25 lakhs), an adverse trade balance which was unknown before 1919-20. Export of wheat has been the foundation of the trade of Karachi, yet in the year under review that commodity was imported to the value of nearly 5 crores.

The total value of the marine trade of the Province was 65 crores 41 lakhs, representing a decline of 18 per cent. over the previous year. The coasting trade accounted for 27 per cent. and foreign trade for 73 per cent. of the aggregate value. At the end of the year under report there were indications of an improvement in the state of trade. But a return to normal conditions cannot be expected until the effective demand for the raw materials of this country in European countries resumes its original proportions and the internal stocks of food grains are fully replenished by a favourable harvest.

Agriculture.—The monsoon of 1921 was, on the whole, a good one. Neither famine nor scarcity was declared in any of the districts of the Presidency, but there were large areas in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Kanara where land revenue and a proportion of Tagai instalments had to be suspended or remitted. The generally favourable character of the season is shown by a rise of nearly 10 per cent. in the cultivated area of the Presidency. Moreover, the area cropped

more than once increased by 34 per cent. The largest figures were returned by Ahmednagar (842,000 acres) and Nasik (468,000 acres). In Sind the cropped area showed a rise of 14 per cent. More than three-fourths of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs, the largest non-food crop being cotton. The *jowar* crop showed a decrease of over 4 per cent., but the area under *bajri* expanded by over two million acres, 77 per cent. more than in the previous year. Wheat showed an increase of 35 per cent. in the Presidency proper and 25 per cent. in Sind. But in Sind owing to deficient water supply, the area under rice receded by 95,000 acres, although there was an increase of 50,000 acres in the Presidency. There was a decrease of 700,000 acres in cotton growing, the largest decrease being in Gujarat and in the Karnatak. As the rains were adequate and seasonable in the greater part of the Presidency proper, the total area under irrigation fell from 1,105,000 acres to 981,000 acres. The approximate outturn of food-stuffs in the Presidency proper was 4¼ million tons and in Sind one million tons. In spite of the fact that both the area under food crops and the outturn were considerably greater than in the previous year, prices of the main staples ruled higher in almost all the districts, due to insufficient stocks from former harvests.

Department of Agriculture. — The Agricultural Department has now been in existence for 39 years, having been formed as a result of recommendations contained in the report of Famine Commission, which sat after the great famine of 1877. Its primary functions in the early years were statistical but gradually its purposes have been widened and now it is recognised as being an organisation to ascertain, by experimental investigation and research, the methods by which the produce of agriculture can economically be increased in quantity and improved in quality, and then to get these methods introduced into practice. It is not possible accurately to ascertain the extent to which the value of the agricultural production has been increased as a result of the various mate-

rials, such as improved implements and new varieties of seed and methods of cultivation introduced by the Department, but a rough estimate would probably show that the results, estimated in terms of money, amount to many lakhs of rupees per year. Agriculturists all the world over, and particularly in India, are extremely conservative but the manner in which the advice of the Agricultural Department is being followed proves abundantly the practical value and outstanding merit of the materials and processes which it has investigated and recommended. The actual lines on which the work of the Department is now carried on fall into four main heads, apart from routine administration and finance. These sections are (1) Research and investigation, (2) demonstration and propaganda, (3) services undertaken for the public and (4) agricultural education. One of the most productive lines of work is the development of types of the main crops which will either give better crops or higher quality in the produce. The production of types showing increased vigour, drought resistance, immunity from disease and the like demands very thorough and precise work but in most cases the work has begun on proper lines, and it seems certain that in five years improved types, which are really a substantial advance on the types usually cultivated, may be expected to be available on a small scale. Particular attention has always been given to cotton and there are special officers employed in the four chief cotton tracts. An improved type is in cultivation over an area that may be counted by lakhs of acres and others are in a promising stage of development. A new strain of rice has been developed which when sown in cultivators' fields yielded 29 per cent. above the local variety. In North Gujarat a new variety of wheat giving a good yield and superior quality has been introduced, so superior to the local variety that sometimes 50 per cent. more in value per acre is obtained for it.

Insect pests and plant diseases cause enormous losses every year, estimated to amount to probably 25 to 30 per cent. of the actual crop obtained and of the value of many crores

of rupees. The efforts of the Agricultural Department have led to the discovery of methods which will destroy these enemies of the crops. In the case of *jowar smut* for example, an expenditure of one anna per acre will banish most forms of this disease.

Services undertaken for the public which, in most other countries, are undertaken by private agency and will in times to come no doubt be so undertaken in this Presidency—include organisation and supply of pure seed, depots for the sale and hire of implements, water finding and boring, fodder storage and supply of premium bulls.

The Agricultural College, Poona, is the most popular agricultural college in India.

The one ultimate test of success of the Agricultural Department is the extent to which its recommendations are actually brought into practice and for this purpose it is necessary that the results it obtains should be made known. Efforts to bring this about have led during the year under report to changes in organisation and to definitely closer co-operation between the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, to the institution of Divisional Boards which control the propaganda activities of both departments, and to the definite adoption of a system of local development associations subsidised by Government for the carrying on of agricultural propaganda in areas which desire it.

The expenditure on the Department amounted to 19½ lakhs and receipts to 2½ lakhs.

Education.—Although the number of pupils in public educational institutions decreased by 8,123 to 896,887, the number of pupils in private institutions increased by 16,688 so that the total number of pupils receiving instruction was more than the previous year, a clear indication that the effect of the campaign for the boycott of Government schools and colleges was negligible. There were in the Presidency 13,309 public and 1,591 private educational institutions and 7·5 per cent. of the male population and 2 per cent. of the female population were attending schools or colleges. In the

Indian States the percentage is 6·4 and 1·4. The average area covered by a school was 12·7 square miles.

Expenditure on public institutions in British districts rose by 32½ lakhs to Rs. 296 lakhs. Provincial funds contributed about 57 per cent. of the total cost. Primary schools cost over Rs. 149 lakhs exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction and repairs. 1,380 college students passed examinations entitling them to degrees. The number of students in the 10 arts colleges was 4,829, a decrease of 192. All the colleges where professional education is given had a larger number of students than in the previous year. Public Secondary Schools and High Schools both showed increased attendances, but there was a small decrease in the Middle Schools. Primary schools gave instruction to 693,103 pupils, a small decrease of 4,611, Sind being responsible for a decrease of 11,240 pupils.

Law and Justice.—Seven Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the year. Of the other Bills introduced 5 were read for the third time, one was withdrawn and one rejected. Twenty-two resolutions were moved of which 12 were carried, 5 were rejected and 5 withdrawn. The first one, recommending the extension of the franchise to women, was given immediate effect to by Government.

Over 280,000 cases of all kinds were brought in the Civil Courts of the Presidency during the year involving a sum of nearly 5 crores of rupees. The number of Judges, exclusive of two Registrars and 3 Cantonment Magistrates exercising civil powers, was 183, 20 of whom were Europeans and 163 Indians. More than 90 per cent. of the cases in the Mofussil courts were brought for sums from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, while in the Small Causes Court, Bombay, more than 80 per cent. of the cases were for sums under Rs. 500.

The greater part of the criminal work in the Presidency is disposed of by magistrates and most of the offences were of a comparatively trivial kind. They numbered during the year over 150,000 involving 210,000 persons and in 85,600 out of 130,000 convictions the infliction of a fine of Rs. 10 or under

was regarded as a sufficient punishment for the offence committed. Altogether fines to the total amount of over 8 lakhs were inflicted in 100,000 cases. In only 700 cases was the crime sufficiently grave to merit imprisonment for more than two years.

Police and Crime.—The outstanding feature of the year was the large increase in serious crime, especially in violent and other crime against the person and property. Among the reasons to which this increase may be attributed were the general contempt for law and order fostered by the Non-Co-operation movement, the pre-occupation of the police with political agitation and its resulting activities, a general spread of unrest in the industrial world, and the withdrawal of large numbers of police from their normal duties in connection with the two Royal Visits. In addition to the increased activities of the criminal classes the members of the police force had to face a campaign directed specifically against them as servants of Government and maintainers of law and order. The record of the year was one of good work well performed, often under conditions of great hardship and stress.

The sanctioned strength of the police in the Presidency including Sind and the Railways was 1,125 officers and 24,453 men and the total cost amounted to 1 crore and 39 lakhs. The average cost per policeman was Rs. 538 as against Rs. 469 in the previous year. Of the members of the force 968 officers and 12,939 men are literate.

During the year the force dealt with 115,000 cases, of which over 44,000 cases came under the heading 'cognisable'. Both with regard to the number of prosecutions launched and convictions obtained the police were more successful than in the previous year. All the Divisions and Sind recorded increases in cases the most noticeable being the Central Division with 1,366 cases. The Presidency Railways, however, showed a decrease of 108. One of the most formidable obstacles to successful police work in the Bombay Presidency—and indeed in

the whole of India—is the apathy of the public. Whereas in most countries the man in the street is actively on the side of law and order against the criminal, it is not so in this country and the task of the police is rendered all the more difficult in consequence.

The value of property stolen during the year was 29 lakhs against 25 lakhs in 1920. The value of property recovered was 9 lakhs. In 52 per cent. of the cases, however, in which property was stolen some part of it was recovered.

Bombay City Police.—The causes which operated to make the year a particularly trying one for the Mofussil police operated with even greater force in the city of Bombay where the police, in addition to their duty of discovering and preventing crime, have many tasks to perform, the number and variety of which is perhaps not generally realised. Aid to refugees and pilgrims, the granting of licenses and passports, censorship of plays and other performances and the regulation of theatres, motor vehicles and other public conveyances and control of the heavy traffic of a great town are some of the duties which fall to the lot of the City Police. The number of offences under special and local laws dealt with in the City was 61,914 and as the Commissioner points out, "any extra attention paid to local law cases at once reacts adversely on results obtained in dealing with real crime". The total number of reported cases—cognisable and non-cognisable—was 103,000 and of the offences classified as true 6·6 remained undetected. Twenty-two out of 72 cases of murder and attempt at murder remained undetected. There are running in Bombay City nearly 7,500 motor vehicles, of which 600 are licensed to ply for hire and accidents caused by these vehicles numbered nearly 2,000 of which 69 were fatal, but only 25 were due to the faults of the drivers. The proportion of accidents to total mileage covered works out at one fatal motor accident per 254,421 miles and one non-fatal motor accident per 13,197 miles.

Public Health.—Not for 30 years has the mortality in the Presidency been so low as in 1921-22. There was no

unusual epidemic and the diseases usually met with were less virulent. The total number of deaths was 498,000, a decrease of 63,000 compared with the previous year. The death-rate for the Presidency was 26 per 1,000 as compared with 20 for Madras, 30 for Bengal and the Punjab, 39 for the United Provinces and 44 for the Central Provinces. Urban areas again showed a substantially larger death-rate than rural areas, the figures being 35 and 24. The Ahmednagar district returned the highest death-rate—35—although last year it had the lowest place among the districts, with 23. The district has suffered several famine years and the Director of Public Health attributes the present death-rate figures to the relatively lower vitality of the population. The Panch Mahals recorded the lowest district death-rate (20). For urban areas the death-rate varied from 55 at Pandharpur, which is a pilgrim centre, to 6 at Nipani The death-rate for Bombay City was 46, which was lower than Poona but higher than Sholapur or Ahmedabad. More than 110,000 children died before reaching one year of age, a slight increase over the preceding year's total, but it is pointed out that the smaller total of infant deaths in 1920 and in 1919 was a consequence of the smaller number of births following on the influenza outbreak. Death was not less active but fewer children were at stake.

The total number of births registered was 624,000, an increase of more than 30,000 over the preceding year. The birth-rate was 33 compared with 28 for Bengal, 27 for Madras, 34 for Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces, 41 for the Punjab and 37 for the Central Provinces. Comparisons of vital statistics are vitiated to a large extent owing to the indifferent manner in which registration is made. It is hoped, however, that the new Census will induce Local Bodies to undertake more fully the responsibility they owe to their constituents.

The mortality from plague was the lowest recorded in any year since the disease first entered the Presidency. Medical inspection of school children was instituted during the year and the reports of the Inspectors were of great value. The outstanding revelation of school inspection is the prevalence

of defects and disease of the eye. Out of every seven school boys one was found to have some eye trouble or defect. Ahmedabad and Bombay having the worst record in this respect. Nearly two-thirds of the school children examined were found to be suffering from decayed teeth. Malaria was reported to be an almost general complaint and a frequent cause of absence from school.

Over 2½ million patients were treated in the 778 hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency, 327 of which received Government aid. The number of patients treated was 58,000 more than in the previous year and 78,000 were in-patients. The number of beds available was 6,902, a small increase of 10 over the previous year. A gratifying feature of the year under review was the greater readiness shown by women to avail themselves of the facilities provided by hospitals both as in-patients and out-patients. Nearly 100,000 surgical operations were performed. The total income exclusive of the cash balance amounted to over 45 lakhs of which 5¼ lakhs were contributed by Local Funds and 7¾ lakhs by Municipal Funds, while Rs. 2,15,000 were realised as hospital fees. The total expenditure was 44¾ lakhs.

Excise.—In 1910-11 two million six hundred thousand Proof Gallons of spirit were consumed in the Bombay Presidency proper and the gross Excise revenue was 169 lakhs. In 1920-21 the consumption was the same but the Revenue was 480 lakhs. In 1921-22 the consumption dropped by half a million gallons and the revenue was 303 lakhs. The large drop in revenue was due to the fact that the whole of the vend fees from town shops for the year were collected in advance and credited to the accounts of the year 1920-21, whereas in the year under report the instalment for the first quarter only was credited in advance. This caused an increase in the revenue of the previous year by 50½ lakhs and a decrease in that of the year under report by the same amount. Taking that into account it will be seen that there was only a very small loss of revenue in spite of the large decline in consumption.

The consumption of toddy fell by 21 per cent. and the consumption of opium by 27·5 per cent.

In Sind the consumption of country spirit fell by 40 per cent. and the *per capita* consumption of country spirit declined from 7·8 drams to 6·3 drams in the Presidency and from 3·34 drams to 1·98 drams in Sind. The consumption in rural areas is very much lower than in the cities—3·3 as compared with 18·2.

It is not possible to say to what extent this reduction in consumption may be attributed to the effect of the picketing of liquor shops and how much to the measures taken by Government to restrict consumption by raising the price of liquor and reducing its strength, reducing the number of shops, etc., and how much to a permanent change in the habits of the people. The picketing movement had a certain effect, but 131 shops for the sale of country spirit were closed in the Presidency and 7 in Sind in pursuance of Government's policy. The hours of sale in shops were curtailed and all shops were ordered to be closed on the Moharrum and Holi festivals. In Sind the maximum strength of spirit was reduced from 15° under Proof to 25° under Proof.

Excise Advisory Committees were created during the year in several districts and talukas where they did not exist before and 47 out of the 131 shops closed in the Presidency were closed on the recommendation of these committees.

Salt.—Owing to an unfavourable manufacturing season the production of salt at the Pritchard Salt-works decreased by over 800,000 maunds. The output of the Dharasna and Chharwada Salt-works, however, increased by 60,000 maunds, the agarias having exerted themselves to produce more salt in consequence of the enhancement of the cost price paid to them. At the other sea salt-works there was a further decrease in production, *viz.* from 86¼ lakhs to 74 lakhs due to the curtailment of the manufacturing season by the late cessation of the rains. The *per capita* consumption in the Presidency proper rose slightly to just under 14 pounds. The market prices of salt showed an increase this year in

almost all districts due to increased cost of manufacture and transport.

The Co-operative Movement.—The Co-operative Movement in this Presidency now has a membership of 328,000 in 3,411 societies with a working capital of Rs. 4 crores 35 lakhs. The most striking feature is the growth in non-agricultural societies whose number has risen from 485 to 561, the membership from 86,000 to 112,000 and the working capital from one crore and nine lakhs to one crore and forty-eight lakhs. Producers' societies, after a period of careful preparation, have begun to be organised and to work, in some cases, with considerable success. The Consumers' movement as a whole continues to be disappointing, but the branch of the movement concerned with housing has now passed beyond its first difficulties and is making successful progress. The most serious shortcoming of the movement is the amount of overdue loans which, in the case of the agricultural movement, is as high as 13 per cent. of the working capital. Of the general value of the movement to the people, however, there can be little doubt. The habit of regular saving at the proper season, indicated as it would be by an increase in the use of banking facilities, has not extended as far as one would desire. But of nearly 4½ crores of rupees that are already in the movement not less than one crore of rupees represent the actual savings of members of primary societies, agricultural and urban. In many villages the oppressive rule of the money-lender is a thing of the past.

Closer co-operation has now been attained with the Agricultural Department and the work of officials of both Departments in regard to agricultural propaganda and organisation has been co-ordinated. Boards have been constituted for each agricultural division of the Presidency, which will have control over the grants for loans and discretionary agricultural grants given by the Legislature to the Registrar or the Director of Agriculture. The Provincial Bank, whose capital rose in the year from 47 lakhs to nearly 65 lakhs, paid bills of exchange for societies to the extent of 57½ lakhs and

collected such bills to the extent of 34¾ lakhs, as compared to the previous year's figures of 24¼ and 4¼ lakhs. At the close of the year the Bank also held 323 current accounts for nearly 8 lakhs. The District Banks as a whole extended their business to a remarkable degree. Their working capital rose to 62 lakhs, an increase of almost 50 per cent. over the previous year's total, while their profits increased by 73 per cent. Receipts from societies jumped up from 55½ lakhs last year to 96½ lakhs in spite of a season that was far from being favourable. Including the Provincial Bank, the total deposits rose from 149 to 284 lakhs or nearly 100 per cent.

Public Works.—New buildings completed in Bombay during 1921-22 included the New Customs House, which cost Rs. 18½ lakhs, and the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court at Girgaon. The Gateway of India at Apollo Bunder has now reached an average height of 35 feet and the Prince of Wales landed at the new steps of the work on November 17, 1921. Buildings in course of construction were the King Edward Memorial Hospital, the Pasteur Institute and Stores at Parel and the out-patients' Department at the J. J. Hospital.

At Karachi work was in progress on the New Small Causes Court and Revenue offices. The Central Jail at Hindalgi in Belgaum district, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 10¾ lakhs is another big work which is under construction.

During the year over Rs. 25 lakhs were spent on new roads and additions and alterations to existing ones, while repairs cost Rs. 25¾ lakhs. Tolls were re-imposed on all Provincial Roads in the Presidency proper in order to assist in maintaining the roads up to the necessary standard.

Irrigation.—Although the Sukkur Barrage Canals project in Sind has been technically and administratively approved by the Secretary of State, his final orders to start work were awaited. In connection with this project a separate Division in charge of a Superintending Engineer has been formed and the chief work being carried out is the close contouring of the whole tract to be commanded by the projected Barrage canals.

Good progress was made on the construction of the irrigation works in the Deccan. The masonry dam of Lake Arthur Hill, the storage reservoir for the Pravara Canals, has now reached a height of 230 feet. Its designed maximum height is 270 feet. The work on the canals is almost finished and it is anticipated that the whole scheme will be completed about 1924. The work on the Nira Right Bank Canal and the new Lloyd Dam at Batghar also made very satisfactory progress and it is expected to complete the dam in the year 1926 and the upper 90 miles of the canal at about the same time. The expenditure on these two canal systems during the year amounted to over 32½ lakhs of rupees.

Development Department.—The year 1921-22—the second year of the Development Department and Development Directorate—was marked by steady progress and, although set-backs, inseparable from the initiation of a project of such magnitude were met with the various schemes referred to in the last report have been successfully launched.

A preliminary layout plan of the Back Bay reclamation, prepared by Mr: W. R. Davidge, Consulting Town Planner, was received in May 1921. This plan was submitted for criticism to the various local bodies in Bombay and though the replies indicated general approval of the proposals, a number of useful suggestions were made. The replies were considered by the Advisory Committee and, together with their recommendations, were forwarded to the Consulting Town Planner for further examination.

Regular production at the Khandivlee Quarry was started in March, in which month 31,500 tons of stone were despatched to Marine Lines. 4½ miles of railway line were laid on the Kennedy Sea Face connecting with the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Charni Road. A timber gantry or staging 2,100 feet in length was constructed from the Marine Lines end of the Reclamation works to enable materials to be dumped into the sea for the formation of a rubble mound over which a mass concrete wall is subsequently built. Work was also started

at the Colaba end where 2,000 feet of the wall, in mass concrete, built directly on the reef has been constructed.

The East Colaba Reclamation Scheme was thoroughly examined and it is expected that work will be commenced on this scheme at the end of the cold weather of 1922-23. The estimated cost is about Rs. 82½ lakhs.

The Industrial Housing Scheme provides for the completion of 50,000 tenements for the industrial classes in eight years. Fifteen chawls, *i.e.*, 1,200 tenements were to have been constructed in 1921-22, but owing to delays in acquiring land the equivalent of 720 tenements only was completed. Progress has since been greatly accelerated and chawls are now being erected at the rate of one every five working days.

During the year, three Town Planning Schemes for Salsette were finished, bringing the total number to five. There are altogether 15 Suburban Schemes, involving an area of 15,325 acres, at various stages of development.

The construction of two sections of the Salsette-Trombay Railway (Andheri to Kurla and Kurla to Vadavli), nearly 8 miles in all, was commenced. The line is intended to be used in the first instance for the supply of materials for the development of areas in Central Salsette and Trombay. When the schemes which the line will serve are sufficiently advanced, it is proposed to convert it into an electric tramway for passengers.

The staff of the Bombay Suburban Survey, which was started in April 1921, carried out the survey work of the whole of Trombay Island and the villages of Central and South Salsette.

PART II

CHAPTER I

INDIAN STATES

In the following review of the administration of the Indian States in political relation with the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position.

The States of Kathiawar and North Gujarat, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States.

The South Gujarat States, which lie to the south of the Tapti, are comparatively unimportant.

The Maratha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghats to the north and south of Bombay, respectively. The Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States are situated in the central and southern portions of the Bombay Deccan.

The Province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement of Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The total area of these States is nearly 63,000 square miles ; the population 7½ millions ; and the gross revenue nearly Rs. 9 crores.

I. NORTH GUJARAT

1. CUTCH

Ruling Prince—His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of Cutch ; *Residence*—Bhuj ; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—55 ; Educated privately at Bhuj ; *Has male heirs.*

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles) ; *Population* (1921)—484,547; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 38,71,906 ; *Tribute to the British Government*—Nil ; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, bajri, inferior cereals and cotton ; *Manufactures*—*Silver articles, coarse* cotton cloth, silk stuffs, alum and saltpetre.

The rains during the year were satisfactory. The area under cotton cultivation decreased by 23,269 acres but that under wheat increased by 1,295 acres. The total number of new wells sunk during the year was 180. No locusts appeared during the year and the prices of the principal staple food grains were stationary.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 1½ lakh (the total strength of the police being 861), Prisons Rs. 12,000, Public Works Rs. 97,000, and Medical Relief Rs. ½ a lakh.

The total number of schools was 138 with 8,310 pupils.

2. KATHIAWAR

First Class Ruling Princes.—His Highness Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji, Nawab of Junagadh ; *Residence*—Junagadh ; *Caste*—Babi Musulman ; *Age*—21 ; Educated—Mayo College, Ajmere ; *Has no male heir.*

Lieutenant-Colonel (Hony.) His Highness Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Nawanagar; *Residence*—Jamnagar; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—50; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Cambridge University; *Has no male heir.*

His Highness Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of Bhavnagar; *Residence*—Bhavnagar; *Caste*—Gohel Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—10; Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

His Highness Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Dhrangadhra; *Residence*—Dhrangadhra; *Caste*—Jhala Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—33; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and England; *Has no male heir.*

His Highness Rana Shri Natvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of Porbandar; *Residence*—Porbandar; *Caste*—Jethwa Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—21; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has no male heir.*

His Highness Thakor Saheb Shri Lakhdirji Waghji of Morvi; *Residence*—Morvi; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—45; Educated—England; *Has no male heir.*

His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of Gondal; *Residence*—Gondal; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—56; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and University of Edinburgh; *Has male heirs.*

Second Class Ruling Princes.—Captain (Hony.) His Highness Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of Wankaner; *Residence*—Wankaner; *Caste*—Jhala Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—43; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heirs.*

Thakor Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, Thakor Saheb of Palitana; *Residence*—Palitana; *Caste*—Gohel Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—22; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Shrewsbury.

Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji Harisinhji, Thakor Saheb of Dhrol; *Residence*—Dhrol; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—57; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Thakor Saheb Sir Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of Limbdi; *Residence*—Limbdi; *Caste*—Jhala Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—53; Educated—Jamnagar High School; *Has male heirs.*

Thakor Saheb Sir Lakhajiraj Bavjiraj, K.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of Rajkot; *Residence*—Rajkot; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—36; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heirs.*

Thakor Saheb Shri Jorawarsinhji Jasvatsinhji, Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan; *Residence*—Wadhwan; *Caste*—Jhala Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—22; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heirs.*

Area—20,882 square miles; *Population* (1921)—2,542,535; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Over Rs. 3 crores; *Tribute to British Government, His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda and Junagad Zortalbi*—Rs. 10¾ lakhs; *Military force*—887; *Manufactures*—Silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, copper and brass ware, etc.

In addition to the seven First Class States and six Second Class States there are 170 minor States, Talukas and estates in the Agency jurisdiction over which is exercised by 80 Chiefs and talukdars. Six States are under Government administration owing to the minority of the Chiefs.

The season was fair, the outturn being 8—10 annas, but on account of the failure of rains at the latter end of the season both Agtar and Pachhtar crops were disappointing.

The prinicipal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 20 lakhs (the total strength of the States and Agency police is 8,908), Prisons Rs. 1¾ lakh. Public Works Rs. 56 lakhs and Medical Relief Rs. 6½ lakhs.

There were 1,790 schools with 1,39,000 pupils.

3. PALANPUR AGENCY

First Class Ruling Princes.—His Highness Captain Sir Tale Muhammad Khan Sher Muhammad Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Nawab of Palanpur; *Residence*—Palanpur; *Caste*—Lohani Pathan, Musulman; *Age*—39; Educated privately; *Has male heir.*

His Highness Jalaluddin Khan, Nawab of Radhanpur; *Residence*—Radhanpur; *Caste*—Babi Musulman; *Age*—33; Educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has no male heir.*

Area—6,393 square miles; *Population* (1921)—518,566; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 25¾ lakhs; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda*—Rs. 44,050; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, rice, jowari, bajri, cotton, gram, rapeseeds, mug and castor oil seeds.

In addition to *the two* First Class States there is one Third Class State—Tharad—and a large number of minor states and petty talukas in the Agency.

The season was fair, the outturn being 9 to 10 annas, but the bajri crop was disappointing owing to the uneven distribution of the rainfall.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 3 lakhs (the total strength of the State and Agency police is 1,203); Prisons Rs. 21,000; Public Works Rs. 2 lakhs, and Medical Relief Rs. ½ a lakh.

The total number of schools is 91, with a daily attendance of 4,073 children.

4. MAHI KANTHA

Principal Ruling Prince.—His Highness Maharaja Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Daulatsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Idar; *Residence*—Himatnagar; *Caste*—Rathod Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—45; Educated at the Nobles' School at Jodhpur and the Mayo College at Ajmere; *Has male heir.*

Second Class Ruling Prince.—Maharana Shri Hamirsinhji Jasvatsinhji, Maharana of Danta; *Residence*—Danta; *Caste*—Parmar Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—53; Educated privately; *Has male heir.*

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population* (1921)—450,478; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 17¼ lakhs; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda by Idar*—Rs. 30,340; *by small states and talukas*—Rs. 91,405; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, gram, cotton and all common grains, marble and chalk; *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth.

In addition to the First Class State of Idar the Agency consists of the two second class States of Pol and Danta and 49 small States and talukas.

The chief event of the year was the trouble among the Bhils. It originated in the neighbouring State of Mewar and rapidly spread across Idar and Danta. A rumour that one Khema Bhagoda was beaten to death by the Rao of Madri was seized upon by the Bhils as pretext for refusing to pay their dues to the States, and while they were in this inflammable condition one Motilal Tejavat of Koliari (Mewar) proceeded to organise a movement called "Eki". All the Bhils who joined swore on oath that they would work in union and that the Bhils of no one State should effect any settlement with the authorities until all the Bhils of the other States were equally satisfied. As the movement spread and their number increased, the Bhils became aggressive. Every possible effort was made to arrest Motilal and to bring about a settlement with the Bhils of the States of Idar and Danta but without success. A skirmish took place with a party of the Mewar Bhils Corps, in which there were several casualties among the Bhils, but Motilal himself escaped.

After the latter's flight a settlement was effected with the Bhils of the Pol State. The Bhils of the Idar State have come to terms and are paying their taxes but in the subordinate Jaghirs of Poshina and Derol there is still unrest. In the Danta State also the trouble has not yet subsided.

The season was fair, the outturn being 8 to 12 annas, but as there was no rainfall in June the sowing of the Kharif crops was retarded.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. $3\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs (the total strength of the police in the Agency being 1,335); Prisons Rs. 15,000; Public Works Rs. 92,000, and Medical Relief Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ a lakh.

The total number of schools was 160 and the number of pupils 9,208.

5. REWA KANTHA

First Class Ruling Prince.—His Highness Captain Maharana Shri Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla; *Residence*—Nandod (Rajpipla); *Caste*—Gohel Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—32; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun; *Has male heir.*

Second Class Ruling Princes.—Maharawal Shri Fatehsinhji Motisinhji, Raja of Chhota Udepur; *Residence*—Chhota Udepur; *Caste*—Chavan Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—38; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

His Highness Captain Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of Baria; *Residence*—Baria; *Caste*—Khichi-Chavan Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—36; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vakhatsinhji Dalelsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of Lunavada; *Residence*—Lunavada; *Caste*—Solanki Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—62; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji, Nawab of Balasinor; *Residence*—Balasinor; *Caste*—Babi Pathan, Musulman; *Age*—28; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun; *Has no heir.*

Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of Sunth; *Residence*—Sunth; *Caste*—Puwar Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—41; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Area—4,956 square miles; *Population* (1921)—753,299; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 55,93,865; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda*—Rs. 1,30,801; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 24,382; *Military Force*—1,196; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, wheat, bajri, jowar, cotton, maize, gram, mhowra (flower and seed), and timber; Akik (cornelian) stone in Rajpipla and manganese in Chhota Udepur.

In addition to the First Class State of Rajpipla and five second class States, there are fourteen smaller States and twelve petty estates.

In Rajpipla the total rainfall was copious but untimely and did not much benefit the crops. In Chhota Udepur the cotton crop suffered owing to the failure of the monsoon. In Balasinor heavy rain damaged the early crops a little and in Sunth the season was not satisfactory.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 54,000 (the total strength of the police being 1,445), and Medical Relief Rs. 92,000.

The total number of schools was 254 and the number of pupils 16,831.

6. CAMBAY

Ruling Prince—His Highness Mirza Husain Yavar Khan Saheb Bahadur; *Caste*—Moghal (Shia—Musulman); *Age*—11. (The State is under administration.)

Area—350 square miles; *Population* (1921)—71,715; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 7,98,763; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military force*—163; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, bajri, kodra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets and articles of agate and cornelian stone.

Owing to deficient early rainfall the rice crop was almost a failure and cotton could not be sown on the usual scale in the western villages

of the State as the rain was too heavy at the proper sowing season, but on the whole the year proved to be a good one.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 69,600 (the total strength of the police is 221); Prisons Rs. 6,700; Public Works Rs. 1½ lakhs, and Medical Relief Rs. 21,400.

The total number of schools was 52, with an average attendance of 3,561.

II. SOUTH GUJARAT

(SURAT AGENCY)

1. DHARAMPUR, BANSDA AND SACHIN

Ruling Princes.—Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji, Raja of Dharampur. *Residence*—Dharampur; *Caste*—Sesodia Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—38; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Maharaval Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of Bansda; *Residence*—Bansda; *Caste*—Solanki Rajput, Hindu: *Age*—34; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

His Highness Major Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubazarat Daula Nasrat Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Sachin; *Residence*—Sachin; *Caste*—Musulman; *Age*—36; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Mayo College, Ajmer, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun; *Has male heir.*

Area—968 square miles; *Population* (1921)—155,312; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 22,76,400; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli, gram, pulse, jowari, sugarcane and molasses; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

The three States of Dharampur, Bansda and Sachin are all second class States.

In Dharampur and Bansda the season was good and in Sachin only fair.

The principal items of expenditure were Police nearly Rs. one lakh (the total strength of the police being 460); Prisons Rs. 3,000; Public Works Rs. 1,37,000, and Medical Relief Rs. 37,000.

The total number of schools was 65 and the number of pupils 4,338.

2. THE DANGS

Area—999 square miles; *Population* (1921)—24,576; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 32,816.

A wild tract thickly covered with forest. The inhabitants belong almost entirely to forest tribes, most being Bhils. There are 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Konkana. Four are called Rajas, 8 Naiks, 1 Pradhan, and 1 Powar. Teak and other timber-trees are the most important products. With the exception of a little rice and pulse, the crops are confined to the inferior varieties of mountain grains.

The season was a good one, the outturn being 14—16 annas.

The principal item of expenditure was Public Works Rs. 21,000.

III. NORTH KONKAN

1. JAWHAR (THANA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince—Raja Vikramshah Patangshah; *Caste*—Koli; *Age*—36; *Has male heir.*

Area—310 square miles; *Population* (1921)—49,662; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 5,41,233; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military force*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli and timber.

The season was a prosperous one, the rainfall being sufficient and well distributed. The crops were everywhere good.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 12,500 (the total strength of the police being 70), Prisons Rs. 3,000, Public Works Rs. 1,20,000, and Medical Relief Rs. 6,000.

The total number of schools was 19, with a daily attendance of 525 children.

2. SURGANA (NASIK AGENCY)

Ruling Chief—Prataprao Deshmukh; *Residence*—Surgana; *Caste*—Maratha (Powar) Hindu; *Age*—41; Educated in the Surgana State school; *Has male heirs.*

Area—360 square miles; *Population* (1921)—14,838; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 42,170; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli and timber.

The State contains 61 villages of which 46 are Khalsa and 15 alienated.

The season was fair. Paddy and nagli crops were below the average owing to the scanty fall of rain during the latter part of the monsoon.

IV. SOUTH KONKAN

1. JANJIRA (KOLABA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince—His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Caste*—Habshi, Musulman; *Age*—8.

Area—377 square miles; *Population* (1921)—98,530; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 6,70,000; *Military force*—245; *Articles of production*—Rice, nagli, cocoanut, betelnut, timber, myrabolam, fish, bajri, jowari, cotton, hemp and gesamum. Jafarabad in Kathiawar is a dependency of the State.

His Highness Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan died on May 2nd, 1922, and was succeeded by His Highness Nawab Sidi Mahomed Khan.

The season was good, the rainfall being timely and sufficient in Janjira, and in Jafarabad above the normal but well distributed.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 35,000 (the total strength of the police being 179), Prisons Rs. 3,400, Public Works Rs. 62,000, and Medical Relief Rs. 13,000.

The total number of schools was 79 and the number of pupils 3,922.

2. SAVANTVADI (BELGAUM AGENCY)

Ruling Prince—Captain (Hony.) His Highness Raje Bahadur Khem Savant *alias* Bapu Saheb Bhonsle, Sar Desai of Savantvadi; *Residence*—Savantvadi; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—24.

Area—925 square miles; *Population* (1921)—206,440; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 5,63,554; *Military force*—Nil; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nachni, vari and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Khaskhas, gold-thread and beetle-wing, embroidery, horn works, toys and other lacquered ware, etc.

(The State is still under administration, but the Chief will shortly be invested with his powers.)

The season was good owing to the rainfall being timely and sufficient and the outturn of rice and nachni was annas 10 and 8 respectively.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 67,000 (the total strength of the force being 323), Prisons Rs. 2,900, Public Works Rs. 76,000, and Medical Relief Rs. 41,000.

The total number of schools was 135 and the number of pupils 10,237.

V. THE DECCAN

SATARA JAGHIRS (SATARA AGENCY)

Ruling Chiefs—Meherban Bhavanrav Shrinivasrav *alias* Bala Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi; *Residence*—Aundh; *Caste*—Deshastha Brahman, Hindu; *Age*—54; Educated—Bombay University; *Has male heirs.*

Second-Lieutenant (Hony.) Meherban Malojirao Naik Nimbalkar; *Residence*—Phaltan; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—26; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

(POONA AGENCY)

Meherban Raghunathrao Shankarrao, Pant Sachiv; *Residence*—Bhor; Caste—Deshastha Brahman, Hindu; *Age*—44; Educated privately; *Has male heir.*

(SHOLAPUR AGENCY)

Captain (Hony.) Meherban Fatesinhrao Shahji Raje Bhonsle *alias* Bapu Saheb; *Residence*—Akalkot; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—27; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

(BIJAPUR AGENCY)

Meherban Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Aba Saheb Daphle; *Residence*—Jath; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—37; Educated—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Area—3,301 square miles; *Population* (1921)—402,169; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 19,41,493; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 35,276; Military force—47.

His Highness Shankarrao Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv of Bhor, died during the year under review. He was succeeded by his son Meherban Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Baba Saheb.

At Akalkot the season was excellent, at Aundh and Phaltan it was fair, while at Bhor and Jath it was rather unfavourable.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 79,000 (the total strength of the police being 531), Prisons Rs. 19,000, Public Works Rs. 3¾ lakhs, and Medical Relief Rs. 20,000.

The total number of schools was 190 and the number of pupils 9,336.

VI. KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES

1. KOLHAPUR

Ruling Prince—His Highness Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, Maharaja of Kolhapur; *Residence*—Kolhapur; *Caste*—Kshatriya Maratha; *Age*—26; Educated in England and Ewing College, Allahabad.

Area—3,217 square miles; *Population* (1921)—832,000; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 75,7 2,956; *Military force*—632; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, rice, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, groundnuts, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

Colonel His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., died on May 6th, 1922. He was succeeded by his son Shri Rajaram Maharaj.

The season was fairly satisfactory, the supply of water, fodder and food-grains being tolerably sufficient in all parts of the State. The prices of staple food-grains fell, though high wages continued during the year.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 1,16,000 (the total strength of the police being 990), Prisons Rs. 47,000, Public Works Rs. 7 lakhs, and Medical Relief Rs. 66,000.

The total number of schools was 559, the number of pupils 31,096, and the cost Rs. 3 lakhs. Education at all the primary schools in Kolhapur proper except in the capital has been made free and compulsory.

2. SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES

Area—3,031¼ square miles; *Population* (1921)—6,08,363; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 1,87,754; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 35,38,000.

The Southern Maratha Country Agency consists of the Mudhol, Sangli, Jamkhandi, Miraj (Senior), Miraj (Junior), Kurundwad (Senior), Kurundwad (Junior) and Ramdurg States. The Rulers of the first three States, who have Salutes, are:—

1. *Mudhol.*—Second-Lieutenant (Hony.) Meherban Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade *alias* Nana Saheb, K.C.I.E., Chief of Mudhol
2. *Sangli.*—Lieutenant (Hony.) Meherban Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appa Saheb Parvardhan, Chief of Sangli.
3. *Jamkhandi.*—Captain (Hony.) Sir Parashramrao Ramchandrarao *alias* Bhau Saheb Patvardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi.

The rainfall was below normal. The supply of drinking water and fodder was adequate.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 3 lakhs (the total strength of the police being 1,662), Prisons Rs. 45,000, Public Works Rs. 5⅓ lakhs, and Medical Relief Rs. 87,000.

The total number of schools was 434 with a daily attendance of 21,051.

3. SAVANUR (DHARWAR AGENCY)

Ruling Chief—Captain Meherban Abdul Majidkhan Dilerjang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur; *Residence*—Savanur and Dharwar; *Caste*—Pathan, Musalman; *Age*—31; *Has male heir.*
Area—70 square miles; *Population* (1921)—16,830; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 1,47,432; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, cotton, *pan* leaves and butter; *Manufactures*—Coarse cloth and country blankets.

The cotton crop was not satisfactory owing to insufficient rains. Kharif crops were better than rabi crops.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 9,500 (the total strength of the police being 49), Prisons Rs. 1,300, Public Works Rs. 31,000, and Medical Relief Rs. 3,100.

The total number of schools was 17 with a daily average attendance of 735 children.

VII. SIND

KHAIRPUR

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Ali Nawàz Khan Talpur; *Residence*—Kot Diji; *Caste*—Talpur, Baluch, Musulman; *Age*—38; Educated—Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. *Area*—6,050 square miles; *Population* (1921)—193,152; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 24,81,914; *Military force*—Imperial Service Troops 179, others 214; *Principal articles of production*—Fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton, wool, grain, ghee, hides, tobacco and indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, ivory work, metal work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen works, lacquered wood work, glazed pottery work and carpets.

The season was fair. The total area under cultivation was 196,000 acres.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 69,000 (the total strength of the police being 293), Prisons Rs. 22,000, Public Works Rs. nearly five lakhs, and Medical Relief Rs. 29,000.

The total number of schools was 137, with an average daily attendance of 4,630.

VIII. ADEN

Area (including Perim)—80 square miles; *Population* (1921)—56,571; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 2,48,48,188.

The Political Resident at Aden administers the Settlement of Aden and the Island of Perim.

The Settlement of Aden comprises the following divisions: (1) The Peninsula and Isthmus or Aden proper, (2) Sheikh Othman, and (3) Little Aden.

Major-General T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., held charge of the Residency for the whole year.

The rainfall was negligible, the total being only 1 inch and 39 cents. There are no crops in Aden, which depends on imports, chiefly from India, and on supplies brought from the interior by camel caravans.

The principal items of expenditure were Police Rs. 1½ lakh (the total strength of the land and harbour police being 435), Prisons Rs. 29,000, Public Works Rs. 1 lakh, and Medical Relief Rs. 98,000.

The total number of Government schools was 5 and the number of pupils 517. The number of private schools was 43 and the number of pupils 2,000.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

The season was on the whole favourable and the rainfall, though untimely, was sufficient in almost all the States. The outturn of crops was fairly good and fodder and water-supply sufficient. The condition of agricultural stock was good. Prices of staple food grains continued to rule higher than the normal. There was no serious epidemic during the year.

CHAPTER II

LAND RECORDS

The main function of the staff is to keep all survey records up to date, and to carry out in the field the necessary operations preliminary to incorporating the changes in the records. It also supervises the preparation and maintenance of the Record of Rights, carries out rural and city surveys, etc. The services of the staff can also be obtained for special surveys for private individuals or departments of Government.

During the year the staff was curtailed on account of financial stringency, the usual grant for the field party establishment being drastically reduced.

ROUTINE MEASUREMENT WORK

Northern Division.—This work was formerly done by Revenue Circle Inspectors. They have now been relieved of it and a special measuring staff has been employed. Nineteen measurers were employed throughout the year and 3 for part of the year. They measured 10,878 new hissas, and 1,776 survey numbers on private application and 845 survey numbers and 1,116 hissas belonging to Government. The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 16,428, and the total earnings Rs. 19,662 inclusive of the estimated cost of Government work.

Central Division.—A permanent staff of measurer Circle Inspectors is employed in this Division and attached to each District Survey Office. The staff employed was 43 measurers and 7 head surveyors. They measured 7,029 new hissas, 5,863 survey numbers and 2,087 hissas on private application and 2,855 survey numbers and 414 hissas belonging to Government. The income derived was Rs. 38,339, including calculated cost of Government work, and the expenditure on the staff was Rs. 48,634.

Southern Division.—The special measuring staff consisted of 58 measurers and one General Duty Inspector. Twenty-six Revenue Circle Inspectors of Dharwar and Kolaba did some measurement work in addition to their other duties. The staff measured 21,771 new hissas, 4,282 survey numbers on private application, and 2,394 survey numbers and 717 hissas belonging to Government. The expenditure on the staff was Rs. 42,286. The income derived was Rs. 38,591, inclusive of estimated cost of Government work.

During the past eleven years the work of measuring the subdivision of all survey numbers throughout the Presidency and calculating the(r

assessments has been in progress. In the Northern Division the work has been completed in Gujarat and will be completed next year in Thana. In the Central Division it will take about four years more to finish. In the Southern Division it is complete in the Karnatak but will continue for one or two years in the Konkan. For the present it is not intended to carry out this work in Kanara.

Sind.—The remaining work of the Sukkur resurvey was completed during the year. In all 7,609 properties were measured.

The work of Rohri town survey was also finished, the number of properties measured being 3,851.

The resurvey of Hyderabad was commenced on the 22nd August 1921. Up to the end of the year 14,361 properties had been measured and enquiry in respect of 9,258 properties completed. The maintenance work of Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin city surveys was continued during the year.

The total cost of the Land Records Department during the year amounted to just under a lakh of rupees.

REVENUE SURVEYS

All important **revenue survey work** is done by the field party. It falls into two categories :—

(1) work done at the cost of Government ; and

(2) paid work, of which the cost is recoverable.

Northern Division.—On account of financial stringency the Gujarat field party was suspended and put on paid work and a number of villages surveyed for the introduction of the record of rights.

Other survey work consisted of the survey of Mandvi-Jhankhvan road, Surat-Gavior-Dumas road, Olpad-Karanj road, and Salun-Dakore road for the Public Works Department, and of the Dhandhuka-Botad Railway survey for the Railway Company.

The Thana field party carried out the Andhra Valley Transmission Line Survey for the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company, and the Tansa Main quadrupling line survey for the Bombay Municipality.

The Central Record Office at Ahmedabad kept up its improved standard of work, the arrears of correction cases at the end of the year numbering only 126, a very satisfactory result.

The Thana District Survey Office disposed of 307 correction cases leaving 32 cases in arrears.

Central Division.—On account of financial stringency the field party was suspended and put on paid work , one party was sent to the Surgana State for the survey of the State villages and measurement and classification of 3 villages was completed. Seven inam villages in Satara District were surveyed for the introduction of the record of rights. The Amalner-Jalgaon railway line was measured at the cost

of the railway company and the Neri-Mhaswad road was surveyed at the cost of the District Local Board.

The District Survey Offices in the Central Division disposed of 1,629 correction cases, leaving only 72 cases in arrears.

Southern Division.—Survey for settlement purposes was done in one village of Dharwar, three villages of the lapsed Biwalkar Jahagir, two inam villages of Alibag, and one of Panwel. The survey of 21 inam villages for the introduction of the record of rights was carried out.

The District Survey Offices in the Southern Division disposed of 2,072 correction cases, leaving 1,048 cases in arrears.

CITY SURVEYS

Northern Division.—City surveys of Ahmedabad, Ankleshwar, Dohad, Surat, Murbad and Shahapur are in progress. Revision of Broach City survey and the survey of the town of Cambay are in progress. Eleven city surveys are being maintained.

Central Division.—Survey of the cities of Karad and Sangamner has been completed and that of Dharangaon is in progress. Fifteen city surveys are under regular maintenance.

Southern Division.—The City surveys of Nipani and Pen have been completed, while those of Hubli, Bijapur and Panwel are in progress.

Ten city surveys are under regular maintenance.

REVISION SETTLEMENTS

During the year the Government passed orders on the proposals for the re-settlement of Dhanduka Taluka of Ahmedabad, Jalgaon Taluka of East Khandesh and Karjat Taluka and Khalapur Petha of Kolaba District.

WASTE LANDS

The following table shows the area under cultivation in the Province :—

1921-22.

(In thousands of acres.)

District.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
Northern Division ..	4,865	4,441	424
Central Division ..	14,363	13,953	410
Southern Division ..	7,831	7,589	242
Sind ..	14,563	8,238	6,325
Bombay Suburban Division ..	33	28	5
Total ..	41,655	34,249	7,406

These figures show but a trifling variation over those of last year.

WARDS AND OTHER ESTATES

Under the provisions of various Acts (particulars of which will be found in Part III under "Forms of Administration") Government is empowered to take over the management of estates whose owners by reason of minority, incapacity, etc., are not considered capable of looking after them. A large number of these are in the Ahmedabad District where a special officer is responsible for the administration of the Talukdari Estates.

In all there are 188 estates managed by the Collector and the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The revenue demand of the District including past arrears was Rs. 4½ lakhs, out of which Rs. 3 lakhs were recovered.

The total rents of the estates under management including arrears of past years was over Rs. 8 lakhs, out of which Rs. 5 lakhs were collected and Rs. 62,398 written off, this sum including allowances to Talukdars for maintenance.

There were 17 kumars receiving education at the Talukdari Hostel at Dhandhuka at the end of the year.

Efforts are being made to withdraw management from estates and to ensure that Talukdars have the same facilities for credit as other landowners.

SIND

The number of estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, at the commencement of the year, was 143. Thirteen new estates were taken under management and 31 were released, leaving 125 under management at the close of the year with a revenue of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs.

CHAPTER III

LAW AND JUSTICE

WORK OF THE YEAR

During the period between 1st April 1921 and 31st March 1922, seven Acts were passed by the Legislative Council and, having received the assent of Their Excellencies the Governor and the Governor General, became law.

The first Act passed in the year under review related to the salary of the Deputy President of the Legislative Council which was required to be fixed in accordance with the Government of India Act, while the Bombay Short Titles Act, 1921, was passed to facilitate the citation of certain Acts in force in the Bombay Presidency.

Four enactments were passed for amending the Bombay Land Revenue Code, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. The amendments to the Bombay Municipal Act gave the Corporation powers to introduce uni ormity into the system of weights and measures in Bombay City; to abolish tolls on vehicles entering the City; to regulate and control the erection of sky signs and exhibition of advertisements and to revise the rates of tax on vehicles and animals.

The amendments to the City Police Act conferred on a Magistrate the power to command an unlawful assembly in the City of Bombay to disperse.

The Prince of Wales Museum Act was also amended with a view to permit the trustees to erect additional buildings for the Museum by means of borrowed money and lease them as business premises in order to pay the interest on the loan. The land being already in the ownership of the Trustees it was anticipated that rent would more than cover the interest and could be utilized to pay off the loan.

BILLS

Of the 17 Government Bills published or introduced in the Legislative Council by Government three became law as already stated above. The remaining Bills reached various stages as follows. Five, though published, were not introduced during the period under review, five were read for the third time, one was withdrawn and one rejected.

There were two private bills. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale introduced a bill to amend the Hereditary Offices Act and Mr. B. G. Pahalajani

to repeal section 32 of the Civil Courts Act. The first was rejected on the motion for the first reading and the latter was withdrawn.

The Budget was presented to the Council on the 20th February 1922, and ten days were allotted for the discussion and voting of demands for grants. In response to the desire of the Council, Government reduced the demands by Rs. 60,00,000. They were further reduced by Rs. 30,000 by vote of the Council. There were 16 divisions of which 6 were carried against Government.

Changes were introduced in the Standing Orders of the Council on the report of a Select Committee appointed for the purpose. The important amendments were :—

(1) The institution of a ballot to settle the priority of members who have given notice of resolutions.

(2) The abolition of the notice previously required from the mover of an amendment to a resolution, subject to the proviso that, if no notice is given, Government may demand one day's adjournment of the discussion.

RESOLUTIONS

Twenty-two resolutions were moved and of these, 12 were carried, 5 were rejected and 5 were withdrawn. The resolutions carried touched on the following subjects :—

(1) Extension of franchise to women. (Rao Saheb Harilal D. Desai.)

(2) Appointment of a Committee of Inquiry for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes. (Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.)

(3) Promotion of free and compulsory education. (Mr. D. D. Golap.)

(4) Appointment of a Committee for inquiring into the Excise policy of Government. (Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.)

(5) Welcome to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales. (Thakor of Amod.)

(6) Development of suburban railways. (Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.)

(7) Assignment of funds by the Central Government for financing the Sukkur Barrage project. (Mr. B. G. Pahalajani.)

(8) Appointment of Committees in irrigated areas to co-operate with Government officers in the distribution of water and in the settlement of disputes. (Mr. G. M. Kalbhor.)

(9) Admission of a larger number of students to the College of Engineering at Poona. (Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole.)

(10) Appointment of an Indian medical officer to report on the question of encouragement to indigenous systems of medicine. (Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale.)

(11) Separation of the Judicial and the Executive functions. (Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale.)

(12) Opening a school of Research in Tropical Medicine in Bombay. (Dr. S. S. Batliwala.)

Of these numbers (5) to (10) and (12) were accepted by Government. On No. (1) official members were permitted to vote as they liked whilst on No. (2) official members were permitted to speak but the actual voting was left to the non-official members.

In accordance with the proviso to Rule 7 (1) of the Bombay Electoral Rules, Government immediately gave effect to resolution No. (1).

During the period under report, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to India, and the Legislative Council resolved unanimously to request His Royal Highness to be pleased to accept an address. The ceremony of the presentation of the address—which was presented to His Royal Highness in a beautiful silver casket—took place on Monday, the 21st November 1921, at the Durbar Hall, Government House, Bombay.

CIVIL JUSTICE

Over 280,000 cases of all kinds were brought in the civil courts of the Presidency last year, involving a sum of nearly five crores of rupees. The number of judges (exclusive of two registrars and three Cantonment Magistrates exercising civil powers) was 183, twenty of whom were Europeans and 163 Indians. The judges were distributed as follows:

High Court 8, District and Joint Judges 18, Assistant Judges 10, Small Cause Court Judges 8, Subordinate Judges 139.

Over 150,000 cases were actually instituted during the year, of which 31,000 were brought in the courts in the City of Bombay. More than 90 per cent. of the cases in the mofussil courts were brought for sums from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, suits for sums exceeding Rs. 10,000 numbering only 321. In the Small Causes Court in Bombay more than 80 per cent. were for sums under Rs. 500, the total sum involved being over 90 lakhs.

There is still a good deal of delay in dealing with cases. The returns show that at the end of the year there were more than 51,000 cases remaining undisposed of in the mofussil courts, of which 31,000 had been pending for more than three months. The average time taken for a contested suit to be disposed of was rather less than seven months and for an uncontested suit just over four months. The Small Causes Courts have the best record for speedy disposal of cases and unpaid tribunals the worst, followed closely by District Courts.

In contested cases 87 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff.

The High Court disposed of 5,128 original suits during the year and 4,257 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Of the total number dealt with only 775 were fought to a decision, the remainder being dismissed or settled.

An examination of the figures shows that the busiest district in the Presidency is Khandesh (population 1¾ millions) where 27,869 cases were down for hearing, Ahmedabad (population 900,000) being close behind with 27,151 suits. The next highest is Poona (population one million) with 17,668 cases. The Small Causes Court in Bombay had 30,218 cases. Broach with 4,051 cases (population 300,000) and Kanara with 4,358 cases (population 400,000) show the smallest returns.

Receipts amounted to 76 lakhs and the expenditure to 61 lakhs.

The number of decrees referred to Collectors for execution was 7,923 which, with 8,357 from the previous year gave a total of 16,280 cases for disposal. Of these 6,973 were dealt with.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

During the year over 150,000 criminal offences requiring the attendance of nearly 300,000 witnesses came before the criminal courts of the Presidency, a decrease of over 11,000.

Criminal jurisdiction in the Presidency is exercised by a far larger number of officers than is the case with civil litigation. In addition to the Judges of the High Court and the Sessions Court over 1,000 Magistrates, including members of the civil service, and 21,000 police patels in the village have criminal jurisdiction—in the case of the patels of a very limited kind. The latter dealt with only 2,500 cases during the year.

The greater part of the criminal work in the Presidency is disposed of by the Magistrates and most of the offences are of a comparatively trivial kind. Of the 210,000 persons under trial over 203,000 were dealt with by Magistrates and in 85,600 cases out of 130,000 convictions the infliction of a fine of 10 rupees or under was regarded as sufficient punishment for the offence committed. Altogether fines were inflicted in 100,000 cases, to the total amount of over 8 lakhs.

Of persons sentenced to imprisonment 5,900 received 15 days and under, 9,300 six months and under, 2,755 two years and under, 652 seven years and under and only 63 more than seven years. 847 criminals were sentenced to whipping and 100 boys had their sentence commuted to detention in a Reformatory.

Out of 612 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year 210 were murders compared with 185 the previous year.

The murders may be classified as under :—

From motives connected with women ..	..	65
Of children, for the sake of their ornaments	..	15
For the sake of gain	..	38
Other causes	..	92

The total number of cases brought to trial in the courts of Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates was 81,000, a decrease of over 4,000 compared with the previous year. The number of cases under special and local laws was 71,000 and under the Penal Code 10,000. There was an increase of 200 in cases under the Public Conveyances Act which numbered 5,600 and offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Prevention of Gambling Act nearly doubled.

REGISTRATION

The total number of registrations during the year was 316,713 against 341,306 in the preceding year, a decrease of 7·2 per cent. The total value of immovable property affected was Rs. 43½ crores against Rs. 59 crores in 1920, a big decrease of 26·1 per cent.

"The main causes of the decrease," observes the Inspector General of Registration in his Annual Report, "especially in the large commercial centres and their neighbourhood, are the reaction following a period of abnormal speculative activity, and the continued decline in business activity and in the trade profits available for investment in land. Intimately connected with this decline is the heavy fall in the value of land in the neighbourhood of Bombay and other large cities. Prospective buyers will not buy on a falling market; while sellers realise they have missed their market and hope for an improvement."

The decrease in the Deccan has been attributed to the unfavourable season, which normally results in an increase in sales and mortgages, but the liberal distribution of tagavi rendered resort to the sowcar largely unnecessary. Over and above this, the scarcity of money and the consequent decline in the number of transactions was partly responsible for keeping down the number of registrations. Other factors contributing to the same end were the fall in the price of cotton and the occurrence of a Sinhast year, during which no Hindu marriages, which are, of course, the source of many loan transactions, were celebrated.

"In the reaction following the period of war-profits and speculation," observes the Inspector General, "there was a fall in (1) number of transactions, and (2) prices of land. Only *one* of these causes affected the number of transactions, while *both* affected their total value."

The fall in aggregate value is found pretty generally throughout the mofussil as well as in Bombay City. The average value of a sale of immovable property was Rs. 2,629 in 1920, and Rs. 1,715 in 1921.

This average value fell by 26·6 per cent. in the mofussil and 54·3 per cent. in Bombay.

An interesting effect of the slump in landed property in Bombay City was that many who had speculated in land on finding that they could only sell at a loss, and being in need of funds, decided to raise money on their property by means of simple mortgages and to hope for a turn in the tide. As a result of this the number of simple mortgages for Bombay district rose sharply as shown by the following figures :—

Year.	Number.	Value.
1919	747	2 crores 22 lakhs.
1920	933	5 crores 7 lakhs.
1921	1,093	6 crores 74 lakhs.

There was a decrease of over Rs. 2 lakhs in the income of the Department which amounted to Rs. 12¾ lakhs.

Documents to the number of 562 were impounded as insufficiently stamped and deficit stamp duty was recovered in 360 cases.

During the year 735 declarations were recorded under the Cutchi Memons Act of 1920 ; while the number of marriages registered under the Special Marriages Act III of 1872 was 12. The Registrars of Parsee Marriages registered 580 marriages, of which 428 were in Bombay. The number of marriage has not been so low for many years.

The system of copying documents by photography instead of by hand was first introduced in the Haveli Sub-Registrar's office at the end of April 1921. After two months it was introduced in six more offices. The photographic copies were at first not as satisfactory as could be desired, and there was some opposition and criticism in the newspapers and in the Legislative Council. But the prints are now quite clear and no complaints have been heard for many months. The District Registrars of the Districts in which the system has been introduced are entirely in its favour, and the Registrar for the Ahmedabad District, while pronouncing the system excellent, adds that there is complaint from the public and also from the clerical staff about the small size of the prints which it is difficult to read with the naked eye. To make it popular the District Registrar suggests that the prints be larger.

" This is," remarks the Inspector General in this connection,

" purely a question of cost, and that is of course the crux of the whole matter."

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The general trade depression, the tightness of money and the heavy fall in the Stock Exchange value of shares together with the reaction of the investing public consequent on the failure of many of the unstable companies floated during the boom of 1919-20 were responsible for a large decrease in the number of new public companies registered during the year 1921-22. They numbered 92 compared with 180 in the preceding year. The business of "printing, publishing and stationery" was responsible for six of the 41 new public companies, motor traction coming next with four. Of the 46 private companies formed 13 came under the heading "banking, loan and investment". There was a striking reduction in the number of public companies formed in connection with cotton mills and presses. In 1919-20 twenty-seven such companies were formed; in 1920-21 nineteen, and in the year under review only three.

During the year 37 companies went into liquidation compared with 57 in the previous year.

The total number of companies registered in Bombay at the close of the year was 933 of which 726 were public companies with an aggregate authorised capital of 282 crores of rupees of which, however, only 83 crores is paid up.

Of the 88 new share capital floatations 46 were in connection with private companies having an authorised capital of nearly 13 crores. The Registrar of Companies in his Annual Report points out that the decrease in the number of private companies is very small compared with that shown for public companies and he suggests that trade depression is also responsible for this because, while in favourable times a partnership is satisfactory, in times of stress the advantage of limited liability is more carefully considered. The incidence of taxation is also a caues contributory to the number of private companies.

The 42 public companies which made new share capital floatations during the year had a nominal capital of just under 4 crores.

The depression in company promoting is reflected in the receipts of the Department which were only half that of the previous year, at Rs. 55,000.

CHAPTER IV

POLICE AND CRIME

The outstanding feature of the year was the large increase in serious crime especially in violent crime against the person and against the person and property. The general contempt for law and order fostered by the Non-Co-operation movement, which reached its zenith in the year under report; the pre-occupation of the police over political agitation and its resulting activities; famine conditions in certain districts; a general spirit of unrest in the industrial world which was turned to full advantage by political agitators; and the withdrawal of large numbers of police from their normal duties in connection with the two Royal Visits are among the reasons to which this increase may be attributed. Moreover, in addition to the increased activity of the criminal classes the members of the police force had to face an intensive campaign directed specifically against them as servants of Government and maintainers of law and order. In spite, however, of these efforts on the part of the enemies of Government to seduce them from their allegiance and to add to the already heavy burden of their social disabilities the police throughout the year were true to their salt. The record of the year was one of good work well performed, often under conditions of great hardship and strain.

A brief account of this work is given below. Fuller details and much interesting statistical information will be found in the Police Administration Report for 1921.

The sanctioned strength of the police in the Presidency including Sind and the Railways was 1,125 officers and 24,453 men compared with 1,120 officers and 25,162 men in the previous year, the variations being due to the re-organisation of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department, the introduction in some districts of a scheme for replacing Constables on certain duties by a smaller number of Head Constables, and to minor administrative changes.

The total cost of the police for the year amounted to one crore and 39 lakhs or 15 lakhs more than in 1920-21. Certain travelling allowance concessions and the re-organisation of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department, together with the accrual of increments, accounted for an increase. The average cost per policeman was Rs. 538 as against Rs. 469 the year before.

Improved pay and prospects and the grant of literary allowances to the men was responsible for an increase in the number of literate members of the police force to 968 officers and 12,939 men.

There was an increase of 66 in the number of officers and men punished departmentally and by the Courts, the percentage being about the same as the previous year. There was a substantial reduction in the number of men punished judicially.

During the year the force dealt with 115,000 cases ; cognisable offences increased by 2,300 and non-cognisable decreased by 9,000. The average annual figure of crime is 117,000.

The totals of all reported cognisable crime for the year under report and the previous four years were :—

1917	..	..	33,668
1918	..	..	39,311
1919	..	..	47,069
1920	..	..	41,406
1921	..	..	44,017

The increase shown has no real significance as it is due to the inclusion for the first time of offences under the Public Conveyances Act.

The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistake of law or of fact was nearly 9,000 or 17·5 per cent., the smallest percentage for five years. Moreover, the number of cases classed as maliciously false (1,313) showed a substantial reduction. Whether the improvement is fortuitous or is due to a genuine revulsion from the tendency to make use of the police to satisfy private grudges remains to be seen.

Prosecutions were undertaken in 306 of these cases during the year, of which 112 ended in conviction and 116 were still to be heard at the close of the year. Convictions were obtained in 59 per cent. of the cases taken to Court and, both in regard to the number of prosecutions launched and convictions obtained, the police were more successful than in the previous year. Eliminating " excluded " and " pending " cases, true cognisable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 34,827 cases, an increase of 2,293 over 1920.

Excepting the Presidency Railways, which returned a decrease of 108, all the Divisions and Sind recorded increases, the most noticeable being in the Central Division, with 1,366 cases. With the exception of minor offences against property, which registered a decrease of 490 cases, all classes showed increases, the most marked being in offences under minor Acts and serious offences against person and property or against property only.

Details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the last three years, inclusive of the year under report, are given below :—

Year.	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1919 ..	377	403	507	10,583	17,567	1,009
1920 ..	377	284	436	8,848	14,842	1,001
1921 ..	419	451	469	9,273	14,329	1,021

As compared with 1920 serious crime showed an increase of 430 cases, the number of serious offences against the person and of dacoities in Bombay being the highest recorded during the five years.

Sind was mainly responsible for the increase in the number of murders and similar offences, the increase being most noticeable in the Nawabshah District. But as the Commissioner in Sind has pointed out, the great majority of those cases were the outcome of intrigues with women and blood feuds between Baluch tribesmen and as such were hardly controlable by the police. He also points out that while the number of dacoities and robberies was larger than usual only one out of the 27 cases classed as dacoities was really serious.

APATHY OF THE PUBLIC

In the Northern Division the rise in this class of case was mainly confined to Ahmedabad and Kaira, where three gangs of dacoits were broken up by the police.

Commenting on the figures the Commissioner, Northern Division, says with regard to Kaira : " The real reason for the increase in crime, however, is the comparative immunity from detection. In spite of a few detections.....most of the culprits are at large and know they cannot be brought to book. The local Dharalas can now commit dacoities without expert leaders. It is almost impossible to procure information from other Dharalas as they are extremely clannish. There is also the very real fear of reprisals by murder or by burning the informant's house." The Inspector General of Police in this connection remarks that " a force manned by the finest material in the world would be powerless without the co-operation of the people and this co-operation is denied to the police by Kaira in a degree happily unknown in other parts of the Presidency."

The report gives a table showing the incidence per 1,000 of population of serious crime in the 10 Provinces of India from which it is seen that Bombay, with a figure of 1·6, stands 5th on the list, Bengal, Central Provinces, Burma and the North-West Frontier Province all showing higher percentages. As regards the number of cognisable offences investigated per policeman, Bombay Presidency stands 7th but the reduction in the strength of the force which is now in progress in accordance with the policy of retrenchment will, it is feared, greatly modify the figures in this table.

In the Presidency proper the Bombay Suburban District, according to the statistics, was the most criminal, and Ratnagiri was the least.

The number of undetected cases was 15,362, an increase of 600 which was confined entirely to the Presidency proper, for Sind returns a decrease of 31 cases. Of all the crimes brought to the notice of the police 44 per cent. were undetected.

In this connection the Inspector General points out that the law in force in India has been based on the English model on the assumption that the man in the street is actively on the side of law and order against the criminal. In the past one of the most formidable obstacles to successful police work in India has been the apathy of the public and the absence of public spirit as it exists in England. To this obstacle has now to be added the spirit of Non-Co-operation which throws the police more than ever on their own resources. " In the circumstances the wonder is, not that the number of undetected cases is so high but that it is not higher. The explanation lies in the fact that detective ability is inherent in a large number of the Indian serving in the police. The Inspector General adds : " If some of those who were responsible for the Non-Co-operation movement could have studied the crime reports that came weekly from the various parts of the Presidency, the conviction would have been forced upon them that their activities, so far from emancipating their country, resulted in causing untold misery to hundreds of their countrymen whose cause they professed to espouse. The same tale is told in the reports of the Punjab and Central Provinces and, I feel convinced, will be repeated from other parts of India. That the conviction will in time be forced upon the destructive political agitator I have no doubt, but he must learn the truth from the lips of those who are the chief sufferers by reason of his misguided activities. The pity of it is that they are slow to articulate."

Of 16,926 cases decided by trial 14,348 ended in conviction or 84·7 per cent. against 86 per cent. in the previous year.

The following tables indicate the success obtained by the police in the Courts under the most important heads of crime :—

Year.	Murders, etc.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1919 ..	77·19	82·66	85·65	89·43	94·44	90·53
1920 ..	73·69	81·98	85·88	89·19	92·86	88·27
1921 ..	75·61	80·0	87·62	86·16	90·77	85·94

The total number of persons arrested by the police in 1921 was 37,464 against 33,703 in the previous year.

The value of property stolen during the year was 29 lakhs against 25 lakhs in 1920 and 35 lakhs in 1919. The value of property recovered was 9 lakhs and the causes which operated to prevent the detection of crime also operated adversely in the recovery of stolen property. In 52 per cent. of the cases in which property was stolen some part of it was recovered.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE

All the causes which contributed towards making the year under review a particularly trying and arduous one for the mofussil police, operated with even greater force in the City of Bombay, the political head-quarters of the Presidency, and, like all great Cities, a magnet drawing to itself criminals from all over India ; moreover, the City Police, in addition to their duty of discovering and preventing crime, have multifarious tasks to perform the number and variety of which is perhaps not generally realized. Aid to refugees and pilgrims, passports, censorship of plays and other performances, licensing of theatres, motor vehicles and other public conveyances and control of the heavy traffic of a great town are some of the duties which fall to the lot of the police of the City of Bombay. The arduous and sustained nature of these duties are reflected in the figures showing the daily average of men on the sick list.

The total number of reported cognizable and non-cognizable cases was 103,000 against 98,600 in 1920. The figure for cognizable crime being 73,000 ; the percentage of true cases reported was over 98. The number of offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the police was 61,914 and conviction was secured in 60,036 cases. In this connection the Commissioner points out that owing to the insufficiency of the investigation staff any extra attention paid to local

cases at once reacts adversely on the results obtained in dealing with the real crime.

Ninety per cent. of those classified as true, resulted in conviction; 6·6 per cent. of the offences remained undetected.

There were 72 cases of murder and attempted murder, of which 24 ended in conviction and 22 remained undetected.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen amounted to over 23½ lakhs of which a little more than 5½ lakhs was recovered.

Damage to the amount of over 49 lakhs was caused by 350 outbreaks of fire.

Action was taken against 1,423 professional beggars but the Commissioner considers that the present law is inadequate and that legislation to enforce the detention of able-bodied beggars in workhouses on the English model is a crying need.

The approximate number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City is 7,438, of which 599 are licensed to ply for hire. Licenses to drive public motor conveyances were issued in 843 cases after strict test. Motor vehicle accidents numbered nearly 2,000, of which 69 were fatal. Of these 26 were due to the fault of pedestrians, 25 to the fault of drivers and 18 were pure accidents. It would appear that the most dangerous part of the day is between 5 p.m. and midnight as 24 of the fatal accidents occurred between these hours. Considering the number of vehicles running in Bombay and the mileage covered by them, these accidents cannot be considered numerous, says the Commissioner, and he points out that the proportion of accidents to total mileage covered works out at one fatal motor accident per 254,421 miles and one non-fatal motor accident per 13,197 miles. Of the other accidents reported, 453 including 15 fatalities were due to tram cars. It is agreed that an increased staff, trained to deal with the problem, is needed to control traffic and steps will be taken in this direction as soon as financial conditions permit. The education of the public in a traffic sense is equally essential. Teaching in the schools has already been taken and the co-operation of the Municipality and the Public Conveyances Companies has been invited.

The report next describes the campaign against liquor shops started by District Congress Committees. It was responsible for much mischief, and gave a certain amount of trouble to the Police. It lasted from June 3rd to November 17th with breaks and was undoubtedly responsible for the furious attacks on liquor shops which were a feature of the riots on the occasion of the Royal Visit. In the early stages of picketing very undesirable applicants were engaged as " volunteers "; efforts were later made to obtain a better stamp of volunteer, but these not being available in sufficient numbers, the " Mavali " again began

to make his appearance in greater numbers. "The policy of the Police," remarks the Commissioner, "was not to interfere so long as the picketing was peaceful; but picketing was not always peaceful as might be expected from the class of volunteer employed and intervention by the Police was frequently called for."

Remarking on the daily average on the sick list of the Force, which was 116·47 in 1921 against 101·45 in 1920 the Commissioner observes: "I regret that I can report no improvement in the health of the Force. It is a lamentable fact also that roughly one-third of the men of the Force proceeding on leave do so direct from Hospital and on the express recommendation of the Police Surgeon." The Commissioner believes that a fair proportion among those who go on leave in the ordinary way do so on grounds of health. The provision of a well-equipped and adequately staffed hospital would not in the Commissioner's opinion solve the problem. The strenuous life of a Police sepoy in Bombay is not conducive to robust health. "Though many of the constabulary are now well housed, the chawls for unavoidable reasons are not situated in healthy localities, and the wear and tear of continuous point duty from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. one month, and 4 p.m. to 9 a.m. (with one relief) for the second month is too great a strain." "The only remedy," continues the Commissioner, "is such an increase in the strength of the Force as will give both officers and men a reasonable amount of relaxation from the continual strain of duty."

One of the most difficult and anxious time for the Force during the year was the period between 17th and 20th of November, the occasion of the riots during the visit of the Prince of Wales, which are described elsewhere in this volume. "The Force," says the Commissioner, "has a well-deserved reputation for rising to the occasion and it was never better exemplified than on this occasion."

VILLAGE POLICE

The number of cases in which the village police rendered special assistance was 646. Their services were recognised by monetary rewards amounting to Rs. 4,595 and by the grant of 84 good service tickets. 313 village policemen were reported for neglect of duty; 278 were punished departmentally and 110, who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted, 61 being convicted. Forty-four Patils in Kanara were dismissed for striking and calling themselves "non-co-operators".

"The usual complaints regarding the uselessness and inefficiency of the village police and their failure to assist the regular police find a place in several district reports," remarks the Inspector General of Police in his report, "and the suggestion to transfer the control over them to the police has once more been repeated.

" Proposals for the reformation of the village police are still under consideration, but any substantial improvement must mean extra expenditure and no proposal to organize the village police can, on these terms, be regarded as a practical proposition." As a palliative, measures are being undertaken to give the Patels rough instructions as to their own obligations and as to the duties of the village police serving under them.

ADEN POLICE

The total number of Officers and men of the land police was 373, of whom 15 were mounted. Only 83 were literate. The expenditure of the force was a little over Rs. 1½ lakhs of which Rs. one lakh was borne by Government and the remainder by the Aden Settlement and the Port Trust. The whole cost of the Sheikh Othman Police amounting to Rs. 28,000 was borne by the Settlement Revenues. Out of 339 persons concerned in 342 offences and sent up for trial 208 were convicted. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 25,885 of which Rs. 8,325 was recovered.

During the year 272 persons were deported to Somaliland and 86 to the interior of Arabia.

GOVERNMENT MALE WORKHOUSE

By the European Vagrancy Act of 1874 a person of European extraction (which does not include " those commonly known as Eurasians or East Indians ") found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence is a " vagrant " and may be required by a police officer to appear before a Magistrate. If the latter thinks that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment he sends him to a Government Workhouse where he is kept. If the Magistrate is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to get employment in any other place in India he may at his discretion forward the vagrant to such a place.

If after a lapse of a reasonable time in a workhouse, no suitable employment is obtainable for the vagrant the local Government may cause him to be removed from British India at Government expense or may release him.

Penalties are provided by the Act for refusal to go before a Magistrate, for quitting the workhouse without leave, etc., two years' imprisonment being the maximum penalty for the latter offence.

The Government Male Workhouse deals mostly with cases under this Act, but destitute Europeans may go there voluntarily.

The total number of inmates during the year 1921-22 was 96, and the daily average population 10, the same as the previous year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 12. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 7,949 to Rs. 8,822.

No vagrant was admitted to the female workhouse during the year.

Since June 1922 the administration of the workhouse has been handed over to the Salvation Army who receive a grant from Government.

BOMBAY JAILS

Though the total number of convicts confined in the Bombay jails in 1921 showed a very slight decrease, the daily average strength was higher by 249. The total number of convicts confined during the year was 30,239 as against 30,219 during 1920; while the daily average strength for the same period was 11,420 and 11,171 respectively. There was an increase of over 250 in the number of releases, due to the operation of the remission rules, for prisoners are beginning to take a more intelligent interest in getting remission for conduct and work, and so getting out of the prison quicker.

One of the causes of the increase in the number of prisoners was the decision of the Government of India to stop transportations to the Andamans. "Curiously enough", writes the Inspector General in his annual report, "this caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the sentenced men ..... who, evidently, preferred the Andamans to imprisonment in India". The Salvation Army and the Bijapur Institution helped to reduce the number by taking charge of a greater number of convicts than they did the year before. Since the work of reclamation by these two agencies is of a lasting character its effects are beneficial.

"It is regretted" the report continues, "that the number of juveniles admitted has increased especially among females". Since it is the "First admission" into prison which has the worst effect on a youth, the Inspector General would have greater use made of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, under which large numbers of first offenders were let off. For the same reason the report emphatically protests against youths being sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and urges that, if necessary, the law must be changed in this respect.

Reconvictions are less by 600 than the number for the year before, while the decrease by 300 in the number of imprisonments for the first time on failure to find security under 110, Criminal Procedure Code, is a "most encouraging sign". The Inspector General is of opinion that those under this section help to fill the jails..... It may be possible to get surety from these people, if they were given time to pay it".

Out of the twenty-three prisoners who escaped from confinement during the year twelve were recaptured.

The number of offences dealt with by convicting courts decreased while those dealt with by Superintendents fell by 1,867. There was a marked decrease in the cases of flogging which fell from forty-six in

1920 to twenty-eight in the year under report, and the punishment was awarded only for very serious offences such as assaults upon officers, employees or inmates of jails. "One can often see a direct relation," remarks the Inspector General, "between increased work, *plus* increased remission, and decreased punishments."

The number of releases under the remission system was larger, while the passing of the Inspector General's suggestion that "Good conduct remission" should be increased by five days per year was much appreciated by convicts, who tried hard to get it by extra work and good conduct. Liberal remission for help given when warders are assaulted is encouraged, while the number of prisoners who were granted special awards showed a substantial rise.

Another equally encouraging sign is the fact that though the number of convict officers was increased the number of punishments decreased very appreciably by over nine hundred.

The gross expenditure increased from Rs. 22 lakhs to over Rs. 25 lakhs, the average cost per head being Rs. 175 against Rs. 160 during the previous year. This increase is accounted for by the rise in prices, increased scale of pay and cognate causes. The net cash earnings have increased by over half a lakh while jail made articles to the value of nearly a lakh were supplied to Government departments.

The work of constructing an irrigation dam at Visapur, which is being carried out by the Deccan convict gang, will be, when complete, 7,000 feet in length with an average height of 60 feet. The prisoners do all the different forms of work and the Executive Engineer considers that even the masonry work erected by convict labour is equal to any done outside. "We are, therefore," observes the Inspector General, "turning out men who on release will be able to earn their own livelihood and not only that but earn a good wage. As these men are mostly habituals, it is to be hoped that many will be reclaimed in this way." The Sind convict gang did equally useful work on the Sind canals and the North Western State Railway. The Yeravda Prison Press continued to do useful work and has shown satisfactory progress.

The efforts to make the jails self-supporting in the matter of vegetables and condiments by making the best use of the jail gardens have been successful and have led to substantial savings in expenses.

There were a number of prisoners sentenced under sections 121, 124 and cognate sections of the Indian Penal Code. Some of these tried "Hunger Striking" but did not continue it for any length of time. Otherwise they behaved fairly well and were amenable to discipline.

The Borstal Juvenile Jail continued to show satisfactory progress and the inmates are taught useful trades. This institution still continues

to turn out good furniture, pottery, and similar wares. It is not however run for profit but for purposes of instructions to the boys, and to help them in their after-life.

The death rate of the jail population was 17·8 per mille as against 20·3 in 1920.

PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES

The Bombay and Bijapur Released Prisoners' Aid Societies and the Salvation Army have been doing very useful work.

"I would here point out.....that a great deal may be done by talking to a prisoner, and telling the advantages he gains by good conduct in remission, promotion, earlier release, etc., and the disadvantages, as for example, punishments, loss of remission, later release. Sometimes telling a man he is by misbehaviour losing the chance of an interview with his friends, will pull him up, and cause a complete change in his attitude." This is the opinion of the Inspector General who has found this method advantageous in every way. The results each year grow more encouraging.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

The population of the Criminal Tribes Settlements in the Presidency showed a general increase during the year. The limit of expansion in most existing settlements has now been reached and applications had to be refused on that ground and on the ground of economy. Some interchange of population in the settlements having taken place advantage was taken of the ebb and flow to classify the tribesmen, so as gradually to relax restrictions in the case of reformed characters. The Settlement at Bagalkot now contains only reliable characters and dispenses with a police guard. The Dharwar Settlement is, strictly speaking, not a settlement at all, since all the members have been exempted or released on probation and are free from any control, though they rely for help on the Settlement officers.

The problem of the Criminal Tribesman who migrate to Bombay, where they are free from roll call and other restrictions, is receiving attention and an amendment of the Criminal Tribes Act which will make it applicable to the City is before the Central Government. The number of the more important Criminal Tribes in the City has been put at, Manggarudis 2,950, Kaikadis 220, Bhamtas 240, Wagri 1,036 and Jerwars 792. Most of them work in cotton mills and appear to be doing well. They are, however, responsible for much petty crime. Though Christian Missions do some work among the Manggarudis, here is a field practically untapped. "A great difficulty in the way of the work in Bombay, is that the tribes are scattered all over the City" says the annual report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act. "If a company allot a chawl or a piece of ground for huts they would probably

reap the benefit of regular attendance and at the same time facilitate the work of educating and reforming the tribesmen ".

The majority of the men in the settlements are unskilled labourers, but there are signs that they are taking to skilled labour. The process is, however, slow and requires employers imbued with the missionary spirit. The advantages of steady industrial employment as the mainstay of the settlement system were again demonstrated. Nor is mill work unpopular except with constitutional nomads like Bhats and Haranshikaris. At one time there were more voluntary settlers at Dandeli than compulsory settlers and men who were exempted a year ago stayed on without even taking a holiday.

The Manager of the Sholapur settlement finds that the proportion of skilled labourers in his Settlement is increasing considerably and the younger generation are taking to spinning and weaving. The increase of men employed in the Railway Workshops at Hubli where conditions are particularly good and the work of a higher order, is particularly gratifying. Carpentry is becoming a staple industry in the Settlements. The Manager of the Hubli Settlement has procured some contracts for baskets which provide a satisfactory and paying home industry for those who do not go to the mills.

There was building work available in the larger Settlements and the older boys were given remunerative work under Mistries of their own caste. Most of the building contracts have been taken up by the Settlements themselves, financed by their Co-operative Societies and very little outside labour has been employed.

The health of the settlers has been quite satisfactory. The medical arrangements at all the large settlements are good and suitable. The activity of the Co-operative Societies expanded. There has been an extension of trading by some of the Societies. They have taken a number of Government building and forest cutting contracts and also one or two private contracts, while in some of the Settlements the Credit Societies have entirely replaced Government advances as a source of funds for settlers' needs.

Primary education is compulsory for all settlement boys and girls between the ages of five and ten. A growing proportion continue to attend school after that age and it is hoped to raise the minimum school leaving age to twelve in all the settlements. Night school attendance is enforced for some years, when possible, upon boys who have left day school. Some children manage to escape school but it is becoming more and more difficult for them to do so. The daily school attendance has risen to 2,782 from 2,468 of the previous year. The improvement in proficiency is still more marked and progress is now inevitable.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

The Monsoon of 1921 was on the whole a good one. There were the usual anomalies in the distribution of the rainfall, but the general result was satisfactory. From the standpoint of the agriculturist the rainfall divides itself into three periods :—

(1) Kharif rains—June to September.
(2) Rabi ,, —October to end of February, and
(3) Hot-weather ,, —March to May,

the most important being the first named.

The total rains in the Kharif season were much above the average in West Khandesh but considerably less than the average in Nasik and Poona. Elsewhere in the Deccan they were about the average. In the Karnatak, at the great majority of the stations, the deficiency was only slight, while in the Konkan, with the exception of Karwar, the rains were slightly above the average. In Gujarat there was a nearly general increase of about 50 per cent. In Northern Sind rain was much below the normal, but in the rest of Sind much above the average.

During the Rabi season the rain was very unevenly distributed, while hot-weather rain was practically absent in Gujarat and in Sind ; in the Deccan, however, it was well above the average and in the Karnatak below the average. In Gujarat the Kharif crop was unfavourable. Sind had good Kharif and excellent Rabi crops, while in the Deccan the season was on the whole below normal everywhere except in Khandesh and Western areas where it was fairly good. The Konkan had good Kharif and Rabi crops.

Area under Cultivation.—The generally favourable character of the season is shown by a rise of nearly 10 per cent. in the cultivated area of the Presidency. Moreover, the area cropped more than once increased by 34 per cent. in the Presidency Proper and by more than 28 per cent. in Sind, a clear indication of a good monsoon.

The increase in cropped area was general, the largest figures being returned by Ahmednagar and Nasik, 842,000 acres and 468,000 acres respectively. In Sind the cropped area showed a rise of 14 per cent.

The following table shows the total cultivated and uncultivated area of the Presidency and Sind :—

Details.	Presidency proper.			Sind.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or Decrease per cent.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
	Areas in acres (000 omitted).					
Cultivated Area—						
Gross cropped area.	25,126	27,599	+ 9·8	3,823	4,368	+ 14·3
Area cropped more than once ..	550	737	+ 34·0	258	332	+ 28·7
Net area cropped .	24,576	26,862	+ 9·3	3,565	4,036	+ 13·2
Current fallows ..	8,783	6,538	— 25·6	5,712	5,378	— 5·9
Assessed ...	33,276	33,283	..	8,529	8,878	+ 4·1
Unassessed ..	83	117	+ 40·9	748	536	— 28·3
Total ..	33,359	33,400	+ 0·1	9,277	9,414	+ 5·1
Uncultivated Area—						
Available for cultivation (culturable waste) ..	1,012	988	— 2·4	6,072	6,164	+ 1·5
Not available for cultivation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forest ..	8,510	8,539	+ 0·3	724	722	— 0·3
Others ..	5,838	5,787	— 0·9	14,069	13,850	— 1·6
Total ..	15,360	15,314	— 0·3	20,865	20,736	— 0·6
Grand Total ..	48,719	48,714	..	30,142	30,150	..

NATURE OF THE CROPS

More than three-fourths of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs, bajri, paddy, wheat and gram being the most important crops. Cotton is the largest non-food crop.

An irrigated Sugar-Cane Plantation.

Cropped Area

(In thousands of acres)

Crops.	Presidency proper.			Sind.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Jowari ..	8,402	8,041	— 4·3	408	574	+ 40·7
Bajri ..	2,827	5,006	+ 77·1	937	1,107	+ 18·1
Paddy ..	1,906	1,956	+ 2·6	1,235	1,044	— 15·5
Wheat ..	1,106	1,501	+ 35·7	346	432	+ 24·9
Gram ..	384	488	+ 27·1	93	175	+ 88·2
Other cereals and pulses ..	2,982	3,373	+ 13·1	227	286	+ 25·9
Total cereals and pulses ..	17,607	20,365	+15·7	3,246	3,618	+ 11·4
Tobacco ..	106	108	+ 1·9	8	12	+ 50·0
Sugarcane .	59	54	— 8·5	4	3	— 25·0
Oilseeds ..	771	903	+ 17·1	161	375	+132·9
Cotton ..	3,537	2,835	— 19·8	269	141	— 47·6
Other crops ..	3,046	3,334	+ 9·5	135	219	+ 62·2
Total food crops ..	18,086	20,998	+ 16·1	3,320	3,625	+ 9·8
Total non-food crops .	7,040	6,601	— 6·2	523	743	+ 42·1
Total crops ..	25,126	27,599	+ 9·8	3,823	4,368	+ 14·3

Variations in the principal crops were as follows :—

Jowar.—This crop fell by 361 thousand acres or over 4 per cent., want of special rain and the better prospects offered by bajri and other Kharif crops being the reasons assigned.

Bajri.—Owing to sufficient seasonable and early rains, the area under bajri expanded by over two million acres, 77 per cent. more than in the previous year. The Ahmednagar District alone accounted for more than 800,000 acres of the increase.

Wheat.—In the Presidency proper there was an increase of 395,000 acres or over 35 per cent. more than in the previous year, but still below the normal by over 6 per cent. In Sind the cultivation increased throughout all the districts, except Upper Sind Frontier, by 86,000 acres or 25 per cent., over the previous year owing to good inundation at the close of the season.

Rice.—There was an increase of 50,000 acres in the Presidency, but in Sind owing to deficient water supply the area receded by 191,000 acres.

Oilseeds.—The area under oilseeds in the Presidency proper rose by 132,000 acres or by 17 per cent. over the preceding year. In Sind there was a very large increase of 214,000 acres or 133 per cent. over the previous year, but still below the normal by nearly 70 per cent.

Cotton.—Owing to unfavourable rains, the fall in prices in the districts in the interior last year and the devotion of larger areas to food and fodder crops the total area fell from 3,537 to 2,837 thousand acres, Gujarat and the Karnatak showing the largest decreases.

Other crops.—Tobacco increased slightly in Gujarat, but sugarcane showed a reduction.

Both in the Presidency and in Sind the demand for fruits and vegetables and fodder and the high rates commanded in the market induced larger cultivation almost everywhere.

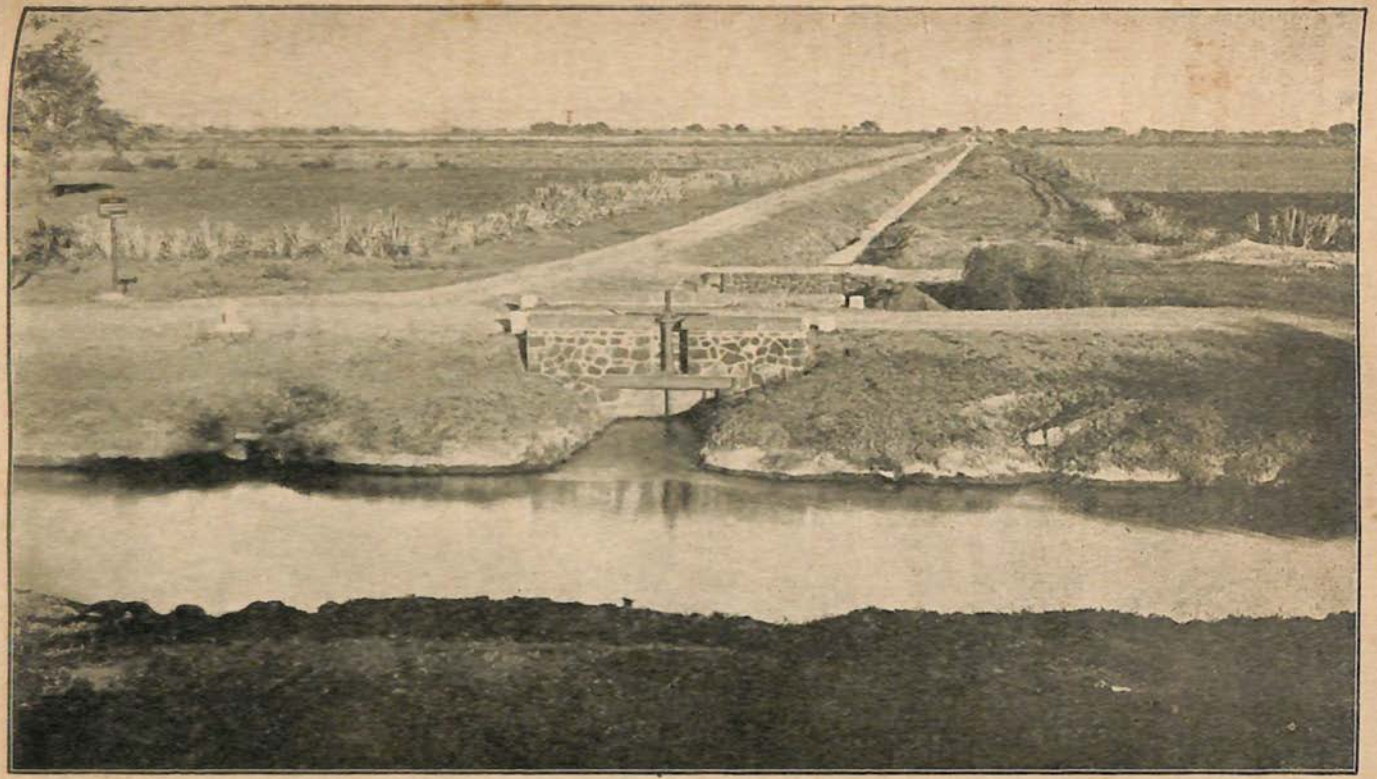
Irrigated area.—As the rains were adequate and seasonable in the greater part of the Presidency proper the total area under irrigation fell during the year from 1,105 thousand acres to 981 thousand acres or by 11·2 per cent. below the area of the previous year. In Sind on the other hand the irrigated areas increased by 125,000 acres or by 4·4 per cent. over the area of the previous year.

The following table shows the variations under the several heads of irrigation and crops irrigated as compared with similar details of the previous year :—

Irrigated Area

(In thousands of acres)

Details.	Presidency proper.			Sind.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or Decrease per cent.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Area Irrigated—						
Irrigated from Government canals ..	261	244	— 6·5	2,665	2,778	+ 4·2
Irrigated from Private canals ..	57	53	— 3·5	7	2	— 71·4
Irrigated from Wells	642	549	— 14·5	66	39	— 40·0
,, Tanks.	118	102	— 5·1	..	5	..
,, other sources ..	27	33	+ 22·2	119	158	+ 32·8
Total ..	1,105	981	— 11·2	2,857	2,982	+ 4·4



Irrigation channel showing how the water is distributed.

Details.	Presidency proper.			Sind.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or Decrease per cent.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Crops Irrigated—						
Rice	168	175	+ 4·2	1,235	1,044	— 15·5
Wheat	175	176	— 0·6	249	309	+ 24·1
Barley	13	14	+ 7·7	13	16	+ 23·1
Jowari	277	214	— 22·4	356	391	+ 9·8
Bajri	92	80	— 13·0	499	604	+ 21·0
Maize	51	37	— 27·3	3	3	..
Other cereals and pulses	72	61	— 15·3	158	272	+ 72·2
Sugarcane	57	54	— 5·3	4	3	— 25·0
Other food crops	147	142	— 3·4	64	57	— 10·9
Cotton	7	3	— 57·1	268	140	— 47·8
Other non-food crops	174	152	— 12·6	150	313	+108·7
Total	1,233	1,109	— 10·1	2,999	3,152	+ 5·1

OUTTURN OF THE CROPS

In Gujarat all *kharif* and *rabi* crops yielded between 66 and 75 per cent. except cotton which was from 42 to 67 per cent. and *bajri* in Kaira 50 per cent. In the Deccan and Karnatak, rice, *jowar*, *bajri* and wheat ranged from about 66 to 83 per cent. except in Ahmednagar where the yields of these crops were 50, 58, 33 and 49 per cent. respectively. The outturn of cotton in the North Deccan varied from 83 to 100 per cent. and in the Karnatak from 67 to 75; elsewhere from 50 to 60 per cent.

All other crops did well.

In Sind owing to good inundation, though late, and plentiful rains, rice, *bajri*, wheat and *jowar* returned generally between 63 to 75 per cent. and cotton yielded from 58 to 67 per cent. Rice, wheat and *jowar* in Thar Parkar and cotton in Hyderabad yielded half the normal.

The approximate outturn of food crops in the Presidency proper was 4¼ million tons and in Sind one million tons.

In spite of the fact that both the area under food crops and the outturn were considerably greater than in the previous year in the Presidency proper and in Sind, the prices of the main staples ruled higher in almost all the districts, due to insufficient stocks from former harvests on account of indifferent season.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

The season of 1921-22 was, so far as the farming and cultivating classes were concerned, on the whole a much better one than that which preceded it. Prices, however, ruled higher than in the previous year up to the time of harvest, as there were insufficient stocks of food grains and fodder. As wages in the rural areas (except in the Konkan) did not rise in the year under report, the season for the rural wage-earning classes was decidedly a hard one. Further despite a generally favourable season there were large areas in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Kanara where much revenue and a proportion of *tagai* instalments had to be suspended or remitted.

Water supply was adequate in most areas, but in parts of the Panch Mahals (Kalol), Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Dharwar (the Eastern Talukas), there was considerable scarcity.

Conditions in Sind were similar on the whole to those in the Presidency proper. Labour continued, however, to be in demand and wages remained high. A very large loss of cattle occurred as a result of the preceding disastrous season and a bad outbreak of rinderpest. In spite therefore of the great improvement in the returns from the crops sown, the condition of the farming and cultivating classes was not very greatly improved.

AID TO AGRICULTURE

Work of the Agricultural Department.—One of the most important branches of the administration is the Agricultural Department which came into existence 39 years ago as a result of the recommendation of the Famine Commission which sat after the great famine of 1877. Year by year its operations have extended with the most beneficial results for agriculturists in the Presidency. In the ensuing pages will be found some account of the work done during the past year. This work is varied and covers a wide field but the object sought is the same, whatever the method used, and that object is the improvement in the quality and increase in the quantity of the agricultural produce of the Presidency.

RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

Selection and Breeding.—There is no more productive line of work towards the increase in the value of agricultural produce than the

"Manjav" sugarcane growing in water-logged land, under advice from the Agricultural Department. Previously this land would not grow sugarcane at all.

improvement of the crop by the development of types which have greater productivity and vigour, increased drought resistance, immunity from disease, etc. Progress is necessarily slow, but important results have already been obtained. Special attention has been devoted to cotton and there are special officers in each of the four chief cotton tracts working for the definite purpose of producing new and improved strains of cotton. In the Karnatak and South Gujarat improved varieties have been developed which are in cultivation over an area which can be counted in lakhs of acres. Other improved varieties are being tested on a commercial scale in other directions, for to maintain the purity of these improved types means re-selection each year and growth under control for several generations.

Rice.—A new variety has been produced which gives an increased yield of 29 per cent. above the local variety, but the seed is not yet available in any large quantity.

Wheat.—Two promising new varieties have been found and their use is being spread by unofficial agency in Sind. Another variety has been a great success in Northern Gujarat and is spreading fast. The quality is good and sometimes fetches 50 per cent. per acre more than the ordinary local variety.

Progress is also being made with jowar, bajri—where the object in view is the development of types with high drought resistance and high yield—sugarcane and tobacco.

Improvement in cultivation.—Another method of obtaining increased yield is by improvement in cultural methods and to this also the Agricultural Department devotes special attention and has had important successes. For example, by repeated shallow hoeings of the land during drought, the Department's farm at Mohol was able to save its cotton crop when the local cultivators had considered their own a failure and had grubbed it up. In the case of jowar similar methods gave an increased yield of about 25 per cent. The implements used for this purpose are simple, and extensive propaganda for the general adoption of the method is being undertaken amongst the cultivators. Even greater success has attained the adoption of ridge cultivation in the black soil areas round Surat. Jowar cultivated by this method showed an increased yield of from 55 to 60 per cent. The Department has also experimented with the use of artificial manure and has had some success in persuading cultivators to make use of it for certain crops such as Sulphate of Ammonia for sugarcane and bone meal for rice.

Checking of pests and blights.—The amount of loss caused annually by the great scourages of the crops in the Presidency reaches many crores of rupees. Damage by jowar smut and the jowar borer,

by wilt and the bollworm to cotton, by rust to wheat, etc., probably amounts to at least 25 to 30 per cent. of the actual crop obtained, and their abolition would mean the increase of the crops by this amount. Some of these enemies have been overcome. In the case of jowar smut an expenditure of one anna per acre will banish most forms of the disease, while the mildew of grapes can be got rid of by spraying the vines with Bordeaux mixture. The murda disease of chillies can be easily and completely checked by dusting the plants with a mixture of sulphur and lime.

" But the dealing with most of these diseases represents a very difficult problem," says the Director of Agriculture in his Annual Report, " and though all are, I fully believe, remediable, yet it will take some years before we are in a position to checkmate them. We have commenced work on some of these diseases. Thus in the case of cotton wilt we have begun the attempt to breed a wilt resistant type of cotton at Dharwar. There are, in fact, types of Indian cotton, which are all but absolutely immune to wilt and the idea is to breed into our desirable varieties this particular quality. The work is, however, only just commencing. The study of the jowar borer, which itself causes a loss of a crore of rupees in the Bombay Presidency in many years and which is said to make jowar growing impossible in many parts of Lower Sind, has been taken up at Surat, under a grant from the Sassoon David Trustees and progress is being made. It represents, however, one of the most difficult of our problems and it will at least take several years thoroughly to study it and ascertain the best line of attack.

" In Upper Gujarat and especially in the Panch Mahals enormous damage is done annually at the beginning of the rains to all the cereal crops by the Katra caterpillar (*Amsacta moorei*), and the people of the districts look upon it as their worst enemy, often leading to the complete loss of the crop. This year, following much study of the pest we have undertaken several large scale (50 acres) experiments on the checking of the pest by means of dusting with a mixture of Paris Green and Lime. The result is more than promising. For a cost for materials of slightly over Rs. 2 per acre we have been able completely to stop any loss on this account, and if a similar result is obtained in still larger scale work next year it will be possible to organise the treatment as a very big matter in the area where the damage is greatest."

Other diseases and pests under careful study are several of the diseases of potato, where treatment for the *tambera* disease, the chief hindrance to cultivation of this crop in the kharif season, is now being recognised and demanded by the people ; the wilt disease of onions which has prevented the extension of this crop in Kanara and has been

Two ways of growing jowar : I.—Crop from field cultivated by the old method.

found to be capable of check by means of using Goa seed ; the *katte* disease of cardamoms, which threatens to destroy the cultivation of this crop in Kanara and which is peculiarly obscure, has been traced to its source, however, by Mr. D. L. Sahasrabudhe and his experiments have suggested methods of check which are under experiment.

The damage done by insect and other pests during the year 1921-22 was at least as great as usual, and in one or two cases was particularly severe. In the case of *jowar*, the principal cereal crop of the Presidency, the borer, which is always one of the most serious crop pests, caused almost unprecedented damage, particularly in Gujarat. This pest has been under special investigation during the year, and much of the mystery in connection with it has been cleared up by the discovery that we have to do, not with one pest, but with three separate insects. The first of these is an *anthomyid* fly which affects the seedlings ; the second is the well-known moth *Chilo simplex* to which most of the damage has been hitherto ascribed and this affects it while growing ; the third is another moth, *Sesamia inferens*, hitherto considered chiefly to affect wheat, which attacks the plants in their later stages. The second of these pests is perhaps the most serious, and it seems to hibernate both in the stubbles and in the straw (kadbi). Investigations are in progress which seem likely to lead to methods of checking the pest by taking advantage of the knowledge of this fact.

The second very severe pest of the year was the sugar cane moth borer (*Diatroea auricilia*) which in most of the sugar cane areas caused very great loss. The people attributed it to a shortage of water in the previous hot weather, and on some of the smaller canals the cane was actually dug up as hopelessly lost. In many cases where the damage was not so serious as this, very great harm was done and the cane had to be left in the ground six months longer than usual in order to secure a reasonable crop. All investigations seem to indicate that if cane is planted early, and if it gets water with reasonable regularity, this pest would not be so serious in the future.

A third insect pest of great and special severity in a local area was the swarming caterpillar (*katra Amsacta moorei*) of *jowar* and maize in the Panch Mahals and Kaira districts. This attacks the seedling crops in July and often causes either the total loss of the season or at least necessitates fresh sowing at a less suitable time. Most methods of check which have been recommended proved futile when employed on a large scale. Beyond this the attacks of the cotton bollworm (*Earias sp.*) continued severe, specially in Sind, and this insect has now been proved to be very largely responsible not only for the loss of the bolls, but also for the shedding of a large proportion of the flower buds of cotton. The discovery of some method of check is of

very great importance to the cotton industry. The cotton stem-borer was also particularly active in Gujarat.

A good deal of attention has been given in the last year to pests of fruit. The mango-hopper is of course well known and exceedingly destructive. It causes the greater part of the loss of fruit usually ascribed to the occurrence of cloudy weather during the flowering season in February. It can be effectively controlled by spraying the flower heads with fish oil-rosin-soap mixture while the insects are still in the wingless stage, and this method is beginning to be adopted. The pests of citrus trees are now found to be far more numerous and destructive than in the past, and most of the Deccan orchards are badly damaged by several scale insects, and by the 'white fly,' and the fruit both by fruit flies and by certain moths (Ophideris, etc.). All these have done much damage in the year under report.

But the pests which the cultivators consider as their greatest enemies are not insects, but larger foes, such as rats, crabs, wild pigs, etc. A systematic investigation has been undertaken during the last year into the habits of the land crabs which are a great nuisance, particularly to rice-growers in the Konkan and in the *ghat* area of the Deccan. With regard to wild pigs a special committee to investigate the damage caused by these and other animal pests and to make recommendations was appointed by Government in February 1922. Its report is expected early in 1923.

Improvement in Cattle.—The work in this direction is concentrated at the two farms at Chharodi in North Gujarat and Bankapur in the Dharwar District as well as in the Surat farm. The object here is definitely to improve two breeds (namely the Kankrej type of Gujarat and the Amrit Mahal of South India) and make them more suitable for the regions in the Bombay Presidency for which they are adapted. These investigations have revealed a milking capacity in the Kankrej breed which was previously unsuspected, and the farm now has cows of this breed which in milk production stand well with the best Indian milking breeds. Their male progeny are, of course, of enormous value for spreading the milking strain, though this value is being only slowly appreciated. But this appreciation will come in time by efficient demonstration and propaganda.

Government have, during the year under report, appointed a Committee to consider the question of cattle improvement and fodder storage in all its aspects, whose Chairman is Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, M.L.C., and whose Secretary is the Deputy Director of Agriculture for Animal Breeding.

Demonstration and Propaganda.—Not less important than the Research and Investigation of the Agricultural Department is the work

Two ways of growing jowar. II.—Crop from field where the ridge method of cultivation introduced by Agricultural Department was used.

of making the discoveries and improvements known to the cultivators, so that they may be brought into practice. With this object in view closer co-operation has been established between the Agricultural and the Co-operative Departments and Divisional Boards have been set up which control the propaganda activities of both Departments in conjunction with local development associations subsidised by Government for carrying on of agricultural propaganda in areas which desire it. The closer co-operation with the Co-operative Department has given considerable stimulus to propaganda. A special class for district workers of the Agricultural Department was held in Poona in April 1922. In addition to demonstrations, the Department issues a number of leaflets and bulletins in which the results of experiments are set out and suggestions are made for new crops and the improvement of existing ones.

Apart from the direct propaganda activities of the Department there are a number of services which it undertakes, which in most countries are undertaken by private agency and which in future years will probably be undertaken in this Presidency by such agency. Examples of these services are, a supply of pure seed and nursery plants and trees, implement depots, water-finding and boring, steam ploughing, fodder storage, and the supply of premium bulls.

The expenditure on the Department amounted to Rs. 19½ lakhs as against 16 lakhs in the year before, the increase being accounted for by the continually widening activities of the Department and by the opening up of intensive work in several new directions.

Receipts amounted to over 2½ lakhs.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Agricultural College at Poona is the most popular Agricultural College in India. The number of students has rapidly increased and in 1921-22 there were 205 students at the College. As this number is more than the equipment and staff of the College can cope with, a reduction has been made to 194. There was a large influx of students from other parts of India, but no properly qualified student from the Bombay Presidency was refused admission. The present rule is to admit men from outside the Bombay Presidency only if there are vacancies left after all Bombay demands are met.

The results of the University Examinations in Agriculture were on the whole satisfactory. Out of forty-seven candidates for the degree in agriculture forty-four passed of whom three were in the first class. In the Intermediate Examination only 57 passed out of 82 candidates.

The following Agricultural Schools are now working and the number of students at each school is shown below :—

Marathi	..	Loni	50
		Jambul	26
Kanarese	..	Devi Hosur	22
Gujarati	..	Godhra	28
Sind	..	Sukkur	8

The first four schools named are established successes and although there are differences of opinion as to how they should be carried on to get the best advantage from them, they are popular and satisfactory. The most doubtful is Jambul in the Konkan and here the future of the school is under very serious consideration. The Sind school is obviously unsatisfactory and does not meet the need in Sind. The policy to follow there is under serious consideration. In the year the school at Alibag was closed as it was felt that Jambul could well serve the boys who might otherwise go to Alibag.

A scheme was adopted during the year under report for the experimental organisation of a number (not exceeding twenty) of primary schools with a definite rural outlook and with teaching of a definitely agricultural complexion. The teachers for this scheme in the Marathi areas are being trained at the Loni School.

ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS

Northern Division.—The aggregate amount advanced as takavi decreased from Rs. 14·59 lakhs to Rs. 1·14 lakhs, as owing to the favourable nature of the season the demand was much less than in the previous year. The total outstanding from previous years was Rs. 73·30 lakhs of which Rs. 26·16 lakhs were collected. Six cases of misappropriation of takavi were noticed in the Nadiad and Thasra Talukas of the Kaira District and steps are being taken for the recovery of the amount.

Central Division.—The amount advanced decreased from Rs. 51·90 lakhs to Rs. 2·26 lakhs. The total outstanding was Rs. 1·17 crores while the collection was Rs. 29·29 lakhs. Thirty-five cases of misappropriation of loans were detected during the year, 17 in Satara, 15 in Sholapur and 3 in West Khandesh Districts and steps are being taken for the recovery of the amount.

Southern Division.—The amount advanced was 1⅔ lakhs, as compared with 18 lakhs in the previous year.

The unauthorized arrears were heavy in Bijapur and steps for forfeiture are in progress. The enhancement of the rate of interest did not affect the demand for loans as the market rate was greater. Instructions have been issued to the Collectors to use more discrimi-

nation in giving out seed takavi, which is invariably taken in excess of requirements and results in a ryot purchasing poor seed instead of retaining his best seed grain for next year's sowings. The outstandings were nearly 31 lakhs while the collections were 8¾ lakhs. Much of the debt is due to famine in Bijapur. Fifty-eight cases of misappropriation of loans were detected during the year, 2 in Belgaum, 54 in Bijapur, 1 in Dharwar and 1 in Kolaba, and in all of them the loans were recovered.

Sind.—Takavi advances during the year amounted to 16·38 lakhs against Rs. 24·44 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was shared by all districts and was due to the favourable nature of the inundation. The total advances amounted to Rs. 71·44 lakhs of which Rs. 27·67 lakhs were collected.

NOTE ON THE WEATHER FOR 1921-1922

In April 1921 as many as six disturbances appeared from the West in Northern India and caused frequent but generally light falls of rain in the hill districts round the Punjab. One of these gave a few falls of rain in Sind about the 24th but no rain fell during the month in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. Thunder-showers were numerous especially in the Konkan and the South Bombay Deccan and the total rainfall of the month was in excess by 84 per cent. in the Konkan and was nearly equal to the average in the Bombay Deccan. April 1921 was the hottest April in North-west India since 1892.

The weather during the month of May was exceptionally dry over the greater part of the country. In the Bombay Presidency proper hardly any rain was received during the month, and the aggregate rainfall of April and May was in defect by 58 per cent. in the Konkan, by 57 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan and by 75 per cent. in Sind. No rain was received in Gujarat and Kathiawar during the season. The hot weather was, indeed, the driest on record in the whole tract of country extending from Sind and the Punjab to Bihar and Orissa.

The monsoon broke on the Malabar Coast on 2nd June, in the interior of the Peninsula on the 3rd, at Bombay and in the central parts of the country on the 9th, in Gujarat on the 10th and in the United Provinces on the 18th. An almost complete break prevailed towards the end of the month and the month's total was in defect in all parts of the Presidency proper and Sind,

The break in the monsoon continued for the first four days of July but by the 15th it was vigorous over practically the whole of India extending as far as Sind. About the 28th there was very heavy rain in Gujarat. Particularly heavy rain fell on the 22nd and 23rd July from Bombay to Surat, Balsar receiving 15 inches on the 22nd and 6 inches

on the 21st and again on the 23rd. Navsari reported 11 inches in 12 hours. Kalyan and low lying villages near Bombay were inundated and train and telegraphic communications were temporarily disorganised. A depression which passed over Lower Sind caused unprecedented floods at Malir in the Karachi district; the railway line was breached, several villages were washed away and 9 lives were lost. The total fall for the month was over 20 per cent. in excess in Sind, Gujarat, Berar and the Bombay Deccan. The month's fall was in excess by 56 per cent. in Sind, by 46 per cent. in Cutch and Kathiawar and by 40 per cent. in Gujarat. It was in excess by only 18 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan, while in the Konkan the fall was nearly normal.

The monsoon remained vigorous during the first 12 days of the month of August; at the end of the second week a partial break set in in the Peninsula to the North of Latitude 14° and in the greater part of North-west India; and with occasional interruption the break continued till the end of the month. The month's rainfall was nearly normal in the Konkan and deficient in the Bombay Deccan, the defect from the average amounting to 24 per cent. in the latter area.

The monsoon was weak in the Peninsula during the month of September, but about the middle of the month there were very useful and heavy rains in the Deccan where a break had prevailed from the middle of August. Most of the low lying parts of the Baroda City were under water on the 20th. The excess over the average amounted to 154 per cent. in Sind and 150 per cent. in Cutch and Kathiawar, while in Gujarat it amounted to as much as 222 per cent. In the Konkan rainfall was in excess by 32 per cent., while in the Bombay Deccan it was in defect by 25 per cent. Temperature inclined to be low but the departures from the average were not large.

The aggregate rainfall of the monsoon season—June to September—was nearly equal to the average in the Konkan and was in defect by only 11 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan. It was in excess by 34 per cent. in Gujarat, by 22 per cent. in Kathiawar and by 41 per cent. in Sind.

During October five disturbances of the winter type affected the weather in North-west India and the early appearance of these winter disturbances was associated, as frequently happens, with the early withdrawal of the monsoon from the North of the Peninsula. Temperature was nearly normal over the Presidency.

The disturbed conditions prevailing in the South-east Arabian Sea at the end of October persisted during the first three days of November and stimulated the activity of the monsoon in the Peninsula. Widespread rainfall occurred to the South of the line joining Sholapur and Waltair and the falls were unusually heavy in Mysore and the Deccan plateau. In the Bombay Deccan the rainfall received was

nearly double the usual amount but in the Konkan there was a defect of 23 per cent. There was practically no rain in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar and Sind. Temperature was below normal in Hyderabad and the South Bombay Deccan.

The monsoon was very weak during December generally. Sind had 9 to 10 times the normal amount, but rainfall in Cutch and Kathiawar was in defect by 80 per cent. and in Gujarat by 96 per cent. No rain was received in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

The aggregate rainfall of the retreating south-west monsoon period, October to December, was nearly normal in the Bombay Deccan and was in defect by 31 per cent. in the Konkan, by 98 per cent. in Gujarat and by 83 per cent. in Kathiawar. Rainfall in Sind was nearly five times the usual amount.

January was remarkable for a large excess of rainfall in the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces and a moderate to large deficiency of rain over North-west India which is the usual region of winter rainfall. There was a defect of 92 per cent. in Sind, and the Cutch and Kathiawar where light rain usually occurs no rain was recorded. Gujarat rainfall showed an excess of 30 per cent. while the Konkan showed a defect of 22 per cent. An unusually large amount of precipitation was however received in the Bombay Deccan which had nearly six times the normal amount.

Noteworthy features in February were the exceptionally dry weather over Northern India and the persistence of late monsoon conditions in the South of the Bay until the middle of the month. The number of depressions from the West was as great as usual but most of them failed to give an appreciable rain in the Indian plains. Weather was disturbed on two occasions in the central parts of the country where rain fell on the 17th, 18th and 27th. The month's rainfall was in defect by 61 per cent. in Sind and by 25 per cent. in the Konkan, while in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, the weather was practically rainless. There was however an excess of rain amounting to 43 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan.

Hardly any rain fell during March. The weather was practically dry over the Presidency and excepting Malabar and South-east Madras either no rain fell or the fall was much below the average over the adjoining areas. A cold wave from the West affected North-west India and the greater part of the Presidency between the 4th and the 8th.

During the period January to March the aggregate rainfall was in excess by 87 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan. It was in defect by 46 per cent. in the Konkan, by 71 per cent. in Gujarat, by 99 per cent. in Kathiawar and by 83 per cent. in Sind.

The aggregate rainfall for the year under report was in defect by only 3 per cent. in the Konkan and 12 per cent. in the Bombay Deccan. It was in excess by 29 per cent. in Gujarat, by 17 per cent. in Kathiawar and Cutch and by 32 per cent. in Sind.

BOMBAY (COLABA) AND ALIBAG OBSERVATORIES

The usual magnetic, meteorological and seismological observations were made throughout the year.

The south-west monsoon rains commenced on the 10th June and ended on the 30th September. The total fall for the year at Bombay was 86·02 inches, being 10·86 above the normal. There was a fall in June of 26·79 inches, July 35·67, August 10·37, September 13·13 and October 0·06.

The mean temperature of the year was 79·9° or 0·5° above the normal. The highest mean daily temperature was 87·8° on the 2nd June and the lowest 69·1° on the 22nd January.

The Omori-Ewing seismograph was in regular use throughout the year and recorded 23 disturbances.

PRICES

High prices at the beginning of the year with a gradual decline as the result of a favourable monsoon was the general experience of all Divisions of the Presidency. The price of cloth and other necessities ruled high throughout the year. Broach cotton sold in August for Rs. 400 per *bhar;* in October the price went up to Rs. 500 and by the end of the year had risen to Rs. 625. The price of fodder was lower than in the previous year in the Northern Division but not in the Central and Southern Divisions. The most encouraging feature of the year was the fall in the price of food-stuffs.

Sind.—The price of food grains rose to a high level at the beginning of the year, but after the excellent kharif and rabi crops there was on the whole an appreciable fall, most marked at the end of the year and the current year's good inundation caused a further decline. Importation of wheat from abroad was largely responsible for bringing down the price of wheat in Sind. The price of cleaned cotton rose during the year from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per maund owing partly to the smaller area cultivated and partly to speculation. Sugar was subject to marked fluctuations in price and cloth was expensive, but towards the end of the year there was a heavy fall in the prices of muslin and long cloth owing to the demand for *khaddar*. Ghee continued dear. The prices of real property in some parts of Karachi fell by as much as 60 per cent. The cheap grain shops in the city of Karachi were closed during the year.

Bombay Suburban.—Rice is the staple food as well as the principal crop of this district but in spite of a good local harvest there was no appreciable decrease in price, as local prices are governed by the Bombay market. Owing to keen demand the price of building materials generally ruled high but fell considerably towards the close of the year. There was no marked difference in the prices of necessities or of fodder.

WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES

A consideration of the figures for foods and non-foods wholesale prices in Bombay shows that there was a steady fall in prices from March to July, in which month there was a sharp rise to above the figure for March. For the next six months the tendency was downwards but in February prices rose again slightly, with the result that, at the end of the year under review, prices were practically the same as at the beginning.

July 1914 = 100

Groups.	31st March			Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent. in March 1922 as against March 1921.
	1920	1921	1922	
Cereals	152	156	177	+ 13
Pulses	186	139	166	+ 19
Sugar	289	338	224	— 34
Other food	188	150	241	+ 61
Total food ..	190	189	198	+ 5
Oil seeds . ..	177	129	140	+ 9
Raw Cotton	170	108	174	+ 61
Cotton Manufactures	306	256	251	— 2
Other textiles .. .	189	163	139	+ 15
Hides and Skins	175	152	168	+ 16
Metals	259	246	192	— 22
Other raw and manufactured articles ..	189	216	196	— 9
Total Non-food ..	224	190	189	— 1
General Average (all articles)* ..	211	190	192	+ 1

* Number of articles in index number =43—15 food and 28 non-food.

LABOUR AND WAGES

The continued growth of the Bombay Presidency as an industrial province is having a marked effect on the supply of labour in

agricultural districts, where field labour is in many places becoming scarce and expensive. In the Northern Division for example, labourers are attracted to Ahmedabad and other industrial centres for employment in the mills and other factories, where the demand for labour has considerably increased, the general tendency of wages being to rise.

In the Central Division, where the demands of industries are not so great, labour was amply available except in the neighbourhood of Satara and Poona city. Owing to a good cotton crop, gins and presses in the West Khandesh and Nasik districts supplied work to labourers as usual up to March, after which a large proportion of them worked in the fields. The mill industries in Sholapur and Bombay absorbed a certain amount of labour and so did the railway workshops at Igatpuri and Manmad, and the Tata enterprises in the Poona district.

In the Southern Division, especially in Bijapur district, there was a large demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, and wages remained at a high level. "High wages induce laziness," says the Commissioner, "for a labourer now earns enough to keep him half the month in idleness with no ambition to better his position. Instead of expanding his horizon, he reduces his days of work." Gins, factories, stone quarries and building operations afforded a large field for labour and during harvest times wages doubled. In Dharwar the supply of skilled labour was not equal to the demand, The Criminal Tribes Settlement at Gadag supplied unskilled labour to the mills and members of the Tribes are becoming good labourers earning an honest living. In Kanara labour in the coast talukas is abundant but is unwilling to move and settle in the unhealthy inland tracts where it is scarce and badly wanted for forest exploitation. The Forest Department has to import labour from Goa and Savantwadi and the proximity of Bombay to Kolaba caused a chronic shortage of labour which the Tata Companies had to import from Up Ghats. In all the coast districts wages had a tendency to rise.

In the Bombay Suburban Division there was a very keen demand for labour owing to the Development operations. The wages offered were very attractive and cultivators were tempted to seek employment on these works at the cost of their fields. This was noticeable in the villages in the Ambarnath taluka.

In Sind there was a further rise in the already high rates for skilled labour, due partly to high prices of food-stuffs and other necessities and partly to a demand on the part of the workers for an improved standard of living. A decline in the volume of shipping at Keamari was responsible for a fall in the wages of unskilled labour in Karachi and this decline was noticeable, though in a lesser degree, in other places owing to trade depression.

FORESTS

Nearly 12 per cent. (15,000 square miles) of the area of the Bombay Presidency comes under the head of "Forest" and forms a State revenue producing unit which it is still far from being fully exploited. A committee appointed by Government to consider the question of the exploitation of forests in the Southern Circle recommended the extension of railways and the employment of mechanical means of extraction and conversion to set free the lamentably small quantity of carts and labour. Provision for some development on the lines indicated has been made but the financial position of the Presidency does not permit of the allocation of funds to the extent that is necessary.

The year 1921-22 was one of exceptional financial stringency, of high rates for all kinds of labour and a complete slump in the timber market. The effect of this was especially noticeable in the Southern Circle, where many contractors failed. As a result of these conditions expenditure had to be curtailed as much as possible. Provisions for communications and buildings were cut down and heavy reductions made in establishments. At the same time, schemes for intensive working were considered and elaborated with a view to working the less accessible forests of the Dangs, Peint and Kanara.

The forest laws and regulations undoubtedly prove irksome tomany cultivators, who cannot understand how essential it is that forests should be preserved and developed as a permanent asset to the Presidency under the control of expert forest officers and not cut down and damaged at the will of the dwellers in the adjoining tracts. Over 500 cases of offences against forest laws were taken into Court and over 14,000 cases were compounded, compensation paid by the offenders amounting to over Rs. 90,000. There was a great improvement in fire protection. In one or two areas, in order to minimise the effects of almost inevitable fires, the burning of grass patches in December and January under control was undertaken. This does no damage to the growth but renders the forest more immune to fire in the hot weather. A fair amount of success was attained and the method will be extended this season. Communal punishment for bad fire protection was inflicted by the imposition on villages of grazing fees at enhanced rates and good protection was rewarded by the remission of grazing fees and free grants and rewards.

It should be noted that forests are not the close preserve that many people imagine. The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Sq. miles.	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year ..	2,456	16·4
,, ,, part of the year ..	289	1·9
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year ..	9,116	60·8
,, ,, for the whole year ..	3,125	20·9
Total ..	14 986	100·0

The number of animals permitted to graze was 2,300,000. Of this number 600,000 were admitted free. Rs. 3,13,000 were collected as grazing fees, the value of grazing at full rates being Rs. 19½ lakhs. The fees levied for grazing represent only a fraction of its value and the question of a general increase in the scale of fees is under consideration. A beginning has been made in Satara where the old fees have been doubled without the people complaining of any hardship and with material benefit to the finances of the Divisions.

EXPLOITATION

The main operations carried out departmentally were the extraction of timber for sale at depots and for direct supply to Railways and Government Departments, mostly in the Southern Circle and the Dangs; supply of sleepers and fuel to Railways, Municipalities and departmental fuel depots, etc. The aim of the department is more and more to transfer exploitation to private agency, as in Thana and in the Central Circle, and only the difficulties of extraction and the absence of a suitable class of contractors to work in the higher forest areas of the Southern Circle, the Dangs and Peint, make it necessary for the department to undertake this work. In Sind a certain amount of departmental working has been found desirable as a check on contractors' rates.

The outturn of major and minor forest produce removed by purchasers and consumers was as follows :—

	In thousands of cubic feet.	Value.
		Rs.
Timber	3,427	29½ lakhs.
Fuel	30,575	6½ ,,
Bamboos	,,	1,12,000
Grass and grazing	,,	4,80,000
Other minor produce ..	,,	1,66,000

The estimated value of forest produce removed as the result of rights, privileges and free grants amounted to Rs. 18½ lakhs.

The total revenue for 1921-22 was nearly 73 lakhs and the expenditure 47½ lakhs, giving a surplus of 25½ lakhs.

Enquiries were revived by the Department with regard to the prospects of certain industries, principally in connection with the establishment of match and paper factories. With regard to the former, it was pointed out that the main difficulty lay in the selection of material as the wood suitable for the purpose was very scanty making selection expensive. The Bombay Presidency is not a suitable field for match industry. A Bombay firm has applied for a concession to utilise the grass available in West Khandesh for the manufacture of paper-pulp.

The Bombay Forest College was closed down during the year as it was found that the same training could be provided at Dehra Dun at much less cost to Provincial revenues.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The Co-operative movement made general progress despite the ill-effects of the previous adverse season and other factors.

"Political agitation," says the Registrar in his annual report, "which had to some extent impeded this movement as it had any other beneficial activity, though it had affected the general mass of co-operators to only a slight extent, continued to disturb the moral and, with it, the material equilibrium of the country for a considerable part of the year which had just closed." The financial stringency in the larger markets and industrial centres was as marked as before and the character of the monsoon and the distribution of rainfall was far from satisfactory. In these circumstances it was too much to expect that the movement should everywhere make that great advance for which the ground had been prepared. Yet the total results were surprisingly good.

The working capital rose from 3 crores 34 lakhs in 1921 to 4 crores and 35 lakhs on March 31st, 1922. In other words in one year alone the actual working capital increased by nearly one-third—a rate of increase almost unsurpassed in any country. Membership rose to over 327,000 from a little over 270,000. Non-credit agricultural societies and in particular sale societies showed a more vigorous activity.

Even more striking, however, was the growth in non-agricultural societies. Their number rose from 485 to 561—an increase of about one-sixth; the membership increased from 86,000 to 112,000; and the working capital from 1 crore and 9 lakhs to 1 crore and 48 lakhs—an increase of one-third. The growth in the number of Agricultural Credit Societies continued also to be satisfactory. The total number was 2,753 compared to 2,383 the previous year.

In this connection it is interesting to note the relative growth of the agricultural movement as a whole. Dharwar in the Southern Division still stands first with 53 members for each thousand of the population—a figure which means that one household in four belongs to the movement. The number of societies is more than one-third of the villages in the district. In Broach, the number of societies to villages has increased and is now practically equal to Dharwar but the percentage of members to population is considerably less than in that district. Two districts that have shown notable increases are the Panch Mahals and Kanara. In the former the number of members is now 11 per thousand and the number of societies 8 to 100 villages. In Kanara

the number of societies continues to be small but the number of members is now 28 per thousand. In percentage of members the worst in the Presidency are the three Konkan districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, Ahmedabad, West Khandesh and Nasik.

As regards Co-operative Banking, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to perform its functions as the apex-bank of the Presidency with skill and efficiency. The working capital rose from 47 to nearly 65 lakhs. The District Banks also made a notable advance. Their share capital alone increased by 3¼ lakhs and their working capital to 62 lakhs, an increase of 20 lakhs or almost 50 per cent. over the previous year's total.

The consumers' movement during the year was however disappointing. The main reason for failure appears to be a very insufficient understanding of the nature and evils of the present distributive system, and the reason why it is sought to substitute for it Co-operative distribution. An interesting experiment in the course of the year was the opening of a co-operative Hostel or Restaurant in Bombay by a group of Madrasee students. What was disappointing, however, was the failure of all attempts made by the Co-operative Department to get purchase Unions or small wholesale societies started in Bombay, Poona and elsewhere.

Building societies have also not made much headway. Several factors, including high cost of building material, have hampered the progress of the movement. The policy of loans by Government has been sufficiently defined and necessary steps are being taken to secure the steady supply of public funds for the purpose.

In many ways the most interesting development of Co-operation during the year was in industrial production, a class of Society new to this country. "If successful," says the Registrar, "one hopes to find in it the solution of many of the problems of industrial discontent." There were 18 producers' Societies registered at the end of the year and of these 10 were actually working. The most important of them is the Society formed by 85 coppersmiths at Poona. Others which deserve mention are the Salt-owners' Society at Sanikatta, the Carpenters' Society at Satara and the Cobblers' Society at Dharwar. A still more interesting development is the formation of a society by some of the strikers of the G.I. P. Railway. After their strike at Matunga, a number of employees found themselves without employment. The Trade Union leaders organized a new Co-operative Society with the assistance of Mr. Potnis, the Assistant Registrar, and workshops, kilns, foundry, etc., were established. The instance is noteworthy, says the Report, as being the first instance in which Trade Unionism and Co-operation have come together.

Taking the Co-operative movement as a whole, its growth in the Presidency has been rapid and its extension in the year under report was astonishing. More important than the material increase is the progress made in the moral results. "Of the general value of the movement to the people, however, there can be little doubt," says the Registrar. "Hesitations have been occasionally hinted by those who hold that Co-operation has not given a sufficient training in the habit of thrift and who maintain that the burden of debt has not been reduced by the Movement, but only transferred from one account to another. It is true, no doubt, and those responsible for the movement are the first to admit it, that the habit of regular and reasonable saving at the proper season, indicated as it would be by an increase in the use of banking facilities, has not yet extended as far as one would desire. Those who are interested in the guidance of the movement are not oblivious of the fact and are concentrating their efforts on the rapid spread of methodical banking habits among the people of the Presidency. But the mere fact that over four and a quarter crores of rupees are already in the movement, all of which has been subscribed at one end or the other either by members of societies or by active sympathisers, goes to show that the habit of saving has made a progress which even those doubters would ten years ago when the new Act was passed have considered impossible to achieve. And of this considerable sum not less than one crore is the actual savings of members of primary societies, agricultural and urban."

In a poor district like Nasik or in a district like Dharwar the moral and material benefits brought by Co-operation are too obvious to admit denial. "One need not dwell here on the mere financial advantage of good credit," continues the Report, "but the other advantages brought by the better marketing of produce, the stimulus given to production of better grades of cotton, the encouragement to the use of advanced implements, the general understanding of money and its meaning, have given an uplift, almost immeasurable, not merely to the cultivators but also to the artisans of the district. But more than this, in a district where co-operation has made the progress that it has in Dharwar, it has brought with it an independence of spirit, a feeling of unity among the cultivating classes and a desire for education and progress which is of the happiest augury for the future of its people. One finds a society for instance which has from its own funds opened an Anglo-Vernacular School and aspires to nurture it into a High School. The growing demand for education in classes which in the past were content to remain illiterate is indeed one of the most beneficial of the results of co-operation."

HORTICULTURE

PUBLIC GARDENS

Bombay Municipal Gardens.—Ten public gardens, including the site of the band-stand at Chowpatti, were maintained by the Municipality. The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens fell from 2,356,024 to 2,193,538, the decrease being due to the disturbances in the city and to the establishment of military camps during the Prince's visit. The collection of animals presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Maharaja of Nepal, however, attracted large crowds of visitors to the gardens. One hundred and six band performances at the different band-stands were held and nine concerts of Indian music were given at the Victoria Gardens but these were not so well patronised by the masses as was anticipated.

The gymnastic apparatus at Victoria Gardens and at the Falkland Road Garden is largely taken advantage of by people of all ages and classes and is very popular.

Rs. 1,58,000 were expended on the gardens.

Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.—These gardens are maintained by the Agri-Horticulture Society of Western India. A dust and hail storm was experienced in April which did serious damage to the mango crop and to other trees, the plantain trees suffering the most. The weather was always variable.

The most noticeable feature of the flower garden was that Dahlias showed great vigour of growth and produced a great profusion of fine improved blooms. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of a succession of annuals and other flowers in beds and borders throughout the fair season was more than recovered by the sale of cut flowers. The Willingdon Soldiers' Club and the Turf Club grounds were decorated by the gardens for the Royal meeting. Flowers were supplied to the Byculla Club and the Victoria Gardens during the Prince's stay in Bombay.

The income for the year at the Empress Garden was Rs. 37,000, the expenditure Rs. 35,000. The income includes items of Rs. 14,000 from the sale of plants, Rs. 7,500 from seeds, Rs. 6,500 from flowers, Rs. 2,100 from fruits and Rs. 600 from vegetables.

The cost of maintaining the Bund Gardens was Rs. 3,300 which was almost covered by sale proceeds.

CHAPTER VI

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Northern Division.—The cotton spinning and weaving mills of Ahmedabad had a profitable year and 15 new factories were established, making a total of 147. The mills at Nadiad and Broach also did well. The ginning season in Kaira was a short one as the cotton crop was poor and there was little demand for it. The area under cotton in Broach fell by 64,000 acres to 221,000 acres. True Broach cotton grows only in Vagra and Amod talukas, the area sown being roughly 25,000 acres in each taluka. An attempt was made by Non-co-operators to interfere with the flourishing dairy industry which has been established in Kaira but cattle owners refused to listen to their persuasions to keep the milk off the market. The timber trade in Panch Mahals suffered owing to shortage in rolling stock which also affected the lime industry of Dohad. The glass factory at Godhra and the silk and gold thread, brocade, and embroidery factories at Surat did well. The trade in timber and bricks in Thana district suffered from a fall in prices.

Central Division.—In the Khandesh and Nasik districts trade in cotton thrived owing to a good harvest and favourable prices, while in Ahmednagar, although the cotton crop was poor and prices were low at the beginning of the year they steadily rose after December until at the end of the year under review they were double those of the previous twelve months. The ginning factories had a busy year and the textile industry generally was prosperous. The mill at Amalner has been extended and a new spinning mill recently opened at Jalgaon. The most important centre for the mill industry in this Division is Sholapur City and the mills there made large profits notwithstanding a strike. The non-co-operation movement has given a stimulus to the production of Khadi cloth and the weavers had a better year. The silk and gold lace industry at Yeola, the glass factories at Talegaon and Oglewadi, the paper mill at Mundhwa, the carpet factory at Kuna, the oil mills at Dhond, and other industries had a good year.

Southern Division.—A better outturn of food crops in the above-ghat districts was responsible for a revival in the export trade of cereals, except in the southern part of Belgaum where the rice crop was not good. The cotton crop was below the average in Belgaum and Bijapur and seriously affected ginning and pressing factories. But in Dharwar, although the area under cotton was smaller, traders made good profits

owing to a rise in prices. The bangle making industry in Belgaum did well but the tile factories had a poor year. The Khaddar movement had a good but temporary effect on the handloom industry in Belgaum. In Bijapur and Dharwar also the weaving industry continued to thrive. Charkas were introduced into most of the districts but were very little used. The timber market was dull owing to fall in prices. The oil mills did well and the brass and copper articles manufactured in Hubli found a good market. The cashew-baking factory in Vengurla was practically closed owing to a heavy fall in prices but baked nuts to the value of about 4 lakhs were exported from Malwan where it is carried on as a cottage industry. Unsettled market conditions in Europe and an adverse exchange had a depressing effect on this trade.

Sind.—Trade with Bokhara and Russian territory has now entirely ceased as all Shikarpuris, practically the only Sindhis residing in these regions, have now returned after having lost everything they possessed. The pearl trade of the province has declined and is now practically at a standstill, while the trade in cotton experienced a great slump, due in part to the shrinkage of the area under this crop owing to the late rise of the river. The Hyderabad-Badin Railway line was re-laid during the year and the Larkana-Jacobabad Railway opened for traffic. Neither the rice husking factories, the flour mills, the cotton ginning factories nor the power cloth mills at Shikarpur were fully employed. Small handloom factories were started in a number of places for the manufacture of khaddar and most of them are working satisfactorily. At Larkana a weaving and spinning factory was started. The high prices of aniline dyes and yarn handicapped the cloth dyeing and printing industries and the carpet industry at Bubak and in parts of the Sukkur district. The reed chair industry at Larkana did well, and so did the earthenware industry of the Johi taluka.

Bombay Suburban Division.—The district being suburban occupies an anomalous position as, while on the one hand when money is plentiful it is the aim of the new companies or the more fluid branches of industry to escape if possible from the expenses of Bombay, on the other the immediate result of a contraction of public credit is for all going concerns to remain in as close proximity to the central markets as possible. Of local trade and industry in the district there is only quarrying. There is not even an average " Bori's shop " in the place and to purchase a screw it is necessary to go to Bombay. On the other hand there are some large factories which compete, or intend to compete, in the world market and they are associated really with the trade of Bombay. The cotton mills at Kurla have done well especially in the manufacture of khaddar. New factories have been erected at Ambarnath for chemicals and woollen and

leather goods. A cotton mill is in course of erection at Ghatkopar. A factory for the destructive distillation of coal has been built at Hariali and attached to it is a large dye works. Hariali is likely to be an important industrial centre though local conditions will militate against the location of a large industrial population there. The housing of the operatives is likely to be difficult and in all probability the solution will be found in their location at Chembur, Kurla or Mulund. At present they come out usually from around Parel by train, a curious reversal of the accepted principles of development.

The report of the Geological Department on Salsette Island was received. Remarkable tests were carried out on the rocks of the island but they revealed that while the rocks were of every variety (within the trappean system) and many of great value for building purposes there was an extreme paucity of stones really good for road purposes. The Bombay Municipality have abandoned stone for the most important roads and now import a fine quality of sand from Juhu for use in asphalt roads. The quarry at Akurli for the supply of stone to Back Bay is one of the sights of the district and very modern in its methods. Quarrying is in fact the typical industry of the island and that only in selected places. Apart even from Government quarries the annual outturn must run into lakhs of rupees in value.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The cotton spinning and weaving mills in the Presidency enjoyed another year of remarkable prosperity, but in most other industries there was marked depression. Towards the end of the year, conditions became more settled but little confidence was shown in new enterprises. The difficulties regarding coal supplies which had hampered all industries for several years were at last removed by the import of foreign coal into Bombay. Village industries did fairly well and the handloom weavers enjoyed a minor boom with the renewal of wedding celebrations after ' Sinhusth '. The village dyers shared in this prosperity. The casein industry continued depressed till the end of the year when there was a remarkable boom chiefly due to the increasing demand for casein for the manufacture of adhesives in India.

The Department of Industries continued to give instruction to handloom weavers in the use of mechanical improvements such as fly-shuttle slays and mechanical dobbies. Demonstrations in calico printing at Ahmedabad resulted in the establishment of one or two small factories. The demonstration casein factory in the Kaira district was also continued. Technical advice and assistance was furnished to a number of small industries.

In the Pottery section, experiments in the manufacture of brown teapots were continued and arrangements completed for producing

flooring tiles and teapots on a semi-commercial scale. For the Development Directorate a large number of mixtures were tested for brick-making and after nearly 100 experiments, a final test was successfully made with a kiln of 500 bricks. Experiments in the manufacture of pipes for the chemical industry were also undertaken and two mixtures selected for a final test at the Cordite Factory.

Fisheries.—The experiment begun at the end of the previous year with a steam trawler of the Castle type was continued but, as it was soon apparent that trawling was not a commercial proposition in Bombay waters, it was closed at the end of February, and the trawler sold. The results of the experiment will be published separately. Owing to the retrenchment of the post of Superintendent of Fisheries, no other fisheries work was carried on and for reasons of economy, the fisheries section will shortly be closed entirely.

The engineering workshops at Dapuri incurred a loss of Rs. 29,000 on a turnover of Rs. 2,66,000. Considerable economies were effected and overhead charges reduced.

A concession was granted during the year to a Company for the tapping and collection of the oleo-gum-resin of Boswellia Serrata for the manufacture of turpentine and rosin, while a grass concession for the manufacture of paper pulp was under examination at the close of the year. The royalty terms for the manufacture of magnesium chloride at Kharaghoda were also revised.

The Department participated in the British Industries Fair, London, in March 1922 and at a hand-weaving exhibition at Patna.

Two State technical scholarships were awarded for the study in Great Britain of tanning and of bleaching and dyeing. Three scholarships in Technical Chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were also awarded, but those for the study of electrical engineering were withheld for want of suitable applicants. Two travelling scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 5,000, were awarded to enable two individuals engaged in the gold and silver thread industry at Surat to make enquiries in Europe regarding improved mechanical means of manufacture.

THE FACTORIES ACT

In December 1921 the amalgamated Departments of Factories, Boilers and Smoke nuisances were placed under the control of the Director of Industries.

There are 926 registered factories in the Presidency, 362 perennial and 564 seasonal, of which 816 were working in the year under report. All but four of the seasonal factories and 188 of the perennial factories

are connected with the cotton industry. Only one perennial working factory remained uninspected but owing to shortage of staff and pressure of work in connection with new boilers 72 working seasonal factories were not visited.

The Inspectors paid special attention to sanitary conditions which were on the whole satisfactory. Ventilation is slowly improving but in the majority of mills is far from satisfactory. But until a standard is fixed rapid improvement is unlikely.

The total number of accidents was 1,084 or ·31 per cent. of the operatives employed. Of these 34 were fatal.

The number of persons employed in factories was 353,280, an increase of 4·3 per cent. over the previous year. Women workers and children increased by 2·1 per cent., the increase in the former being almost entirely confined to Bombay City. Children employed in Bombay numbered only 2,664, the lowest figure recorded in the last five years. The whole-time Certifying Surgeon has exercised a wholesome check on improper employment of children in Bombay, but it is not possible to defeat all attempts at double certification and consequent double working in two mills. Of the total number of children who were presented only 13·6 per cent. received certificates as half-timers or were found old enough and fit enough to be employed as full-timers.

During the year 2,574 boilers were inspected and certified by the Boiler Inspection Department. The Officers of the Smoke Nuisances Department made 2,165 observations during the year and paid over 1,200 visits to factories. In Bombay the emission of dense black smoke has been prohibited and has practically ceased.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

" Disappointing and disastrous " are the terms which most adequately represent trade conditions during the year 1921-22. The severe reaction which set in about the middle of June 1920 after the great post-war boom continued into the year under review. The poor monsoon of 1921 had its effect upon the trade for the ensuing year. The continuance of the embargo against the export of foodstuffs, instability of exchange, political unrest and conditions generally unfavourable for business which prevailed throughout the whole world and resulted in a collapse of India's usual markets and the accumulation of large stocks of both Indian and foreign goods in this country, all contributed to make 1921-22 an exceptionally unfortunate year. These adverse conditions led to a general decrease in the number of articles in both the Import and Export trade of Bombay.

The total trade of the port of Bombay was just over 313 crores of rupees ; a drop of more than 38 crores over the previous year. These figures were made up as follows :—

Foreign Trade (private)—

Imports—126 crores 65 lakhs, a decrease of 23 crores 20 lakhs ;

Exports—100 crores 70 lakhs, an increase of one crore ;

a total foreign trade of 227 crores 36 lakhs showing a loss of 22 crores 13 lakhs.

Coasting Trade (private)—

Imports—42 crores 88 lakhs, a decrease of 1 crore 56 lakhs ;

Exports—36 crores 35 lakhs, an increase of 48 lakhs ;

giving a total coasting trade of 79 crores 23 lakhs, a net loss of 1 crore 8 lakhs, making a grand total for private trade of 306 crores 59 lakhs, a decrease on the total for the year before of 23 crores 21 lakhs.

Adding to this figure Government transactions amounting to 6 crores 73 lakhs, 15 crores 17 lakhs less than the previous year, the total sea-borne trade amounted to 313 crores 33 lakhs, a decrease of 38 crores 38 lakhs over the previous year.

In considering the figures for the Import trade the most marked and the most important decrease is in the case of Cotton Piece-goods particularly from the United Kingdom whose share of this trade declined from 71 per cent. to 60 per cent. while Japan took 30 per cent. as compared with 20 per cent. in the previous year.

Germany improved her position in the Import trade by 2½ per cent.

Large supplies of Sugar from Mauritius and Java arrived during the year and there was a considerable increase in the imports of foreign coal due to shortage of waggons and transport difficulties which reduced the demand for Indian coal. This import was further encouraged by cheap freights and absence of restrictions. The growth of the trade in raw cotton with Kenya Colony and considerable importations of fuel for railway purposes are other noticeable features in the Import trade.

The large shipment of raw cotton to Japan was the most noticeable feature in the Export trade but a large increase in the local demand and the failure of North China buyers accounted for a notable decrease in the value of the export of Yarn.

The Maritime trade of Sind also showed how bad a year for foreign trade was 1921-22. The year was marked by a decline of 23 per cent., the falling off being particularly noticeable in the case of Exports.

Foreign Trade of the Presidency

The following table shows the value to the nearest lakh of the Foreign Import and Export trade of the ports of Bombay and Karachi

grouped according to the classes under which they are shown in Government accounts :—

			Increase or Decrease in 1921-22.
IMPORTS.			
BOMBAY.	Lakhs.		Lakhs.
Food, drink and tobacco	1,360	+	150
Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,337	+	505
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	6,662	—	3,629
Miscellaneous and unclassified including Parcel Posts	281	—	199
TOTAL ..	**9,640**	—	**3,172**
KARACHI.			
Food, drink and tobacco	1,327	+	800
Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured	116	—	7
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	1,158	—	1,636
Miscellaneous and unclassified including Parcel Posts	15	—	9
TOTAL ..	**2,616**	—	**853**
EXPORTS.			
BOMBAY.			
Indian Produce and Manufacture.			
Food, drink and tobacco	265	—	97
Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured	5,324	+	953
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	1,536	—	188
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	96	—	4
KARACHI.			
Indian Produce and Manufacture.			
Food, drink and tobacco	424	—	263
Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured	826	—	266
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	36	—	4
Miscellaneous and unclassified ..	3	+	1
BOMBAY.			
Foreign Merchandise.			
Food, drink and tobacco	202	—	235
Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured	152	+	18
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	645	+	51
Miscellaneous unclassified	24	—	4
			91

KARACHI.

Foreign Merchandise.	Lakhs.	Increase or Decrease in 1921-22.	Lakhs.
Food, drink and tobacco	56	—	55
Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured	88	+	13
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	84	+	9
Miscellaneous unclassified	22	+	13

Total, Exports Bombay—8,244 lakhs, an increase of 492 lakhs.
„ „ Karachi—1,520 „ a decrease of 567 lakhs

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY

The foreign trade of the Bombay Presidency proper is almost entirely confined to the port of Bombay. The total foreign trade (private) including treasure was valued at Rs. 227·31 crores and showed a fall of Rs. 22·16 crores or 9 per cent. as compared with the figures of the previous year. The fall in the value of *imported* merchandise of Rs. 32 crores was responsible for the decrease in the aggregate value of this trade. The articles mainly affected were cotton piecegoods, metals, motor cars, motor cycles, etc., wool manufactures, silk manufactures, articles imported by post, paper and pasteboard, haberdashery and millinery, cotton twist and yarn and hardware.

Machinery, raw cotton, grain, pulse and flour and coal were the only items which recorded increases.

The improvement of Rs. 6·62 crores in the value of Indian produce *exported* was the result of an excellent demand for Indian cotton from Japan which increased the value of her takings by Rs. 9·2 crores. Other important articles of export with the exception of raw wool and leather showed considerable decreases.

The value of the *coasting trade* fell by Rs. 1·94 crore to Rs. 71·03 crores owing to a decrease of Rs. 1·99 crore in imports, due mainly to smaller arrivals of rice (—Rs. 2·23 crores) chiefly from Burma and of raw cotton (— 93·18 lakhs) chiefly from Sind and Goa. The value of exported Indian produce improved by Rs. 68·62 lakhs owing to larger shipments of cotton piecegoods to Bengal and cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods to Burma ; re-exports declined by Rs. 63·22 lakhs.

FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS

The details of trade in the most important articles are dealt with in succeeding paragraphs.

Articles Imported by Post.—These amounted to Rs. 2·66 crores as against Rs. 4·55 crores in the preceding year ; the number

of parcels received during the year was 3,78,000 valued at £1,761,000 against 5,45,000 valued at £3,632,000 in the preceding year. In addition to these 26,311 letter packets were assessed to duty against 13,142 in the previous year. The duty realised on diamonds and other articles imported by letter post amounted to Rs. 18½ lakhs as against Rs. 16½ lakhs in the previous year.

The revenue realised on imports by parcel post amounted to Rs. 29 lakhs against Rs. 34 lakhs in the previous year, showing a deficit of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

Coal.—Imports of foreign coal increased during the year from 21,000 tons in April 1921 to 123,000 tons in March 1922, the maximum imports being reached in November 1921, when no less than 1,85,000 tons were imported, of which, 1,12,000 tons came from the United Kingdom, 31,000 tons from Natal, 11,000 tons from New South Wales, 5,000 tons from Japan and 25,000 tons from Portuguese East Africa. A comparison of the total quantities in round figures of the imports of foreign coal from the various markets in 1921-22 as compared with the previous year is interesting:—

	1921-22	1920-21
	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom ..	5,64,000	6,600
Natal	3,12,000	6,000
P. E. Africa	1,32,000	18,000
Australia	63,000	9,000
Japan	46,000	3,000

Dyeing and Tanning Substances.—The improvement recorded last year was not maintained and the total value of the articles included under this head decreased by Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 2·66 crores. The decline was chiefly due to curtailment in shipments of aniline dyes from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and, but for larger supplies of alizarine dyes from the United Kingdom and of aniline dyes from Germany and Switzerland, the aggregate imports would have shown a much larger decrease. Of the total imports, Germany's contribution improved from 34 to 47 per cent., the shares of the United Kingdom and the United States of America falling to 24 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively from 27 per cent. and 21 per cent. in the previous year.

Indigo synthetic dye is an item which deserves special notice as having a bearing on the natural indigo trade. The value of imports from Germany improved by Rs. 1·86 lakhs to Rs. 4·61 lakhs, whereas the imports from the United Kingdom were negligible.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—A most substantial improvement in the value of the imports under this head is recorded. Values advanced

from Rs. 3·7 lakhs to Rs. 2·16 crores owing to large arrivals of wheat from Australia which amounted to 96,600 tons valued at Rs. 1·89 crore. Existing conditions tended to encourage the importations. Prices were favourable in Australia ; cheap freight was offering freely ; high prices, due perhaps in part to speculation, but mainly to a genuine shortage in India, were ruling in this country; and steps were taken in September by Government to encourage the import of foreign wheat by permitting firms or companies importing wheat from abroad to export fine flour up to a limit of 50 per cent. in weight of the wheat actually imported.

The total exports of wheat flour during the whole year under review amounted to roughly 32,000 tons, about 20,000 of which went to African and Persian Gulf Ports and 11,000 to Aden and Ceylon.

Machinery and Millwork.—The total value of importations under this head made a substantial advance of Rs. 5·67 crores and amounted to Rs. 13 crores, due to a great extent to the fact that outstanding orders were pushed through in the factories in the United Kingdom which were working again under more or less normal conditions. Of the total imports, 89 per cent. came from the United Kingdom and 6 per cent. from the United States of America. The most important item is cotton textile machinery which reached a total of Rs. 6·15 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 3·28 crores. Of this increase cotton spinning machinery is responsible for Rs. 2·51 crores and cotton weaving machinery for Rs. 66·29 lakhs.

Metals and Ores.—The substantial advance recorded in the previous year was not maintained. The improvement in the total quantity (+13,800 tons) was not accompanied by a proportionate increase in value which showed a heavy fall of Rs. 4·52 crores owing to smaller arrivals of iron and steel (— Rs. 2·05 crores), brass, bronze and similar amalgams and manufactures thereof (— Rs 1·36 crores) and copper (— Rs. 93·38 lakhs). The share of the United Kingdom in the trade dropped from 66 per cent. to 42 per cent. and that of the United States of America from 16 per cent. to 11 per cent. Germany and Belgium made increased shipments.

Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.—The imports of motor cars fell by 3,940 to 968. Of 968 cars imported, 359 came from the United Kingdom, 238 and 135 from the United States of America and Canada, the remainder being supplied by France, Italy and Belgium.

Imports of motor cycles also declined considerably by 1,181 to 148, and the number of motor wagons dropped from 1,052 to 172.

Sugar.—The main feature of the trade in this commodity during the year under review was the heavy importations from Mauritius and Java, which reached their zenith in the months of October and November 1921, when 18,200 and 16,400 tons respectively arrived. The

imports remained steady till February but for the rest of the year the quantity imported was negligible. American sugar in the shape of a small experimental parcel of 31 tons made its first appearance in this market. The arrivals of loaf sugar have diminished being replaced by beet sugar from Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, importations of which amounted to 7,247 tons against nil in the previous year.

Tea.—The total import of tea into Bombay was nearly 14 million pounds. There was a substantial increase both from foreign ports and from Calcutta. The former is solely due to the large importations from China; imports from all the other countries show a decrease, perhaps due to the increased popularity of the Indian product as evidenced by the large increase in imports from Calcutta. Re-exports of foreign tea and exports of Indian tea show a considerable decrease. All countries to which re-exports are usually made received smaller quantities. The Indian produce found a better market in Zanzibar, Mesopotamia, Straits Settlements, other Native States in Arabia and in Aden, and this may account to some degree for the falling of re-exports to all these countries except Mesopotamia.

Textiles (cotton manufactures and yarn).—The general conditions in the local market in the beginning of the year were discouraging. Owing to the heavy arrivals of cotton goods bought in the previous year when exchange was high the Indian markets were seriously overstocked and some further shipments continued to arrive in the early part of the year under report. Meanwhile exchange was falling and some dealers found themselves unable to take up their goods. Business was also hampered by resolutions passed by some associations not to settle their contracts except at an exchange rate of 2s. to the rupee. There was accordingly a total absence of anything in the nature of a wholesale demand in spite of the tendency towards easier prices. Other contributing factors to the general stagnancy of the market were, the absence of credit, nervousness regarding the boycott and the general political situation, and the decline in the purchasing power of the people. The net result was that the total value of imported cotton manufactures dropped by Rs. 17·69 crores to Rs. 9·26 crores. The end of the year, however, was brighter; there was some demand and the whole situation seemed easier and more promising.

Of the total deficit, cotton piecegoods were responsible for Rs. 16·56 crores. The position of the United Kingdom weakened and represented 60 per cent. of the arrivals as against 71 per cent. in the previous year. Japan's share was 30 per cent. as against 20 per cent. The fall was heaviest in coloured piecegoods, viz., Rs. 10·78 crores. Considerable decreases were also recorded in shirtings, cambrics, and sarris and scarves.

Cotton Yarn.—

From	Quantity in thousands of lbs.		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom ..	9,268	21,596	324	424
Japan ..	12,769	9,087	322	139
Other countries ..	2,905	501	45	10

Though the quantity of imports of cotton twist and yarn increased, the value decreased owing to the fall of prices. Japan reduced her shipments by over 3½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·83 crore in value, but imports from the United Kingdom consisting mainly of the higher counts advanced from over 9 million lb. to over 21½ million lb. or 233 per cent. and to these imports must be attributed the increase in the total quantity imported.

An important feature of this trade was the imposition of a five per cent. Customs duty on imported yarn from the 1st of March 1922. This innovation appears to have been favourably received on the whole as being a measure which is likely to afford protection to the local spinning industry.

From the table given below which compares imports of yarn with local production it will be seen that as usual the local production consists of yarn of the coarser counts whereas the finer counts are still being imported in large quantities.

(The figures are shown in millions.)

	Yarn imported.			Yarn locally produced.		
	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total yarn.	26s to 30s.	31s and upwards.	Total yarn.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1917-18	·48	3·45	6·05	38·25	24·38	469
1918-19	1·41	13·70	23·10	41·83	19·09	427
1919-20	·50	4·75	6·56	39·27	15·62	440
1920-21	2·45	14·50	24·94	37·96	13·95	470
1921-22	3·42	15·48	31·18	39·75	14·87	493

Silk.—To the factors discouraging the trade noticed in the case of cotton goods, must be added the further disadvantage of a high rate of duty. The value of the imports of raw silk and silk manufactures

again declined, the former by 17·92 lakhs to Rs. 1·04 crore and the latter by Rs. 1·54 crore to 2·02 crores. The decrease in raw silk was due to smaller shipments from Hongkong and Japan, supplies from China showing an improvement of Rs. 3·36 lakhs. Imports of silk piecegoods (pure)—the principal item under this head—show a further fall of Rs. 1·21 crore due to smaller arrivals from Japan, Hongkong and China.

Wool.—Imports of raw wool again decreased by Rs. 1·7 lakh to Rs. 2·67 lakhs, owing to smaller arrivals from Persia and cessation of the importation from Australia whence raw wool was received for the first time in the previous year. Imports of carpets and rugs diminished owing to the smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom. As a result of the heavy arrivals in the preceding year and high prices imports of woollen piecegoods dropped by Rs. 2·31 crores to Rs. 40·87 lakhs, smaller shipments from the United Kingdom being responsible for this decrease.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

EXPORTS

Articles were re-exported from Bombay to the value of 10,23 lakhs.

The destinations of these re-exports are shown in the sub-joined table:—

Countries.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. in lakhs.		
Mesopotamia	206·06	151·62	— 54·44
Persia	136·56	84·79	— 51·77
United Kingdom	192·09	174·19	— 17·90
Arabia	100·62	115·98	+ 15·36
Aden	108·96	104·77	— 4·19
Kenya Colony (formerly known as East African Protectorate)	107·84	51·06	— 56·78
Other European countries ..	59·88	23·31	— 36·57
Japan	5·82	53·62	+ 47·80
Hongkong	19·28	27·80	+ 8·52
Ceylon	22·94	42·66	+ 19·72
Straits Settlements	20·60	17·00	— 3·60
United States of America ..	109·13	21·50	— 87·63

These figures show the importance of Bombay as an emporium for the distribution of foreign merchandise. The Persian Gulf Ports, Arabia and East Africa absorbed 46 per cent. of the total re-exports

valued at 10·23 crores. The principal items in this trade are cotton manufactures and sugar, shipments of which together represent 43 per cent. of the total of this trade. Re-exports of cotton manufactures improved by 11·12 lakhs to Rs. 3·36 crores owing to larger shipments of grey piecegoods to African ports (notably to Kenya Colony), whereas those of sugar dropped by 18,000 to 19,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·f6 crores to Rs. 1·02 crore in value, mainly on account of the cessation of shipments to the United States of America and of a general decrease in shipments to the usual destinations except Aden.

A new feature of the trade was the re-shipment of African cotton (2,000 tons valued at 36 lakhs of rupees) to Japan. Raw fur-bearing skins, mostly Persian, valued at about Rs. 25 lakhs, were exported to the United Kingdom as against Rs. 47 lakhs in the previous year.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

The total value of exports was 72·21 crores; an increase of 6,62 lakhs over the previous year.

The general trade depression, the economic disorganisation of Continental Europe, unfavourable exchange and the continuance of the restrictions on the export of food grains affected the export trade as a whole. One the other hand, there was an excellent demand for Indian cotton from Japan which increased the value of her takings in this article by Rs. 9·2 crores. Leather and raw wool were the only other articles the export of which showed an appreciable increase.

The more important items of the export trade are dealt with separately in subsequent paragraphs.

Grain, pulse and flour.—Exports of food grains fell by 73·78 lakhs to Rs. 1·38 crore. Wheat flour and rice were the principal items in this group. Exports of wheat flour improved by 500 tons to 32,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 2·8 lakhs to Rs. 1·02 crore in value due to the arrangements made to encourage the imports of wheat, under which importers were permitted to ship to the extent of 50 per cent. of the total wheat imported in the form of flour. Imports to other Native States in Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia were chiefly responsible for the increase.

Exports of rice fell by 25,000 tons to 2,400 tons in quantity and by Rs. 66·38 lakhs to Rs. 5·86 lakhs in value and exports of wheat were restricted to 1,500 tons only.

Hides and skins (raw and tanned).—There were large stocks of hides in the United Kingdom and European Continental markets in the beginning of the year and the slump in these markets, which commenced in the spring of 1920, continued until July of the year under review.

Towards the end of July the demand in Europe became more active, but there was no demand from the United States of America and the net result, so far as Bombay was concerned, was a decrease in the exports of hides. Though the value shows a decline of Rs. 28 lakhs, the total shipments of raw skins improved by 1,200 tons in quantity due to increased demand from the United States of America and the Netherlands. There was an all-round increase in the exports of leather.

Metals and ores.—The total exports of manganese ore, the principal item in this group, from British India amounted to 519,000 tons, showing a fall of 260,000 tons over the figures of the previous year. The share of Bombay in the total exports was 279,000 tons and those of Calcutta and Madras were 234,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively.

Seeds.—Oilseeds rank second in importance to raw cotton in the export trade of this port, and Continental Europe usually provides an extensive market for these products. A large increase in the exports was anticipated but owing to the general unfavourable conditions and the limited purchasing power of the principal European countries there was only a small improvement of 18,000 tons in quantity, though the value showed a decline of Rs. 27·75 lakhs.

Textiles.—Raw cotton ranks first in importance in the export trade of Bombay, and Japan is at present the largest consumer of this commodity. Last year the demand for cotton from Japan was restricted by the general depression of the cotton trade in that country. A trade revival in the cotton industry in Japan and high prices of American cotton caused a brisk demand for Indian raw cotton and large orders came in steadily. The result was that the total exports increased by 139,000 tons in quantity and by Rs. 10·69 crores in value. Of this increase Japan alone was responsible for 118,000 tons in volume and Rs. 9·2 crores in value. Shipments to China showed a noticeable increase while exports to European countries fell, Germany and France only improving their position slightly.

Cotton Manufactures.—Piecegoods to the value of 5 crores 20 lakhs were exported during the year.

Notwithstanding the world trade depression, the local textile industry had a profitable and prosperous year even though the profits were less than those in the previous year. This prosperity is due in some measure to the Swadeshi movement and the boycott of foreign goods but perhaps more so to the absence of serious labour troubles such as a general strike of operatives. It was on this account found possible to meet the increased demand and to keep prices at a profitable level. The trade in plain goods predominated and succeeded whereas that in fancy goods both unbleached and bleached had a poor time. Prices of Indian cloth varied from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

The following figures indicate more clearly the changes in the trade:—

Exports of piecegoods (in lakhs of yards).

	Grey.		Coloured.	
	Indian.	Foreign.	Indian.	Foreign.
1914-15 ..	317	18	135	244
1915-16 ..	525	29	314	252
1916-17 ..	1,551	266	769	443
1917-18 ..	743	325	830	311
1918-19 ..	512	400	636	392
1919-20 ..	725	359	869	238
1920-21 ..	473	320	660	131
1921-22 ..	238	469	1,024	109

From the above table it will be seen that owing to the increased internal demand for Indian plain cloth, the exports of greys have fallen by 23 million yards but those of foreign grey piecegoods and Indian coloured piecegoods have risen, the former by 15 million yards and the latter by 36 million yards.

Cotton Yarn.—In spite of the decrease in the shipments to China, the principal customer for Indian yarn, the spinning industry had a prosperous year. Owing to a large internal demand the mills were fully engaged and large quantities were also imported from the United Kingdom. As a result partly of smaller exports to China and partly of the lower prices during the year under review, the aggregate value of the exports of cotton yarn shows a fall of Rs. 1·98 crore. Shipments to China declined by 5½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·13 crore in value while the quantity taken by Hongkong improved by as much though the value records a decrease of Rs. 32 lakhs due to the fall in prices. The net result was that the total quantity shipped to China and Hongkong remained practically stationary, the value showing a fall of Rs. 1·45 crore. There were considerable increases in the quantities of yarn exported to Egypt (+1¼ million lb.), Siam (+ nearly 1 million lb.) and Persia (+ over ½ million lb.)

A noteworthy feature of the trade is that of the total quantity of 59½ million lb. shipped to China and Hongkong, China took only 16 million lb. more than 75 per cent. of which was exported during the first half of the year. The reason appears to be that owing to the development of the mill industry in China and the competition of Japan

in lower counts Indian yarn is being gradually ousted from Northern China markets.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

The result of the year's trade showed important changes in the relative positions of most of the principal countries engaged in trade with Bombay. The United Kingdom maintained her predominance, though her share dropped from 38 per cent. to 33 per cent., whereas the share of Japan, who also retained her position, improved from 16 per cent. to 20 per cent.

A noteworthy feature is the revival of business with Germany. This country ranks fourth in the list, her share having risen from 2·52 per cent. to 4·18 per cent. Trade with China increased; that with America lost ground, her share dropping from 7 per cent. to 4 per cent.

In *Imports* the share of the United Kingdom declined slightly from 54 per cent. to 53 per cent. on account of the heavy decline of importation of cotton and woollen piecegoods, iron and steel, brass, motor cars and articles imported by post.

In *Exports* her total has declined from 13 per cent. to 9 per cent., smaller exports of seeds and raw cotton being chiefly responsible. Japan ranks second in the import trade though her share has fallen from 12 per cent. to 8 per cent.

On the *export* side Japan occupies a predominant position, her share having risen from 24 per cent. to 34 per cent. owing solely to heavy shipments of raw cotton. Next in importance is America which retains her place in the import trade, though her total has declined from 9 per cent. to 6 per cent., due to the general decline in imports.

Shares of Mesopotamia and Aden in the export trade have declined owing mainly to smaller shipments of sugar in the case of the former and cotton piecegoods in the case of the latter.

Treasure.—There has been a considerable increase in the imports of both gold and silver on private account: the former increased by Rs. 2·05 crores to Rs. 13·5 crores and the latter by Rs. 6·44 crores to Rs. 16·7 crores. The increase in the imports of gold is accounted for by large importations of Turkish gold coins from Mesopotamia, of sovereigns from Australia and the United Kingdom and of bullion and gold dollars from the United States of America. Imports of gold bullion declined by Rs. 13·64 lakhs due to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom.

The advance in the imports of *silver* is due to large importations of both bullion (+Rs. 2·05 crores) and coin (+4·39 crores). The increase in the imports of bullion (bars, etc.) is the result of increased shipments from the United Kingdom (+ Rs. 1·85 crore) and the United States of America (+ Rs. 57·7 lakhs) and the arrival of silver bullion from

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Australia valued at Rs. 48·43 lakhs as against nil in the previous year. The increase in the imports of silver coin is accounted for by the arrivals of Government of India rupees valued at Rs. 2·24 crores as against nil in the previous year from Kenya Colony and large importations of other silver coin—mostly kraans (+ Rs. 1·71 crore) from Mesopotamia.

In spite of the increase of Rs. 1·92 crore in gold bullion shipped to the United States of America, the total value of gold bullion exported fell by Rs. 3·46 crores as a result of reduced exports to Japan (— Rs. 5·38 crores).

Imports of gold on Government account were nil against Rs. 11·04 crores in the previous year and those of silver declined by Rs 1·56 lakh. Exports of gold and silver on Government account were nil against Rs. 656 and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,747 to 1,851 and the total tonnage from 4,250,113 tons to 4,840,807 tons. Of these there were 1,509 steamers of the burthen of 4,796,091 tons against 1,353 of 4,201,593 tons in the preceding year. The sailing vessels consisted almost entirely of Native Craft engaged in trade with the Persian Gulf Ports, Arabia and East Africa.

COASTING TRADE

The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay—and other ports of India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	Imports.			Exports.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or decrease.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Increase or decrease.
British Ports within the Presidency ..	1,41	1,26	— 14	2,48	2,61	+ 13
Indian Ports not British within the Presidency ..	9,58	8,73	— 85	6,61	6,61	— ½
British Ports in other Presidencies ..	28,42	27,46	— 96	23,22	23,11	— 10
Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies ..	71	79	+ 8	29	32	+ 3
Grand Total ..	40,12	38,25	—1,87	32,61	32,67	+ 6

COASTING TRADE

Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

Coal, jute manufactures and black tea are the principal articles imported from Bengal; rice, kerosene and teak wood from Burma; raw cotton and wheat from Sind; raw cotton and raw wool from Cutch; raw cotton, ghi and raw wool from Kathiawar; raw cotton, seeds and spices from Madras; seeds and spices from Travancore; and raw cotton from the Southern Maratha Country (*via* Goa). The fall of Rs. 1·87 crore in the total imports is due mainly to smaller arrivals of rice and teak wood from Burma, raw cotton and wheat from Sind and raw cotton from Goa and Cutch, though imports of raw cotton from Madras showed a large increase. There were also noticeable increases in the arrivals of seeds from Madras, Travancore, Burma and Goa, of jute manufactures, black tea and rice from Bengal, and of kerosene from Burma, while shipments of coal from Bengal have fallen.

Of the total exports to coast ports from Bombay more than three-quarters consisted of Indian produce. In spite of a fall of Rs. 96·75 lakhs in cotton piecegoods shipped to Sind the value of Indian produce improved by Rs. 68·62 lakhs owing mainly to an increase in the value of cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods exported to Bengal (+Rs. 73·71 lakhs) and to Burma (+Rs. 96·5 lakhs) and of raw cotton to Bengal (+Rs. 12·94 lakhs). The value of foreign merchandise reshipped declined by Rs. 63·23 lakhs. The net result was that the aggregate value of exports shows a small increase of Rs. 5·39 lakhs.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE PRESIDENCY

FOREIGN TRADE

The trade of the Subordinate Ports with foreign countries is insignificant. Imports advanced from Rs. 2·22 lakhs to Rs. 5·16 lakhs and consisted almost entirely of dates from Mesopotamia and other dried fruits from Portuguese East Africa. Exports amounted to Rs. 3,082 in value as against Rs. 1,996 in the previous year.

COASTING TRADE

The coasting trade of the Subordinate Ports was valued at Rs. 8·2 crores as against Rs. 7·34 crores in the previous year, nearly half of which represents the value of the trade with the port of Bombay, rice and spices being the chief articles of import, and rice, sugar and cotton piecegoods of export. Imports advanced by Rs. 42·58 lakhs to Rs. 4·56 crores and exports by Rs. 43·26 lakhs to Rs. 3·63 crores.

The increase of Rs. 85·82 lakhs in the total trade of the Subordinate Ports is distributed over all the ranges.

Spices are largely exported from Kanara ; cocoanuts, dried fruits and rice from Ratnagiri ; salt and rice from Uran ; lime, fish and salt from Thana ; and raw cotton and wood from Surat.

THE TRADE OF SIND

The factors adversely influencing the trade of Bombay to which reference has been made in previous pages operated also in Sind, where the restrictions on the export of wheat and other food grains seriously affected the foreign trade of Karachi. The result was that imports (31 crores 39 lakhs) were nearly 100 per cent. greater than exports (16 crores 25 lakhs), an adverse trade balance which was unknown before 1919-20.

Export of wheat has been the foundation of the port of Karachi. Yet in the year under review that commodity was imported to the value of nearly five crores.

Coasting Trade accounted for 27 per cent. of the sea-borne trade of Sind and showed a slight decline.

The total value of the Maritime trade of the Province was 65 crores 41 lakhs, a decline of 18 per cent. on the previous year's figure.

The gross receipts of the Port amounted to nearly 350 lakhs, an increase of 19 per cent. owing to higher import duties.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI

The most noteworthy feature of the Import trade was the increase of nearly 8 crores in the value of commodities classed under food, drink and tobacco, which accounted for 50 per cent. of the total import trade as compared with only 15 per cent. in the previous year. Exceptional supplies of sugar (7 crores) and wheat (4 crores 83 lakhs) were largely responsible for the increase. Raw materials, and produce and manufactured articles show a decline.

Cotton manufactures which hitherto held the more important position in the *Import* list were displaced by sugar.

On the *Export* list wheat, which up to 1918-19 was easily the leading commodity in the export trade, was fourth, a drop of two places over the previous year's figures.

Notes on the changes in the value and volume of important articles in the trade are given below :—

IMPORTS

Apparel.—Increased imports of the preceding year and the accumulation of large stocks accounted for a considerable decrease of Rs. 30·66 lakhs in the value of imports. Decreases were recorded under all the principal sub-heads, *viz.* apparel (— Rs. 8·69 lakhs), boots and shoes (— Rs. 15·66 lakhs) and second-hand clothing (— Rs. 4·8 lakhs).

Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.—The value of imports amounted to Rs. 8·7 lakhs against Rs. 6·79 lakhs, the increase being noticeable under firearms and cartridges.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—It is noteworthy that after a cessation of five years, the import trade in foreign coal again revived. Large quantities had to be imported from foreign countries on account of the scarcity of Bengal coal caused by decreased output by the collieries due to labour troubles, and also on account of the shortage of railway wagons. Of the total imports of 63,947 tons compared with 257 tons in the previous year, the United Kingdom sent 45,476 tons, Portuguese East Africa 10,300 tons and Natal 8,171 tons. The quantity imported from the United Kingdom was the highest recorded since 1898-99, and the increase was chiefly due to (1) the removal of restrictions on exports from the United Kingdom, and (2) the fall in freight rates.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—The total value of these imports declined from Rs. 31·84 lakhs to Rs. 19·98 lakhs mainly under acids, alum, caustic soda, disinfectants, chemicals other sorts, proprietary and patent medicines and quinine. Imports of bicarbonate of soda and sodium carbonate, however, showed an increase owing to a larger demand for the Sind and Punjab soap factories.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The value of imports under this head exhibited a decrease of Rs. 24·35 lakhs chiefly under cutlery, builders' hardware, implements and tools and metal lamps. There was a general slump in the hardware and cutlery market on account of heavy stocks in hand and unfavourable exchange. Receipts from the United Kingdom and especially the United States of America were smaller than in the previous year.

A special feature of this year's trade was the import of large consignments of steel derricks from the United States of America and tank material from the United Kingdom for the Attock Oil Company of Rawalpindi which is now in active operation. It is also noteworthy that supplies of " hardware " from Germany increased from Rs. 1·59 lakhs to Rs. 6·77 lakhs.

Cotton Goods.—The inevitable result of the acutely depressed condition of the local piecegoods market at the close of the previous year, and the accumulation of heavy stocks in the warehouses of the local Banks and clearing agents, to which reference was made in the last report, may be seen from a study of the statistics of the trade for the year under review. Political propaganda in favour of the adoption of khaddar and the boycott of foreign cloth also influenced the restriction in the volume of trade. Cotton manufactures, which in the previous year and the pre-war year constituted 47 per cent. and 45 per

cent. respectively of the total value of the import trade, accounted for only 21 per cent. of the total imports in the year under review which was the most critical and disastrous period in the history of the trade.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.—Imports of twist and yarn decreased by 749,963 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 35·11 lakhs in value chiefly under grey 31-40s (— 87,100 lbs. — Rs. 4·18 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and Japan, orange red 26-30s (— 104,344 lbs. — Rs. 3·56 lakhs) from the United Kingdom, and orange red and other colours 31-40s (— 439,507 lbs. — Rs. 18·46 lakhs) from the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

Dyes and Colours.—Imports of dyes and colours amounted to Rs. 8·91 lakhs against Rs. 18·46 lakhs in 1920-21, the decrease having chiefly occurred under paints and colours from the United Kingdom. There was, however, an increase in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances solely due to receipts of 119,536 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·33 lakhs of alizarine dyes from Germany, the first consignment since the war.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—There were practically no imports under this head in the previous year, but during the year under report the total value amounted to Rs. 483·65 lakhs which represented only imports of wheat from Australia and the Pacific Coast of the United States of America. The former country sent 190,009 tons valued at Rs. 414·19 lakhs and latter 34,291 tons worth Rs. 69·39 lakhs. These imports were on Government as well as on private account and resulted from the acute shortage of the indigenous product during the latter half of the year.

Machinery.—An expansion is again recorded in the value of the imports of machinery which amounted to Rs. 143·46 lakhs as compared with Rs. 103·81 lakhs in the preceding year. The great improvement in the position under electrical machinery was due to a considerable expansion in receipts from the United Kingdom comprising chiefly (*a*) motors for the Punjab Portland Cement Company, Limited, and (*b*) electric pumps and self-lubricating engines for the Attock Oil Company.

The decline in receipts under sewing and knitting machines was most marked in the imports from the United Kingdom which supplied 9,561 machines against 24,426 in 1920-21. A noticeable improvement is, however, recorded in the imports from Germany which sent 4,940 machines as compared with 1,441 in 1920-21. The accumulation of heavy stocks at the end of the previous year accounted for the reduced imports under typewriters which are derived mainly from the United States of America.

Metals.—Imports fell by 17·17 per cent. in quantity and 52·46 per cent. in value. Of the aggregate decrease of Rs. 149·92 lakhs in the value of imports, Rs. 120·79 lakhs was accounted for by iron and steel, the most important item under this head. It is important, however, to note that the deficit in value, nearly 50 per cent., was largely due to the extensive reductions in prices which occurred during the year.

A remarkable change in the respective shares of the trade was shown, those of the United Kingdom and the United States of America in the total quantity having receded from 71 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively to 21 per cent. and 3 per cent., whereas the shares of Belgium and Germany advanced respectively from 11 per cent. and 4 per cent. to 57 per cent. and 15 per cent. The heavy fall in the share of the United Kingdom is explained by the fact that owing to a prolonged strike of the coal-miners the iron and steel industry was at a standstill and in the meantime continental firms invaded the overseas markets.

Motor Cars.—Only 179 motor cars and 96 motor cycles were imported during the year, a decrease of 941 and 713 respectively. There was a big decrease, too, in motor wagons.

The heavy decrease of 7,555 in the number of cycles imported is due chiefly to a decline in receipts from the United Kingdom.

Oils.—The total value of oils declined by Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 85·39 lakhs in 1921-22 chiefly under mineral oils.

Imports of kerosene oil, which is the most important item under this head, declined by 1,216,132 gallons; this decrease is mainly accounted for by the fact that owing to the diversion of Persian kerosene oil to destinations outside India, no imports were made from that country against 1,319,139 gallons in the preceding year. The United States of America increased her supplies by 103,007 gallons. The decrease in the receipts from foreign countries was, however, more than counterbalanced by a very large increase in the imports from Burma which sent 10,382,329 gallons against 5,446,970 gallons in the previous year.

In the case of fuel oil, which is derived mainly from Persia, a marked decline occurred, the receipts during the year amounting to only 866,424 gallons valued at Rs. 3·05 lakhs as compared with 3,032,665 gallons valued at Rs. 9·41 lakhs in 1920-21. The decrease was, however, counterbalanced by an equivalent increase in imports on Government account.

Imports of lubricating oils increased from 1,114,980 gallons to 1,211,013 gallons of which sixty-one per cent. was suplied by the United States of America and 38 per cent. by the United Kingdom, representing an increase and a decrease of 444,839 gallons

and 349,228 gallons respectively as compared with the imports of the preceding year.

Piece-goods.—The history of the trade presents no more unfavourable record than that furnished by a comparison of the volume and value of imports of the three main classes of piece-goods for the past two years, the reductions being as follows :—

	Description.	Decrease.	
		Quantity per cent.	Value per cent.
1.	Grey (unbleached) ..	29 per cent.	46 per cent.
2.	White (bleached) ..	36 „	50 „
3.	Coloured, printed or dyed..	75 „	82 „

The great reduction in the value as compared with the volume of the trade was due to the fall in prices in the United Kingdom which supplied 93 per cent. of all descriptions of piece-goods.

Silk.—Owing to the unfavourable exchange value of Japanese and Chinese currency and the enhanced rate of duty, dealers were unable to keep large stocks in hand and therefore restricted their imports to bare requirements with the result that the value fell to Rs. 6·56 lakhs from Rs. 12·95 lakhs in the previous year mainly under piece-goods.

Sugar.—Of the principal articles of the import trade of the port, sugar heads the list with a value of Rs 700·42 lakhs or 27 per cent. of the total imports. The quantity of refined sugar imported, 175,996 tons, was more than three times the amount imported in the previous year and is only 1 per cent. less than the imports in the pre-war year. Receipts from Java expanded from 47,483 tons to 158,624 tons in 1921-22.

Tea.—Imports of tea rose from 320,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·54 lakhs to 630,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·97 lakhs wholly due to imports of green tea from China and also from the United Kingdom mostly for export to Persia viá the Nushki-Seistan route. Some 35,000 lbs. of black tea were imported from China against none in the previous year.

Woollen goods.—Imports of yarn and knitting wool increased by 15,940 lbs. in quantity, but decreased by Rs. 2·18 lakhs in value. The decrease in value was due to importations of large quantities of cheap yarn from Germany which sent 55,406 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·8 lakhs against 12,676 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·42 lakhs in 1920-21. Imports of woollen piece-goods from the United Kingdom dwindled in quantity from 1,445,058 yards to 356,895 yards, and in value from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 12 lakhs, as a result of the difficulty experienced by merchants in selling the large accumulated stocks purchased at high prices in the preceding year. Receipts from Germany on the other hand advanced

from 16,088 yards valued at Rs. 51,104 to 129,949 yards valued at Rs. 3·42 lakhs and mainly consisted of woollen shawl cloth for the Amritsar market.

Yarns and textile fabrics.—The total value of yarns and textile fabrics heavily declined from Rs. 1,852 lakhs to Rs. 601 lakhs in 1921-22 or by 67·56 per cent.

EXPORTS

Grain, pulse and flour.—Exports under this head showed a contraction of 152,073 tons in quantity and Rs. 248·97 lakhs in value. As in the previous year, exports were restricted. Shipments of barley rose from 1,585 tons valued at Rs. 2·08 lakhs to 4,568 tons valued at Rs. 6·18 lakhs owing to a large demand from Jeddah in the first half of the year. Following a poor crop and consequent high price, there was a heavy fall of 3,247 tons in quantity and of Rs. 4·75 lakhs in value in the shipments of jowar and bajra. Jeddah took practically no supply of this commodity against 3,337 tons valued at Rs. 4·92 lakhs last year. Shipments of rice advanced from 81,341 tons valued at 188·17 lakhs to 84,934 tons valued at Rs. 195·34 lakhs, the increase being mainly noticeable under boiled rice (chiefly Calcutta rice), of which large supplies were imported coastwise from Calcutta and re-exported to ports in the Persian Gulf and British Somaliland which, under the restrictions in force, could only obtain their requirements from this port. The increase in exports was due to the fall in prices in the consuming markets caused by the abolition of the auction sales of rice introduced last year and also to better crops in India. The total outturn in British India was about 29,387,000 tons against 21,332,000 tons in 1920-21. The outturn of the rice crop in Sind was, however, smaller, having amounted to 349,000 tons against 392,000 tons in the previous year.

Wheat.—A very great shortage of wheat in India suddenly became apparent in the middle of the year, and a rise occurred in prices to an extent never previously experienced. The year commenced with the local price of white wheat at Rs. 6-12-0 per maund, and, with various fluctuations, it reached Rs. 8-4-0 in early August. In September it rose suddenly to Rs. 10-12-0 in November, the highest price ever known before. The increase in prices would have advanced still further, but the crisis was averted by the importation of large quantities of wheat on Government as well as private account from Australia and the Pacific coast of the United States of America. Exports of wheat receded from 234,945 tons valued at Rs. 402·21 lakhs to 77,762 tons valued at Rs. 138·6 lakhs in 1921-22. As stated in last year's report, 400,000 tons wheat were sanctioned by Government for shipment to Europe, but only 229,145 tons were exported up to 31st March 1922.

Hides and Skins, Raw.—Though the total quantity increased from 4,618 tons to 6,482 tons, the value fell from Rs. 71·1 lakhs to Rs. 64·08 lakhs as a result of the lower level of prices ruling in the year under review.

The increase of 112 tons in the exports of raw hides was chiefly due to larger shipments of cow hides to Germany and Spain.

The effect of the lower level of prices is most marked in the case of shipments of raw skins, which advanced in quantity by 94 per cent. and in value by only 1 per cent. Owing to the accumulation of heavy stocks in the local market and the poor demand abroad, exporters were compelled to dispose of their goods at unusually low prices. The large increase in quantity occurred mainly under exports of goat skins to the United States of America which took 3·061 tons against 490 tons last year. Shipments of sheep skins receded from 597 tons valued at Rs. 7·57 lakhs to 235 tons valued at Rs. 2·81 lakhs, due to the United Kingdom having taken no sheep skins against 231 tons in the previous year.

Metallic Ores, etc.—The figures recorded under this head represented exports of chromite (chrome iron ore), a mineral product of British Baluchistan. Shipments during the year fell from 23,215 tons valued at Rs. 8·43 lakhs to 22,365 tons valued at Rs, 6·93 lakhs mainly under exports to the United Kingdom which declined from 15,568 tons to 2,550 tons in 1921-22. Large quantities were, however, taken by Belgium (5,989 tons), Germany (3,700 tons), the Netherlands (4,076 tons), the United States of America (4,200 tons) and Sweden (1,500 tons).

Seeds.—There was a decrease of 26·38 per cent. in quantity and 37·01 per cent. in value in exports of seeds as compared with the previous year. Exports of cotton seed fell to the extent of 16,332 tons chiefly due to a reduced demand from the United Kingdom on account of high prices brought about by a poor cotton crop. The decrease of 11,888 tons under exports of linseed was chiefly due to a poor demand from the United Kingdom and Belgium. As a result of unfavourable conditions exports of rape and mustard fell heavily by 23,300 tons in quantity and Rs. 136·45 lakhs in value, the decrease being most marked in shipments to Belgium. The United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy on the other hand drew larger quantities than in the previous year. The increase, *viz.*, 3,631 tons, in the quantity of exports of sesamum was due to better crops in Sind. Italy took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 1,812 tons against 199 tons in the previous year.

Textile Materials.—The total value of textile materials declined from Rs. 470·3 lakhs to Rs. 408·06 lakhs in 1921-22, a shortage of

Rs. 61·98 lakhs or 13·19 per cent. which was almost wholly due to smaller shipments of cotton, raw.

Shipments of cotton fell by 5·82 per cent. in quantity and 18·60 per cent. in value, the decrease being most marked in exports to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Spain. The decline was due to a fall in prices in the consuming markets, especially during the export season. Germany, Italy and Japan, on the other hand, took larger quantities.

Wool, raw.—Shipments of raw wool advanced from 12,102,911 lbs. valued at Rs. 100·63 lakhs to 15,417,142 lbs. valued at Rs. 108·55 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 14,640,940 lbs. against 12,096,715 lbs. and the United States of America 772,842 lbs. against none in the previous year. Better prices obtainable in the foreign markets stimulated exports.

Articles wholly and mainly manufactured.—The value of exports declined from Rs. 40·89 lakhs to Rs. 36·31 lakhs mainly due to smaller shipments of saltpetre to the United Kingdom which took 13,128 cwt. valued at Rs. 2·33 lakhs against 57,252 cwt. valued at Rs. 11·59 lakhs in 1920-21. A heavy increase on the other hand was recorded under exports of skins, dressed or tanned, which amounted to 170 tons valued at Rs. 13·29 lakhs as against 49 tons valued at Rs. 5·18 lakhs wholly due to a better demand from the United Kingdom.

Foreign merchandise re-exported.—The total value of re-exports of foreign merchandise declined from Rs. 262·75 lakhs to Rs. 229·47 lakhs or by Rs. 33·29 lakhs or 13 per cent. in 1921-22. The decrease was solely due to reduced exports of sugar, which amounted to 8,656 tons valued at Rs. 45·41 lakhs against 11,027 tons valued at Rs. 93·48 lakhs in 1920-21. This decline is explained by the fact that last year the United Kingdom and the United States of America took 1,172 tons and 2,565 tons of Java sugar respectively from this port as local prices were cheaper than those ruling in Java. Shipments of sugar to Persia also decreased by 865 tons in quantity and Rs. 13·79 lakhs in value. Direct importation of loaf sugar, a quality preferred by the Persians, accounts for this decline. Exports of wool, raw, on the other hand, advanced from 8,570,775 lbs. valued at Rs. 74·11 lakhs to 12,732,957 lbs. valued at Rs. 87·41 lakhs, chiefly owing to a good demand from the United Kingdom where better prices were realised as compared with the previous year. Larger shipments of woollen carpets mostly to the United Kingdom brought about an increase of 235·904 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 10·96 lakhs in value under wool manufactures, other sorts. Exports of cotton piece-goods improved from 6,880,409 yards valued at Rs. 33·95 lakhs to 6,938,035 yards

valued at Rs. 35·57 lakhs in 1921-22 chiefly due to larger shipments of grey piece-goods to Persia and white piece-goods to Muscat Territory and Trucial Oman and Persia.

COASTING TRADE

The aggregate value of the coasting trade decreased slightly from Rs. 1,823 lakhs to Rs. 1,777 lakhs in 1921-22 or by nearly 3 per cent. Imports advanced from Rs. 1,165 lakhs to Rs. 1,202 lakhs, while exports decreased from Rs. 657 lakhs to 575 lakhs.

SUBORDINATE PORTS

Keti and Sirganda.—The total value of the entire trade of these two ports increased from Rs. 16·06 lakhs to Rs. 18·37 lakhs. Keti Bandar contributed 77 per cent. and Sirganda 23 per cent. to the total trade. Imports into Keti consisted principally of cotton piece-goods, mustard seeds and gunny bags, and exports mainly of rice. Imports into Sirganda were insignificant and exports consisted mainly of rice.

SHIPPING

Foreign trade.—There was an increase of nearly 54 per cent. in the tonnage of shipping engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade, but the total number of vessels entered and cleared declined from 1,483 in 1920-21 to 1,438 in 1921-22. The number of steamers participating in the trade increased from 647 to 767 and their tonnage from 1,617,556 to 2,544,445 while sailing vessels declined in number from 836 to 671 and in tonnage from 79,419 to 64,702 tons. The improvement in the position of steamers was due chiefly to the large increase in the number of vessels which entered with wheat and coal, *viz.*, 27 from Australia and 5 from the United States of America (Pacific Coast) with wheat, and 23 from Natal, 18 from the United Kingdom, 17 from Japan and 16 from Portuguese East Africa with coal. The decrease in the number and tonnage of sailing vessels was caused by the decline of the trade in dates from Mesopotamia. The average tonnage per steamer advanced from 2,500 to 3,317 tons while that of sailing vessels increased from 95 to 96 tons.

Coasting trade.—The total number of vessels which entered and cleared was 6,001 and their tonnage 2,274,636 as compared with 6,624 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,993,544 in the previous year. The decrease, as in the case of foreign trade, was due entirely to a falling off in the number of sailing vessels.

Freights.—The year under review witnessed a further weakening in freight rates, the slump in the export trade having reduced the demand for space. The average freight to the United Kingdom during the year was s. 37 per ton as compared with s. 63 in 1920-21.

The tonnage under British colours was 74 per cent. of the whole against 81 per cent. last year.

ADEN

The private Sea-borne and Land Trade of Aden fell from Rs. 17 crores 79 lakhs to Rs. 16 crores 75 lakhs. The total value of the **Import** trade was nearly Rs. 8 crores, a decrease of 68 lakhs. The value of articles of food and drink and tobacco increased to Rs. 2 crores 38 lakhs, coffee, ghee and sugar being the articles chiefly responsible for the increase. Cigarettes showed a decrease of Rs. 7 lakhs.

Raw materials and Produce and articles mainly unmanufactured dropped by over Rs. 68 lakhs. The value of coal imported fell by over 69 lakhs, but oils increased in value by over Rs. 7 lakhs and kerosine by over Rs. 11 lakhs.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured showed a drop from Rs. 3 crores 80 lakhs to Rs. 3 crores 68 lakhs, hardware and cutlery, machinery and mill work, metals, motor cars and cotton twist being chiefly responsible for the decrease.

Grey piecegoods showed an increase of 22 lakhs and other textiles also registered a rise. White piecegoods dropped by 13 lakhs.

The **Export** sea-borne trade showed an increase of Rs. 1¼ lakhs at Rs. 6 crores 19¼ lakhs. Coffee (Rs. 24½ lakhs), grain and pulse (3 lakhs), ghee (4¼ lakhs), sugar (7 lakhs), being chiefly responsible for the increase in articles of food and drink. Raw materials and produce increased in value by 23½ lakhs but articles wholly or mainly manufactured fell by Rs. 32½ lakhs.

The total sea-borne trade, exclusive of treasure, amounted to Rs. 14 crores 17½ lakhs, of which India's share was Rs. 3 crores 64 lakhs.

The number of vessels entering and leaving the port was 999, or 120 less than the previous year.

SHIPPING OFFICES

At the Bombay office during the year 43,902 seamen of many nationalities were shipped, and 45,867 discharged, in addition to over 4,000 shipped under foreign flags or proceeding as passengers to outports. Nearly 12,000 were Goanese—almost all stewards—and over 28,000 were Indians. Those employed as deckhands were both Hindus and Mohommedans, but those in the engine rooms were exclusively Mohommedans.

The Karachi shipping officer shipped 1,016 seamen and discharged 1,589, and the Aden office shipped and discharged 1,521.

THE LABOUR OFFICE

In the Administration Report of last year the functions of the Labour Office in the Secretariat were set out. During the year under

review the work of the office was continued on these lines, namely, the collection of full and accurate information of a statistical nature with regard to the conditions of labour, for example wages, hours of labour, retail prices, rents and the cost of living index, intelligence, legislation and industrial disputes.

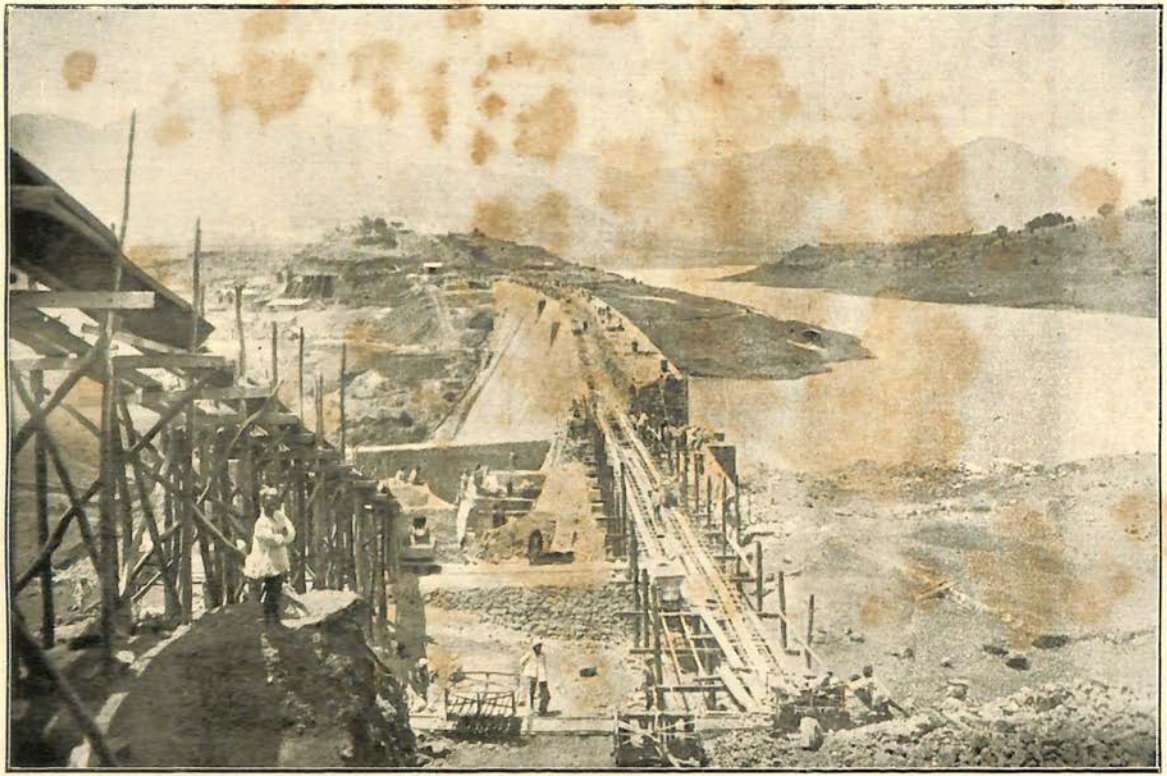
During the year nearly 3,000 family budgets were collected and the Report is now (October 1922) in the Press. This Enquiry will show the conditions under which labour in Bombay works. It will also serve a useful purpose as an index of the relative importance of each article which enters into the cost of living.

Information was also collected and published monthly of strikes and lockouts throughout the Presidency. During the year there were no fewer than 136 strikes affecting 230,004 workpeople and the time loss amounted to 1,638,667 days. Accurate information was also collected in regard to trade unions and the figure for the Presidency at the end of the year was 22 Trade Unions, of which 9 were in Bombay and 10 in Ahmedabad. The total membership was 57,914, the total monthly revenue Rs. 13,220 and the monthly expenditure. Rs. 3,521. The best unions are in Ahmedabad.

The Report on the results of the Enquiry into the Wages in the Cotton Mill industry in the Presidency was compiled from statistics of over 250 occupations in the cotton mill industry collected during the year and is now in the Press. Steps were taken to conduct similar enquiries in other important industries.

During the year special enquiries were made into house rents paid by the working classes in Bombay and also into the conditions of women industrial workers, in connection with maternity benefits.

From September 1921 the Labour Office has published monthly a *Labour Gazette* which gives up to date statistical information regarding the cost of living, wages, industrial disputes, etc. It also contains information regarding other matters of labour interest, especially those connected with labour legislation and labour welfare.



The Bhandadara Dam in Ahmednagar District which feeds the Pravara Canal. It will be completed next year.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

ADMINISTRATION

To secure accurate gauging of the River Indus and its tributaries, a new executive District called the 'Indus River Gauging District' was opened as a temporary measure and Mr. G. D. Daftary was appointed Executive Engineer to work in conjunction with the Executive Engineer appointed by the Punjab Government for the same purpose, and to collate the results.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS

A.—CIVIL BUILDINGS

During the year under review the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency incurred an expenditure on works of Rs. 2 crores 47 lakhs. Part of this money was spent on Imperial Services and included Customs 1½ lakhs, Salt 3½ lakhs, the new Currency office at Karachi which cost 3¾ lakhs and aviation half a lakh.

Military works cost 2¼ lakhs, of which 1½ lakhs were spent on repairs.

Works were also carried out in connection with the Water Supply to Military Stations. A boring was started at Drigh Road, Karachi, at the request of the Military Authorities and carried to a depth of 175 feet. A small supply of 6,120 gallons per day was met with at 107 feet but it was found to be brackish.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES

The principal items of expenditure under this head were in connection with the following departments of the Administration:—

Land Revenue.—Two lakhs for the construction of new offices for revenue officers and repairs.

Excise.—Rs. 1,58,000 on new works and additions and alterations to existing works, and Rs. 63,000 on Repairs.

The construction of a New Distillery at Deolali was abandoned as the Acetone Factory at Nasik has now been converted into a Government Distillery.

General Administration, etc.—The expenditure incurred was:—

On new works and additions and alterations to existing works Rs. 13 lakhs, on repairs Rs. 1½ lakhs, total Rs. 14½ lakhs, the greater part of which was for the provision of quarters for the Subordinate and Menial Staffs at the Government Houses, Bombay, Ganeshkhind and Mahableshwar.

Provincial Legislative Councils.—Rs. 24,000 were spent chiefly on additions and alterations to the Town Hall.

Secretariat and Head Quarters Establishment.—Further additions and alterations on the first floor of the Civil Secretariat, Bombay, for the convenience of the Chief Secretary and the Honourable Members and Ministers were carried out. The total expenditure under this head was nearly a lakh.

Commissioners and District Officers.—On new works and additions and alterations to existing works and repairs, 7¾ lakhs.

Agriculture.—One and a half lakh chiefly in connection with Experimental Farm buildings.

Educational.—Nearly 5 lakhs were spent on new works and repairs to Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway office at Dharwar was purchased and converted into an Arts College. It provides accommodation for 600 students.

Administration of Justice.—Under this head the expenditure was 7 lakhs. The Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court at Girgaum and the New Small Causes Court at Karachi were completed during the year.

Jails and Convict Settlements.—Six lakhs were spent under this head during the year. Considerable progress was made during the year with the Central Jail at Hindalgi in the Belgaum District, estimated to cost Rs. 10¾ lakhs and to accommodate 700 prisoners, which has been under construction since 1915.

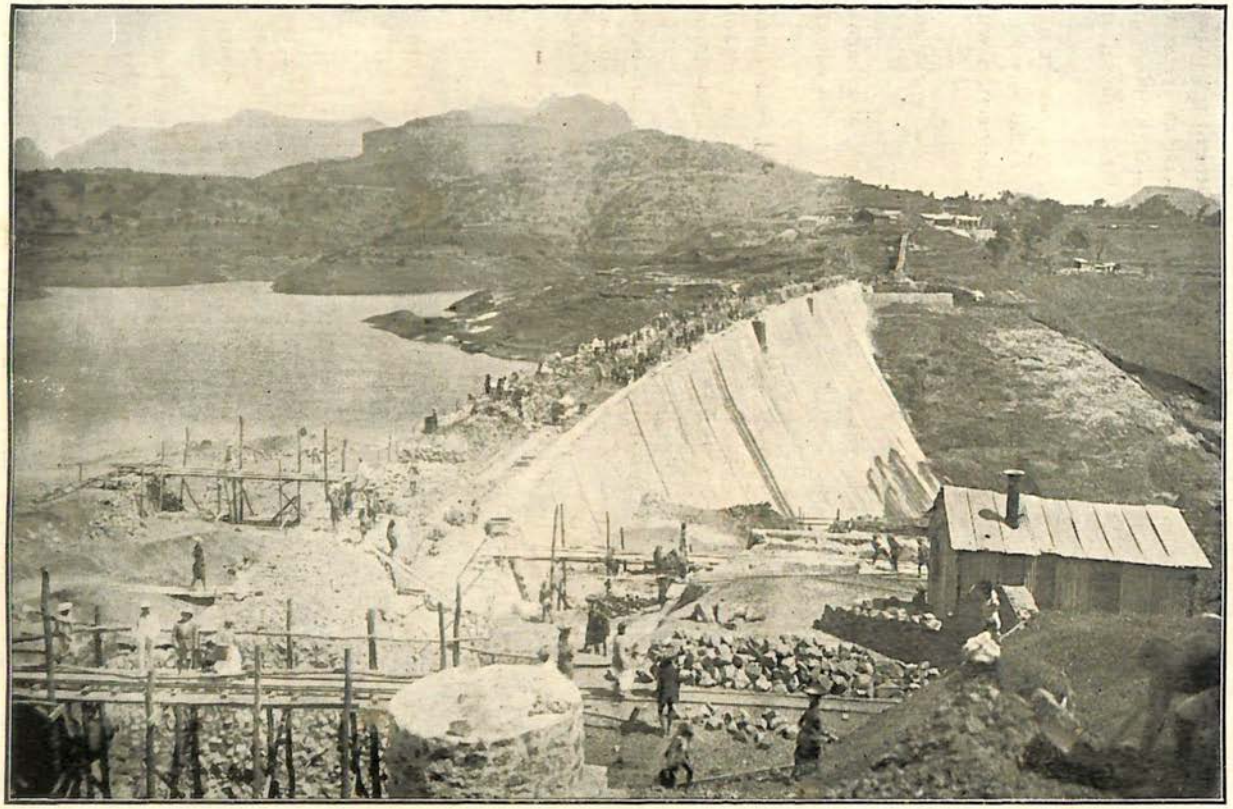
Police.—The expenditure under this head was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	19½ lakhs.
On repairs	2 „
Total ..	21½ „

The works undertaken or carried out consisted mainly of the construction of, and additions and alterations to, quarters for Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, and Police Lines and out-posts at different places in the Presidency.

Medical.—On new works and additions and alterations to existing works Rs. 11½ lakhs, on repairs Rs. 2 lakhs, total Rs. 13½ lakhs.

The Out-patients Department in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, additional quarters for 15 nurses with a godown and large sitting room in the compound of the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, and a room for X Ray apparatus in the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad, were completed.



Another view of the great Bhandadara Dam. It is 270 feet high and 1,600 feet long, and is one of the highest dams in the World

Miscellaneous Departments.—The expenditure under this head was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	10,47,000
On repairs	1,34,000
Total ..	11,81,000

The turning out of arches over the small entrances of the Gateway of India Building is nearing completion and the big Central arches, each of 30 feet span, connecting the three halls are in hand. The building has now reached an average height of 35 feet.

The Building for the offices of the Development Directorate in the Old Custom House Yard was completed. The works of constructing a new male work-house on plot No. 14 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Central Agripada Estate, the Compositors' quarters at the Prison Press at Yeravda and the flats in the compound of No. 1, Arsenal Road, Poona, were in progress.

B.—ARCHITECTURAL

During the year under review, the activity in design noted in the previous year's Administration Report was maintained and a large number of sketch plans and designs were prepared.

C.—ELECTRICAL

Under this head the expenditure was over 8 lakhs, new works costing 6½ lakhs. This included the extensive illumination of Government buildings during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

D.—COMMUNICATIONS

Under this head the expenditure was :—

	Rs.
On new works and additions and alterations to existing works	26¼ lakhs.
On repairs	25½ „
Total ..	51¾ „

Among the principal works in progress or completed were the following :—

Bhatkal-Mysore Frontier Road ; the construction of landing stages on both sides of the several ferries in Kanara ; widening of the Bombay-Agra Road, improvements to Bombay-Poona Road ; Poona-Sholapur Road ; Poona-Bangalore Road ; Causeways over rivers in Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Nasik and level bridges in Kolaba, Ahmednagar and Nasik Districts.

ARBORICULTURE

Nurseries were maintained at various places, and the planting, watering and protection of road side trees continued to receive careful attention. About 56,000 trees were planted during the year along Provincial and Local Fund Roads in charge of the Department.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS

The Miscellaneous important works in progress during the year under report included—

Works in connection with the Water Supply in Poona City and Sirur in Poona District; Disposal of Poona Sewage; the construction of the Jetty at Harnai in the Ratnagiri District; Sea-wall at Gogho; and a scheme for the development of the town of Sholapur.

F.—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS

The famine works which were started last year in the Bijapur and part of Belgaum Districts were in progress during the year. They were closed at the beginning of September 1921 when famine no longer threatened. Certain works on the Dohad-Alirajpur Road to relieve the distress caused in the Panch Mahals District were carried out.

IRRIGATION

I—GENERAL

The expenditure on all the Irrigation works in the Presidency during the year 1921-22 was Rs. 137¾ lakhs as against Rs. 111½ lakhs in the previous year and Rs. 96 lakhs, the average of the last 3 years. Of this, Rs. 72¼ lakhs were spent in Sind and the balance in the Deccan and Gujarat.

Capital works fall under two categories, (1) Productive and (2) Unproductive. The total receipts and expenditure on works for which capital accounts are kept were Rs. 50½ lakhs and Rs. 30¾ lakhs respectively in Sind and Rs. 25½ lakhs and Rs. 52½ lakhs respectively in the Deccan and Gujarat. If the year's receipts are compared with the expenditure, the result shows a profit of over Rs. 11½ lakhs in Sind and a loss of over Rs. 26¾ lakhs in the Deccan and Gujarat. The total area irrigated by these works showed an increase of over 1½ lakhs of acres over the average of the previous triennium. It rose from 2,081,054 to 2,219,904 acres in Sind and from 243,234 to 259,129 acres in the Deccan and Gujarat.

Other works are works financed from ordinary revenues for which Capital accounts are not kept. The area under irrigation showed an increase of over a lakh of acres when compared with the average of the past 3 years. It rose from 958,966 to 1,030,689 acres in Sind, and from

A photograph taken in 1913, showing the excavation of the river-bed for the foundations of the great new dam at Bhatgar. The old dam is seen in the back ground.

131,972 to 163,588 acres in the Deccan and Gujarat. These works did not yield any net revenue as the expenditure during 1921-22 exceeded the receipts by Rs. $6\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.

The irrigation work in charge of the Public Works Department is divided into two distinct spheres, (1) Sind and (2) the Deccan and Gujarat. In Sind the method of irrigation is generally by means of inundation canals, *i.e.*, canals which function only when the river from which they take off rises above a certain height. With canals of this type there is always an element of uncertainty and the Sukkur Barrage is intended to do away with a somewhat precarious method of irrigation and to replace it by perennial canals which will not be dependent on inundation. In the last 40 years over two million acres have been added to the irrigated area in Sind.

In Gujarat there is comparatively little protective irrigation, owing to the fact that in normal years there is little demand for it. Moreover, there is a great scarcity of suitable sites for storage reservoirs. The only feasible schemes are small tanks or dams with little storage capacity. Tanks are useful, but there is little or no demand for them in years of good rainfall, while in years of scarcity the tanks themselves have very deficient supplies and are thus of little or no use.

In the Deccan, however, which is particularly liable to failure of rainfall, irrigation is very necessary and many excellent storage sites near the Ghats are available. The largest irrigation works are, therefore, found in the Deccan.

Below are given some particulars of the work of the Irrigation Department during the past year.

SIND

The inundation of 1921, though late, was, on the whole, very satisfactory. The river Indus reached the "fair irrigating level" of 13 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 1st of August. This level was reached for 28 days. On the Kotri gauge the fair irrigating level of 17 feet was first recorded on the 23rd of July and was maintained for a period of 55 days, one day less than the average of the previous three years.

Indus Right Bank Division.—The Desert Canal was opened on the 15th of May and ceased to flow on the 21st January and the whole canal and its branches worked very satisfactorily.

The Unharwah Canal also worked well. The crops served by the Begari Canal, which flowed for nearly six months, were also very good. The other canals in this division are :—The Mahiwah, Sukkur, Ghar, Sattah, Sind, Western Nara, Pritchard, Pinyari and Kalri, and with all of them the season was satisfactory. The Baghar Canal is one of the

deltaic mouths of the Indus and takes off from the river bank near Aghimani.

Indus Left Bank Division.—The canals in this Division fall under two groups, (1) the Eastern Nara system and (2) canals taking off direct from the Indus. The former group comprises Nara river, the Jamrao, Mithrao, Khipro, Thar and Hiral canals, all of which, except the Khipro, are perennial. They obtain their supplies from the Nara river, which is fed by an artificial channel taking off from the river Indus on its left bank above Rohri. The channel was opened on the 3rd of March 1921 and worked fairly well till about the middle of May when, owing to active erosion on the left bank of the river, it began gradually to silt up. The result was that the Jamrao and other canals fed by the channel had a very unsatisfactory supply in the Kharif season and the area of cultivation was much less than the normal. The Jamrao Canal irrigated nearly 190,000 acres, of which 60,000 were under cotton. The average acreage is 224,000. The area cultivated by the Mithrao canal was 75,500 acres, over 25,000 less than the average.

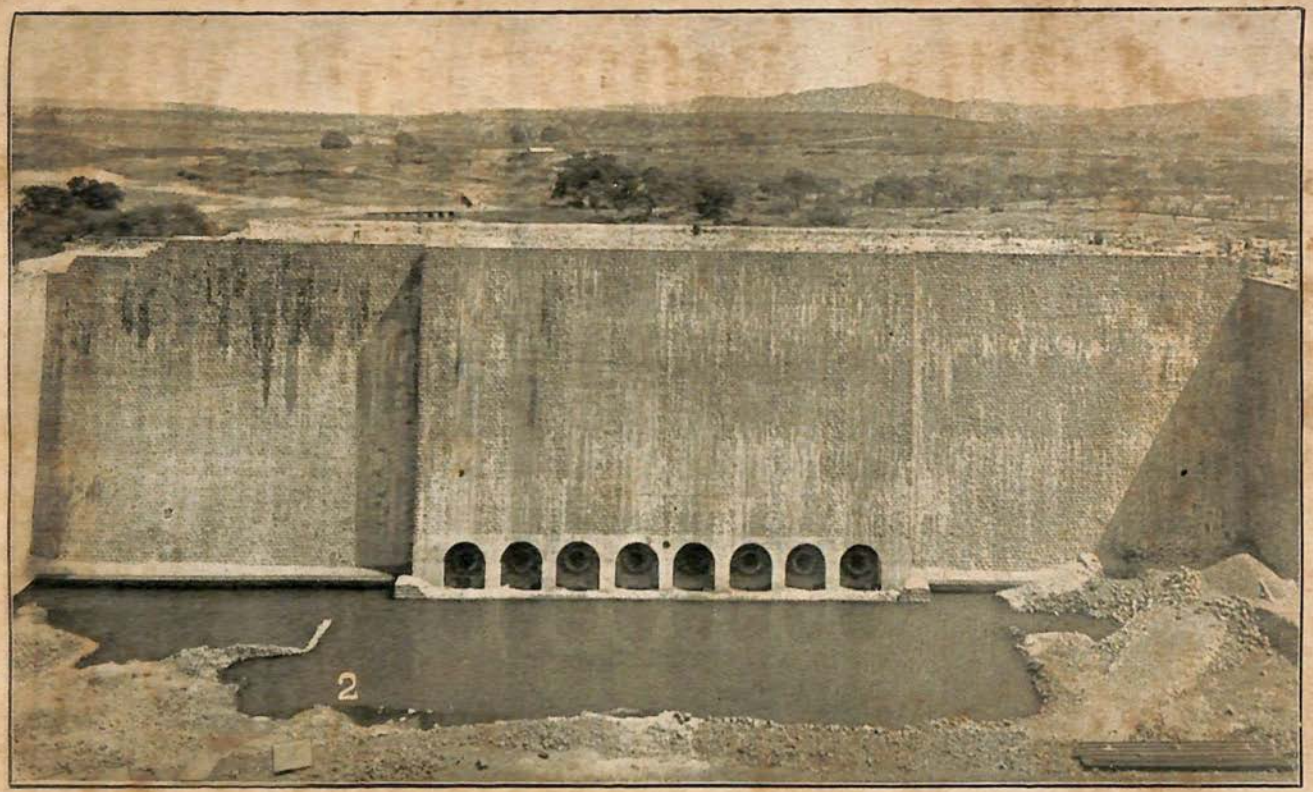
The Fuleli Canal irrigated nearly 380,000 acres, only a few thousand acres less than in the previous year. The cultivation in the whole of the Hyderabad Canal district was over a quarter of a million acres.

Indus River Commission.—This Commission is entrusted with the entire management and control of the river Indus in the province of Sind. It has to carry out necessary surveys, construct and maintain the river bunds, which are necessary for the protection of the country from the high floods in the river, and to make various observations of the river. The total expenditure incurred by the Commission during the year was 2⅓ lakhs.

Sukkur Barrage Project.—In connection with the Sukkur Barrage Canals Scheme a special division was formed in February 1921. It is engaged in working up all the details necessary for preliminary work in connection with the Barrage Canals. The chief work done is the close contouring of the whole tract commanded by the canals. During the five and half months the field parties were at work, levels were taken at close intervals over an area of about 2,300 square miles.

DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Northern Division.—The only important canal system in this division is the Hathmati and Khari Cut, all other irrigation works being small tanks dependent on local rains. These canals last year irrigated 16,700 acres as against 11,000 acres, the average of the previous three years. The total area irrigated from tanks was double the average area of the previous three years. The rainfall during the year was greatly in excess of the average.



Part of the new Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, viewed from the top of the old dam. It is a mile long, and 190 feet high and, in respect of volume of masonry, is the largest dam in the world.

Central Division.—The chief sources of irrigation in this division are the Ekruk tank, the Jamda and the Krishna Canals, and other small works which irrigated in all about 35,000 acres.

DECCAN IRRIGATION DIVISION

Of the works already in operation, the Nira Left Bank Canal is one of the oldest and, so far, the largest irrigation work. It is fed by Lake Whiting, a reservoir constructed on the Yelvandi river at Bhatghar, some 30 miles south of Poona. It is here that the Lloyd Dam, the largest masonry dam in the world, is being constructed. During the year this system irrigated about 69,000 acres.

Mutha Canal.—This system consists of two canals, the Right and the Left Bank. Both take off from Lake Fife, a storage reservoir of a capacity of about 4,000 million cubic feet formed by a masonry dam on the Mutha river at Khadakvasla. These canals provide a water supply for the Cantonment and City of Poona and have, besides irrigating ordinary crops, greatly facilitated the cultivation of fruits, vegetable, fodder and sugarcane within easy reach of a large city and an important military centre. The system irrigated about 16,000 acres during the year.

The Mhaswad Tank.—Is formed by an earthern dam on the Man river and has a storage capacity of about 3,000 million cubic feet. It irrigates lands in the Sholapur District, but though its capacity is considerable the tank has a poor supply.

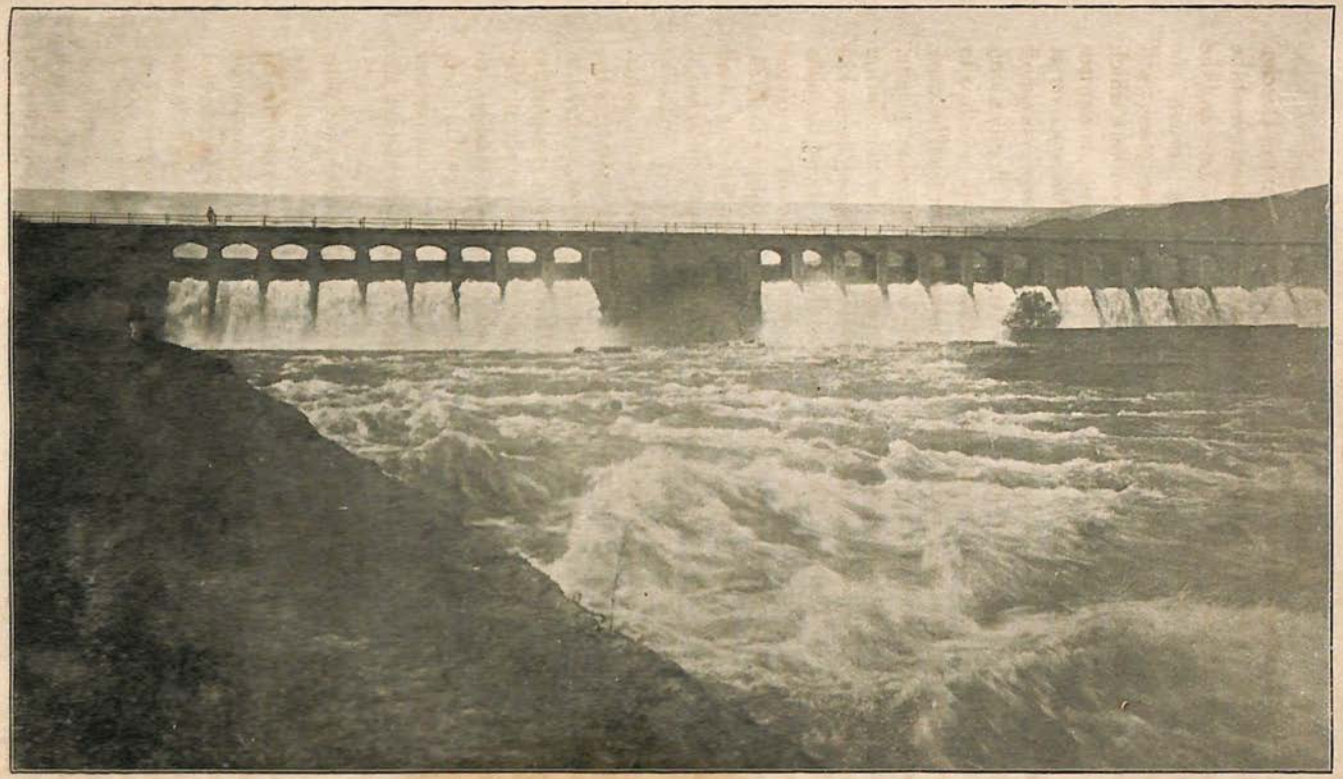
Godavari Canal.—This is the first of large irrigation works recently constructed in the Central Division for the protection of areas liable to famine. It was completed in 1915-16 at a cost of a little over one crore of rupees. The system comprises (1) a storage reservoir called Lake Beale on the Darna river, a tributary of the Godavari; (2) a pick-up weir at Nandur on the Godavari river, and (3) two canals, the Godavari Right and Left Bank Canals taking off from this pick-up weir. The Darna dam inclusive of the waste weir is a little over a mile long and has a maximum height of 92 feet, and a storage capacity of nearly 9,000 million cubic feet. The Godavari Right Bank Canal, which is the more important of the two, is 69 miles long and serves the Northern tract of the Ahmednagar District. The Left Bank Canal is 48 miles long and irrigates lands in the south of the Nasik District and the North of the Ahmednagar District. Sugarcane cultivation is steadily advancing on these canals, the total area of the crop irrigated during the year being about 6,700 acres. The two canals irrigated in all about 41,000 acres. The two other small irrigation works in operation were the Kadwa river works and the Girna river works, which irrigated about 10,000 acres.

WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

There are two irrigation works under construction in the Deccan. One of these, the Pravara river works is designed to irrigate some of the lands most affected by famine in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and the other, called the Nira Right Bank Canal, though passing through the northern tract of the Satara Collectorate and the Phaltan State, will mainly benefit the western portion of the Sholapur Collectorate which is very liable to famine. The Pravara river works system comprises (1) a storage reservoir called Lake Arthur Hill on the Pravara river at Bhandardara, (2) a pick-up weir at Ojhar and (3) two canals taking off from the weir, one on each bank of the river, 33 miles and 48 miles long respectively. The masonry dam of the storage reservoir, which is to be 270 feet high, has now reached a height of about 230 feet. The work has suffered seriously during the season owing to an outbreak of plague, but 10 lakhs of cubic feet of masonry were added to the dam during the year. The estimated cost of the scheme is 151 lakhs, of which 114 lakhs are for works alone. Of this 114 lakhs of rupees about 89 lakhs have been spent already. The work of the canal is almost completed and it is anticipated that the whole scheme will be completed in 1924. As work progresses, irrigation is being extended and the area of all crops irrigated by these canals was about 35,000 acres, an increase of 8,500 acres over the previous year.

Nira Right Bank Canal.—This irrigation work will, when completed, be the largest in the Deccan. The project comprises the construction of a large dam at Bhatghar—the Lloyd Dam referred to above—in order to provide a supply to both the Left Bank Canal and the New Right Bank Canal. The latter starts from the head works at Vir and ends near Mohad in the Sholapur Collectorate, the total length being 110 miles. It is expected that the dam will be completed in 1926, but it is hoped that irrigation will be commenced in 1924. The revised estimate for the work is 491 lakhs. The total expenditure during the year amounted to over 32½ lakhs.

Investigation Work.—Scientific investigations in connection with the various problems relating to irrigation in the Deccan Canals are conducted by special irrigation district in laboratories, experimental farms, private fields and at stations on the canal. The reclamation of lands rendered unfit for cultivation owing to becoming water-logged and salt efflorescence and the prevention of these evils, especially in areas where sugarcane is grown, is the main problem. It has, however, been proved that the worst affected lands can be completely regenerated at a comparatively small cost by a well considered system of permanent drains combined, in the first few years, with the restoration of the soil by surface washing, green-manuring, etc. Several reclamation schemes



The Old Bhatgar Dam. Waste weir in flood. The new dam will store 24,000 million cubic feet of water.

have already been prepared and a few have been carried out. An important departure recently introduced is the execution of such schemes on co-operative lines, the owners financing the scheme and Government providing the investigating and constructing agency.

Another important investigation now being made is with regard to the value of sewage effluent as a manure for various crops. An experiment in this direction near Poona has had good results.

Other Small Works.—There are numerous bandharas or weirs built across the streams to raise the level of water sufficiently high to command the land to be irrigated. The Nasik Collectorate has some 300 of these small works and there are a large number in West Khandesh. Rs. 42,000 were spent on repairs and improvements to these during the year.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

The only important irrigation works in the Southern Division are the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum District and the Dharma Canal in Dharwar. The total area irrigated by capital works was about 18,000 acres.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railway open for traffic in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) was 5,303 miles, including 35 miles of line newly opened, viz., Choranda-Koral Railway, 12 miles, and Botad-Tagdi section of the Botad-Dhandhuka Extension, 23 miles. On nine other schemes work was in progress, the most important being the Motipura-Tankhala Railway (2'-6" gauge) 25·59 miles ; Kuranga-Dwarka-Adathra (Okhamandal) Railway (metre gauge) 37·02 miles ; Savar-Kundla (*Via* Dongar)-Mahuwa Railway (metre gauge) 54·30 miles ; and the Jamnagar-Kuranga Section of the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway extension (metre gauge), 67 miles.

Nine surveys were completed or in progress during the year, including the Bombay-Sind connection Railway.

CHAPTER VIII

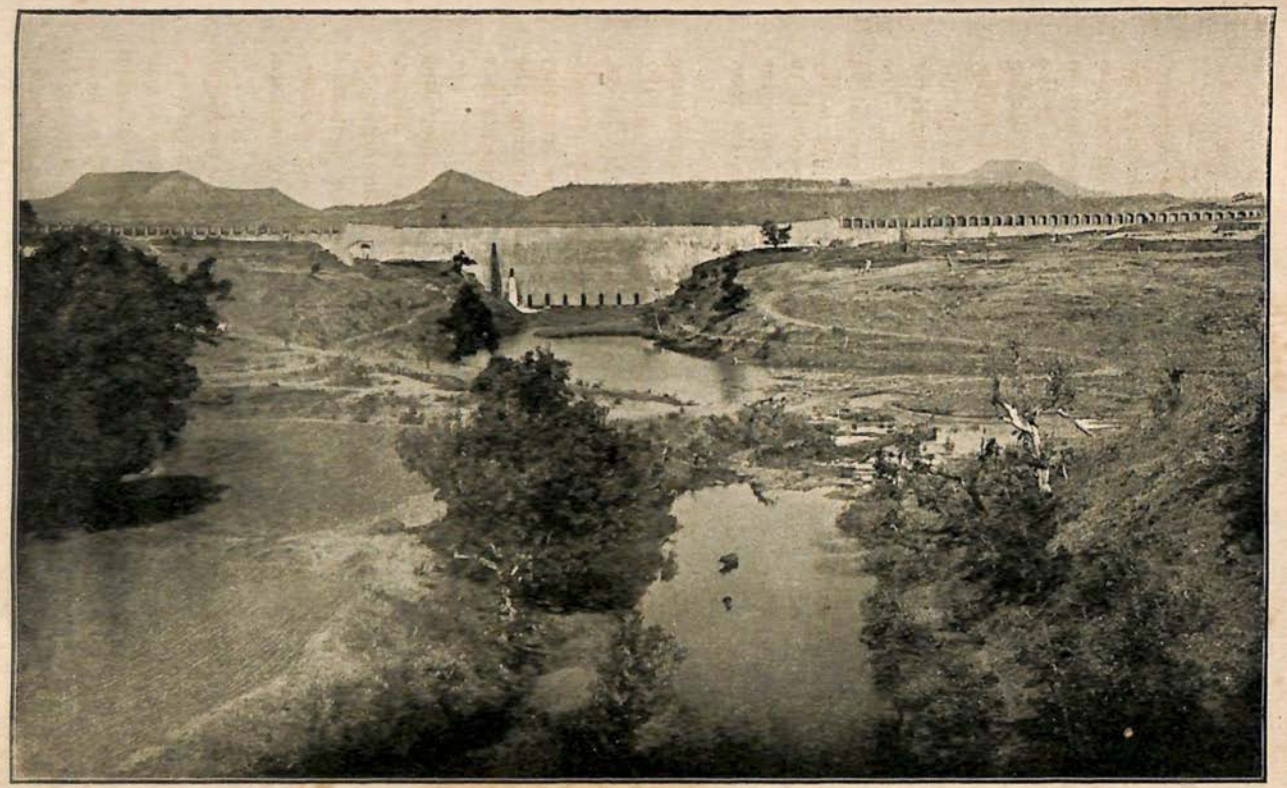
VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

The year 1921 stands out as one of exceptionally low mortality, the lowest for 30 years. The birth-rate however while showing an increase over the figure for 1921 was less than the average for the past 10 years. The three years 1917 to 1919 showed a heavy loss in deaths exceeding the births recorded. The remaining 7 years of the decade recorded a natural increase in population, the births exceeding the deaths. In his Annual Report for 1921 the Director of Public Health compares some of the changes in population as shown by the Census with those shown by balancing the births and deaths figures for the 10 years between the taking of the Census in 1911 and in 1921. The net loss in the Indian civil population works out on this basis at 5¼ lakhs, while the Census results show a loss of just under 4¼ lakhs. The disparity between the two figures is due, it is suggested, to inaccuracies in registration of births and deaths which in some areas is very indifferently kept and tends to omit many more births than deaths.

Plague and (in Sind) Malaria were the main factors contributing to surplus deaths in 1917; the Influenza epidemic in 1918, and, in 1919, its continuance in acute forms in certain areas *plus* epidemic Cholera, accounted for the abnormal incidence of death. Curiously enough, despite the loss of potential parents—shown by the greater mortality at ages 20 to 40 and amongst women as against men—during the Influenza epidemic, the succeeding year, 1920, showed a recovery in a slight excess of births over deaths.

The Director of Public Health's Report contains interesting tables showing the discrepancies referred to above district by district. These tables also indicate how, despite the general diminution in population the big cities show an increase on the previous Census, a concentration of population which the Director points out, indicates the necessity for increased expenditure and efficiency in municipal public health services.

Births.—With the exception of Bombay City, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, all the districts in the Presidency show an increase in births over the previous year's figures. Excluding both Bombay City and Sind, the birth-rate for rural areas was 37 per 1,000 and for urban areas 28. In rural areas the birth-rate varies from 50 per 1,000 in Chalisgaon taluka to 14 in Poona taluka. Birth-rates above 35 were returned by 67 per cent. of the talukas, and out of 85 towns 18 returned birth-rates



Chankapur Tank and Girna Canal. The Tank holds 1,548 million cubic feet of water and feeds the Girna Left Bank Canal. This commands an area of 19,000 acres.

above 35. In quoting these figures, however, the Director points out the failure of many municipalities to realise the importance of keeping checks on the gain and loss in their population by accurate registration. The extreme variations shown by the returns render them of little value in estimating the effects of natural influences on health conditions generally and he suggests that the taking of a new Census is the time for Local Bodies to undertake more fully the responsibility they owe to their constituents in this matter.

In the Presidency proper the rural birth-rate exceeds the urban but in Sind the reverse is the case.

Deaths.—In commenting on the death-rate of the Presidency the Director reports that the highest death-rate (35) was returned by Ahmednagar which in the previous year held the lowest place. This reversal is due to the fact that the district has suffered several famine years and the present death-rate figure may be taken to represent the relatively lower vitality of the remaining population. The lowest district death-rate (just under 20) is recorded by Panch Mahals.

Infant Mortality.—Taking all factors into consideration there is an improvement in infant mortality, although the year records an increase in the number of deaths compared with the preceding year's total. It is pointed out that the total of infant deaths in 1920 and the still smaller total in 1919 is the consequence of a smaller number of births following on the Influenza epidemic. That is, fewer children were at stake rather than that death was less active amongst them. Throughout the Presidency mortality amongst the infants is greatest in the first month of life, except in Bombay City where the lower proportion of infantile deaths under the age of one month may be explained by the fact that many mothers leave Bombay for confinement and do not return till the child, if still living, is over one month old. A report on infant mortality by the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, shows that the percentage of population occupying a tenement of one room and under to the total number of occupants in each class of tenements in the City was 65·88, and 73·58 per cent. of the births registered during the year occurred in families living in a single room or sharing it with others ; and the number of deaths among infants in this class of population was 91·5 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

Causes of Death.—Commenting on the mortality from various diseases the Report points out that the heading of ' Fevers ' constitutes the "*omnium gatherum*" of the village registrar and includes nearly one-half of the total mortality.

An outstanding feature of the vital statistics is the increase in the rate of death under the head ' Respiratory Diseases.' The mortality

from Phthisis is higher in the sea-coast districts than in those above ghats. An explanation given of this is that the labourers employed in the Bombay mills, etc., are drawn from the coast districts. In Bombay they are much more exposed to the chances of infection than the labourers of the country and because they have the greatest horror of dying in a strange place they return to their homes and spread the infection. Generally these are advanced cases of Phthisis and they spread the infection, not only in their villages and in the course of their journey by coasting steamer, but also on coasting boats. The report points out that on the sea-coast of the Kanara district Gokarn town circle invariably returns a very high death-rate from this disease. Gokarn is a large pilgrim centre where the housing conditions are inadequate and unsatisfactory and pilgrims live under conditions of overcrowding and lack of ventilation. The annual fair brings large bodies of people together and provides the conditions for increased contact and consequent spread of infection.

Some figures from the Annual Sanitary Report for 1921 are given below.

Among the civil European population—19,247—393 births and 397 deaths were recorded as against 333 and 382 in 1920. The calculated birth-rate per mille was 20·42 and the death-rate 20·62.

Anglo-Indians number 10,221 and 171 births and 241 deaths were registered, against 166 and 210 in 1920. The birth and death ratios per mille were 16·73 and 23·58 respectively in 1921.

Among the civil Indian population—19,165,614—624,640 births were registered—an increase of 31,495 over the figure for 1920, but 45,159 less than the decennial mean. The birth-rate was 32·59 per mille against 30·28 in 1920. For every 100 females, 108·99 males were born. Still-births numbered 10,125 as against 9,368 in 1920.

In 1921, 4,98,350 deaths were registered against 5,61,296 in 1920, 719,331 the decennial mean and 612,329 the mean for the 5 preinfluenza years. The death-rate was 26·00 per mille against 28·65 in 1920, 37·53 the decennial mean and 31·26 the mean for the 5 preinfluenza years. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 6·59.

The infant mortality rate for the Presidency was 178·11 per 1,000 live births as against 183·21 in 1920.

In Bombay City the birth and death rates were 16·39 and 46·25 respectively and the infant mortality rate was 672·12 compared with 555·60 in 1920.

The male and female death rates among Hindus were 28·15 and 27·16 per mille, among Mahomedans 19·58 and 19·68, among Parsis

The Godaveri Headworks and Durna Reservoir in Nasik District.

26·07 and 24·51, among Christians 20·25 and 21·87 and among Jains 18·34 and 16·43 respectively.

Cholera was responsible for 3,521 deaths, Small-pox for 1,771, Plague for 4,672, Fevers for 226,100, Dysentery and Diarrhœa for 26,799 and Respiratory diseases for 93,336.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

Plague.—The mortality from plague for the year 1921 was the lowest since the first outbreak of that epidemic in this Presidency. The total number of deaths recorded for the Presidency including Aden and all Native States except Baroda was 5,555 as compared with 19,534 for 1920. 807 deaths were reported in Bombay City throughout the year, and 54 in Karachi. The months of January, February and August were free. Aden was quite free throughout the year. There were only four deaths from plague among the Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Bombay City.

Even in places most affected, the mortality rate was less than one-tenth per cent. of population. Three districts, *viz.*, Dharwar (1,255), East Khandesh (868) and Satara (800) in addition to Bombay City (807) were responsible for three-fourths of the total deaths. The remaining districts were much less affected. Sind Registration District enjoyed immunity all the year round with the exception of Karachi City. The greater part of Gujerat was almost free. Amongst the Native States Kathiawar showed the highest mortality from the disease.

Plague operations in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts were continued but all executive work ceased from October. The operations were altogether on a more restricted basis and poison baiting almost entirely replaced the more expensive trapping. The operations from the start have shown the general efficacy of anti-rat measures and go to prove the special advantage of applying them during the off season.

Dr. Chitre with his staff continued his investigations at the Plague Prevention Laboratory regarding rat infestation of Bombay Port Trust area and vessels in Dock till October under the direction of the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Cholera.—The number of deaths recorded from Cholera was 3,521, an increase on the preceding year's very low figure—2,047—but considerably below the decennial mean of 19,289. Although deaths were reported from all districts except Kanara, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier, epidemicity was mostly localized to East and West Khandesh, Sholapur, Panch Mahals and Karachi Districts. The first half of the year recorded only 210 of the total deaths and these mostly in one district—Panch Mahals. August and September were the months of greatest severity. Bombay City returned 40 of its total 66 cholera deaths in July and August.

A virulent epidemic at a pilgrimage in Ujjain (Central India) and another in Puri in Bihar and Orissa had considerable influence in importing infection into this Presidency.

Small-pox.—Deaths from Small-pox numbered 1,771 as compared with 3,536 in 1920 and a decennial mean of 5,074. The more severely affected districts were Thar Parkar (·50) and Kanara (·49) and amongst towns Umarkot recorded a death-rate of 1·42, Ratnagiri (1·20) and Viramgam (1·10).

In Bombay City 394 deaths were recorded as against 290 in 1920.

Influenza.—The incidence of Influenza deaths was 3,679, *i.e.*, it was less than one-fourth of the figures for 1920.

The district that showed highest mortality was Sholapur (361). Districts less affected were : Karachi, Panch Mahals, Surat, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kanara, Dharwar, Broach, Thana, East Khandesh, Bijapur and Satara. Upper Sind Frontier was free. Bombay City reported 1,378 deaths. Eleven deaths were recorded among Europeans and Eurasians. Karachi City contributed 128 deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis broke out in Dhulia Prison in October. There were 15 cases and 14 deaths up to the 2nd May 1922. Karachi City and a regiment in East Kirkee reported one case each. No other cases were reported from the Presidency. A considerable number were, however, reported throughout Kathiawar Agency.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The total number of institutions open on 31st December 1921 was 778 as compared with 740 in the previous year. The number of institutions receiving Government aid rose to 327, while seven new dispensaries were provided at certain places in the Presidency proper and Sind.

The total number of patients treated rose by 58,000 to over 25 lakhs. Of these nearly 78,000 were in-patients. The increase shown by these figures indicates a growing desire on the part of the public to take advantage of the facilities provided by the State. Particularly gratifying is the increase observed in labour cases, normal as well as abnormal, treated at the Government hospitals. Of the indoor patients treated 52,321 were cured, 8,995 were relieved, 6,247 were discharged and 7,201 died. The percentage of deaths to the total numbers treated was 9·4.

As regards accommodation, the Surgeon General in his annual report states that the number of beds available was 6,902 against 6,892 and the daily average number of patients occupying them was 3,738 as compared with 3,646 in the previous year. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 25,047 against 23,387 in 1920.

Among the cases of various diseases treated in the hospitals the admissions for dysentery and diarrhœa were mainly due to contaminated water supply. The numbers continued to be practically the same, while the figures for malaria show an increase. To counteract this disease quinine 'treatments' were as usual put up for sale to the public in malarious districts at cheap rates, while treatments worth Rs. 50,000 were distributed free of charge in some of the most malarious parts of the Presidency. There was a slight increase in admissions for, and deaths from, tuberculosis.

Amongst outdoor patients the largest number of admissions were for Malaria followed by diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye, diseases of the skin, respiratory diseases and diseases of the ear. Although the total number of women patients treated at female hospitals and dispensaries for women decreased by 3,000 the attendance of women at general hospitals and dispensaries increased from 539,000 in 1920 to 541,000 in 1921. In this connection the Surgeon General remarks :— "The rise at the latter class of hospitals is indicative of the readiness of female patients to avail themselves of the facilities which they afford and confirms the need for provision of women doctors, the treatment of women by women doctors being one of the very desirable facilities to be aimed at."

During the year nearly 100,000 surgical operations were performed.

The total income, exclusive of the cash balance, amounted to over Rs. 45 lakhs of which Rs. 5¼ lakhs were contributed by local funds, Rs. 7¾ lakhs by municipal funds, while the interest on investments yielded over rupees half a lakh. Subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,40,000 while of a total of Rs. 5½ lakhs under Miscellaneous receipts Rs. 2,15,000 were realised as hospital fees and Rs. 1,62,000 were contributed by nursing associations.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 44¾ lakhs or 4¾ lakhs more than in 1920. The net cost was 42¼ lakhs. The average cost of each diet was six annas, almost the same as in the previous year.

SANITATION

There were 157 municipalities with an aggregate population of over 26½ lakhs. Their combined income amounted to Rs. 1 crore 93 lakhs of which Rs. 82½ lakhs were spent in improving water-supply, drainage, conservancy and other public health requirements.

Twenty-six District Local Boards and 219 Taluka Local Boards with an aggregate income of Rs. 1 crore 28 lakhs spent Rs. 4 lakhs on works connected with public health.

There are two Public Health Laboratories at present working, in Poona and Karachi. In addition to miscellaneous samples of food-

stuffs, sewage, etc., 2,600 water samples were examined bacteriologically and 2,100 chemically in the two laboratories.

The Pandharpur Ashadi Fair was held on 15th July 1921, and over 133,000 pilgrims attended. All palkhis were inspected *en route* and arrived with clean Bills of Health ; but 17 cases of cholera occurred among the pilgrims at Pandharpur of which 11 proved fatal. Returning pilgrims spread infection to Sholapur, Karmala and Satara talukas.

The Kartiki Fair at Pandharpur is next in importance to Ashadi and was attended by 80,000 to 100,000 pilgrims. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease. Other fairs at Vantha in Ahmedabad District and Sukaltirth in Broach District were attended by a large number of pilgrims but there was nothing of special public health interest to report.

During the year shortage of water was felt in many villages and famine conditions existed in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur, where regular famine relief works were opened and medical assistance was given. Returns received from 8 Famine Relief Camp Hospitals show that 862 in-patients and 15,128 out-patients were treated while the patients treated in Poor Houses were as follows :—Ahmednagar 465, Shrigonda 339.

VACCINATION

During the year 1921-1922, 581,000 persons were primarily vaccinated and 92,000 re-vaccinated, an increase over the previous year of 6·4 per cent. and a decrease of 20·8 per cent. respectively. Out of 55,168 villages in the Presidency, 49,127 were visited by the vaccinators. The increase in primary vaccinations was due to recovery in the birth-rate from the effects of unhealthy years of Influenza and Plague so that more children were available for vaccination purposes. Re-vaccination is not popular in the absence of epidemic small-pox and the number of deaths in the year under review was, with one exception, the lowest on record.

Of the primary vaccinations 523,000 or nearly 90 per cent. were successful or, excluding unknown cases, nearly 100 per cent.

The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 6,32,000 against Rs. 5,45,000, the increase being due chiefly to revision of pay. The cost of each successful case of vaccination was Rs. 1-2-8 against Rs. 1-0-10 in the previous year.

During the year over a million doses of vaccine lymph were distributed, 200,000 less than in the previous year, due to the much smaller demand from Military Medical Officers.

BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The most important work of the Laboratory at Patel is connected with plague. All the anti-vaccine used in India and its dependencies is prepared here and investigations connected with the disease carried

out. In addition, work connected with preventive medicines and pathological diagnoses for the whole of the Bombay Presidency is done here.

During the year more than 800,000 doses of anti-plague vaccine were sent out, making a total, since the Laboratory was established in 1896, of over 21 millions. Not only was the vaccine supplied to all parts of India but over 350,000 doses were despatched to countries outside India.

To the Laboratory are sent rats found dead or caught alive within the City of Bombay and during the year no fewer than 700,000 rats were received. Three hundred and fifty thousand were examined and 11,700 were found to be plague infected. With each rat a note was received indicating where it had been caught or found so that after examination it was possible to inform the Health Officer where plague infected specimens had been caught or picked up. The Health Officer was thus able to know definitely from day to day the progress of the disease among rats in different parts of the City.

Research work in various diseases, the examination of specimens for the identification of disease and the preparation of vaccine were amongst the other activities of the Laboratory during the year.

VETERINARY

The Veterinary Department is concerned with the treatment of disease in animals and detection and prevention of epidemics, etc. The outstanding features of the year were a wide spread of outbreak of foot and mouth disease and an increase in the number of deaths from all other contagious diseases among cattle foot and mouth disease had never been so wide spread in the Presidency and it was with the greatest difficulty that the staff was able to deal with it, especially in the Dharwar Division. The number of deaths reported from Rinderpest was nearly double that of the previous year. Inoculation work had an unfortunate set-back owing to agitation carried on amongst the agriculturists and the large number of deaths from contagious diseases may be attributed to the diminution in inoculation.

Breeding operations were also carried out by the Department.

Eight new dispensaries were opened during the year, making a total of 96 at work. The number of cases treated was a lakh and a quarter, an increase of about 15,000 over the previous year.

The cost of the Department was Rs. 5,20,000 in the Presidency proper and Rs. 1,86,000 in Sind including charges borne by local bodies.

There are 62 students at the Bombay Veterinary College and 19 graduates passed out during the year, 18 of whom at once obtained

employment in the service of Government or Local Bodies or Native States. Out of the 61 graduates who passed out of the College in the past three years only one is unemployed.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

The work of the Chemical Analysers to Government in Bombay and Sind is connected with the protection of the public either by the examination of data relating to crime or suspected crime or by the examination of food-stuffs, water, etc. The medico-legal cases investigated during the year in Bombay totalled 762, of which 348 were cases of suspected human poisoning. Of the 145 cases of human poisoning in which poison was detected 153 persons were poisoned, of whom 90 died.

In the Laboratory at Karachi 153 medico-legal cases were investigated, 35 of them being cases of suspected human poisoning.

The examination of stains for blood or other evidences of crime is also an important part of the work of the Chemical Analysers.

WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES

The number of persons reported killed during the year by wild animals was 71 against 54 the previous year. The mortality caused by snake-bite increased slightly from 1,309 to 1,378 of which 312 deaths occurred in Ratnagiri alone; Thana, Satara, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Larkana and Nawabshah coming next in order. The total human mortality shows a net increase of 86.

While the number of wild animals destroyed during the year rose from 6,000 to 7,572, the number of snakes destroyed (22,372) was almost stationary, Ratnagiri and Thar and Parkar being responsible for the destruction of 10,916 and 4,940 snakes respectively. The amount of rewards paid during the year mostly for the destruction of wild pigs was Rs. 5,091 against Rs. 1,479 in 1920.

Tigers were responsible for six deaths, five of them in Khandesh; elephants for one death (in Kanara); leopards and panthers for nine, four of them being in West Khandesh. Nasik District suffered least of all having no deaths from wild animals and only one from snake-bite.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS

There are six Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency and last year the number of patients treated in them was 1,938, a decrease of 71 over the previous year, the number of admissions being 501. Of the total treated 225 were cured and 85 transferred to the care of friends. Of the lunatics confined 254 are criminal insanes.

Of the persons admitted during the year 25 were Europeans and Eurasians, 34 Indian Christians, 310 Indians and 115 Mahomedans.

Domestic servants formed the largest number of admissions, followed by labourers, cultivators, merchants and traders, and mendicants. The great majority of them were between 20 and 40 years of age.

In those cases where the causes of insanity could be ascertained the abuse of intoxicants was the chief cause of lunacy, mental stress, mental instability, and toxic diseases coming next in order.

The net expenditure on the Asylums amounted to nearly 5½ lakhs.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

The Acworth Leper Asylum was founded in the year 1890 by H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., who was then the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, from public donations, and provides accommodation for the segregation of pauper Indian lepers. It is in charge of Resident Superintendent who works under the orders of the Board of Management, consisting of 20 members, of whom 3 are appointed by Government, 5 by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and 12 are co-opted annually.

The cost of maintaining lepers who are not residents of Bombay is borne by Government, and that of Bombay lepers by the Municipality. The other sources of income are the gardens and the sewage farm and occasional subscriptions.

The Asylum accommodates 364 lepers, 222 males and 142 females, and the total number of persons treated in the Asylum during the year 1921 was 512 of whom 322 were males, 186 females, 1 male child and 3 female children. 372 were Hindus, 97 Indian Christians, 38 Moslems and the remainder Eurasians.

Ninety-seven deaths occurred in the Asylum during the year.

Lepers who wish to work are provided with employment in the garden or the sewage farm and are given a small allowance which they use in buying small luxuries from a co-operative shop which is run for them on the Asylum premises.

The expenditure was nearly 1½ lakhs.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

There is very little emigration and immigration in the Bombay Presidency in the sense in which it is usually understood, that is, the departure of Indians for foreign countries and the arrival of foreigners for settlement in India. The movements of the population are from district to district at particular seasons of the year. For example, Kathiawar and North Gujarat supply labour for mills and ginning factories in Broach. Labourers from the Nizam's Dominions come into the Kopergaon Taluka for the sugarcane threshing season and the failure of crops in one district leads to a considerable exodus into the

towns or more fortunate parts of the country. Labourers from Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur travel into East Khandesh during the cotton season. Last year owing to failure of crops in the Eastern Division of the Poona district the usual exodus to Bombay took place. Thousands of people leave this tract whenever the rabi rains are deficient—which for the last two decades has unfortunately been about three years out of four,—and the existence of big industrial centres where people from the affected districts can find work undoubtedly saves a certain amount of famine expenditure. The big Hydro-Electric works under construction by the Tata Company also attract a good many labourers from the adjoining districts.

Owing to the density of the population and the comparatively small area of fertile soil, the people of Ratnagiri are compelled to depend, to a large extent, on their earnings in Bombay, where the high wages paid to labourers draw an increasing number of workers from the district. Practically every family sends a representative upon whose remittances the family subsists after its local resources are consumed. In a good season the produce of the district supports the population for not more than 8 months, and the deficiency is met by imports paid for out of the remittances. A considerable number of Mahomedans from Ratnagiri are engaged in trade in South Africa and it is reported that their remittances are on such an extensive scale that their families in the district are making considerable purchases of land and notable strides in comfort.

A somewhat unpleasant feature in the Bombay Suburban District is the immigration of Pathans and other frontier tribesmen who come in ostensibly as labourers but prefer, a large number of them, to live by a system of blackmail, and it is suggested by the Collector of the district that the increase in the number of wealthy people living in the suburbs and the activities of the Bombay City Police are responsible for the increased immigration of these people.

There were a few immigrants to South Africa from Kaira, Broach, Surat, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, chiefly families of Indians already residing there. Over 800 persons left Karachi for service in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Most of the 368 immigrants who returned to Bombay came from British East Africa.

CHAPTER IX

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES

Two municipalities, Nandgaon and Juhu, were added to the list of municipalities during the year, making a total of 159. Of these 33 are classed as city municipalities. Most of the municipalities in Sind were constituted on a four-fifth elective basis and the constitution of the Karachi municipality was altered to an elected membership of eight-ninths instead of four-fifths. All the reconstituted municipalities in Sind were given the right to elect their own president. The number of the municipalities composed entirely of non-elected members was sixteen.

The aggregate ordinary income of the municipalities fell from 180 lakhs to 176 lakhs. All the Divisions in the Presidency proper showed an increase, but in Sind there was a decrease of income amounting to 18¾ lakhs. The incidence of taxation was highest at Alandi (Rs. 12-4-9) and lowest at Ashta (Re. 0-2-11). The aggregate expenditure amounted to 231 lakhs, an increase of over 12 lakhs, the extra expenditure being in most cases incurred upon public health and public instruction. The various municipalities now have loan debts amounting to 76 lakhs, 7½ lakhs having been paid off during the year.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

The income of the Bombay Municipality is much greater than that of the 159 municipalities in the rest of the Presidency and Sind, amounting during the year 1921-22 to 231 lakhs, an increase of 30 lakhs over the previous year, although the rates of taxation remained unchanged. General Tax (10 lakhs), Cotton Import Duty (11 lakhs), Water-tax (2¾ lakhs) and contribution from Government for primary education (2 lakhs) showed the principal increases. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 16-15-3 as against Rs. 14-10-6 in the previous year. Seventy lakhs were spent on loan works executed out of loan funds. To carry out the programme of loan works Rs. one crore were taken up by the Corporation out of the loan of Rs. 1½ crores which it was arranged to borrow from Government, as and when required, at 6½ per cent. tax free. The capital liabilities of the Corporation increased to 947 lakhs. Against this debt the total sinking fund invested is 250 lakhs.

leaving a net debt liability of nearly 698 lakhs. The total revenue and capital assets of the Municipality now amount to 1,594 lakhs and the liabilities to 1,150 lakhs, a surplus of 444 lakhs. Several important loan schemes were taken in hand during the year including the widening of Church Gate street, and of the road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier and the Mahim development scheme.

The rainfall at Lakes Tansa, Tulsi, Vihar and Pawai, from which the city derives its water supply, was well above the average and all the lakes except Vihar overflowed. An extensive survey in connection with the Tansa completion works was carried out during the year over a length of 45 miles between Tansa and Bandra. A preliminary survey was also made over a distance of about 20 miles along the Viturna river to ascertain whether it could be used to supplement the Tansa supply. The extension of the reservoir at Malabar Hill was completed during the year. The whole area was roofed over in concrete and a garden laid out and the site now forms one of the most beautiful public parks in the city.

The Fire Brigade was called out 638 times, 152 times on false alarms. The total estimated loss of property by fire was 40½ lakhs. One fire alone, that at the Government Stores, Colaba, caused a loss of 15 lakhs.

The death-rate was 46 per 1,000, a slight decrease on the previous year, the total number of deaths being 53,609. Expenditure on plague operations amounted to over a lakh. The birth-rate was 16·26 and the number of births 19,125. The rate of infant mortality was 667 per 1,000, the average for ten years being 450. A special report on the causes of this deplorable rate of infant mortality and suggesting remedial measures has been submitted to the Corporation and is under the consideration of a committee.

Markets and Slaughter Houses brought in a revenue of 9 lakhs. 290,000 pounds of unwholesome food were destroyed during the year. Over 19½ lakhs of rupees were spent on education at an average cost per pupil of Rs. 52. There were over 35,000 pupils in the 298 schools, an increase of nearly 3,000 over the previous year. Twenty-five new schools were opened and 4 private schools were taken over to be maintained as municipal schools.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION

There were 27 District Boards and 219 Taluka Local Boards working during the year. Twenty-two District Boards and 98 Taluka Boards had non-official presidents. The total membership was 2,999 of whom 1,969 were elected. The average percentage of members present at each meeting of the Taluka and District Local Boards were respectively 62·5 and 69·2 in the Northern Division, 55·54 and 63·3 in the

Central Division, 53·42 and 76·7 in the Southern Division and 45·25 and 58·52 in Sind.

The aggregate income of the Boards rose from 125 lakhs to 155 lakhs. The incidence of taxation was the highest in Broach (Re. 0-9-9) and the lowest in Bijapur (Re. 0-0-9). Expenditure rose by nearly 20 lakhs to 151 lakhs, Education (84 lakhs), Medical Relief (10 lakhs), and Public Works (40 lakhs) being the principal items of expenditure.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

There were on an average four full-time Land Aquisition Officers, engaged in the acquisition of land for all the public bodies in Bombay City. Awards amounting to Rs. 98 lakhs were made for land aggregating 20·33 lakhs of square yards. Exclusive of the nominal compensation paid for 7,000 square yards for streets, etc., the average rate paid for the lands acquired worked out at Rs. 4-8-0 per square yard as against Rs. 6-6-0 per square yard in the previous year. About 10 per cent. of the cases, representing nearly 19 per cent. of the total amount awarded, were settled amicably. In addition there were 90 cases, covering an area of nearly 2 lakhs of square yards and involving a sum of Rs. 18·75 lakhs, which were settled before the close of the year but for which awards had not been formally made.

The expenditure on capital works rose from Rs. 68·9 lakhs to Rs. 87·9 lakhs. Progress was made in the Dadar-Matunga, Sion-Matunga, Sewri-Wadala, Parel, Worli and Dharavi Schemes. A length of 1½ miles of the Parel road which is 120 feet wide is being laid with Trinidad asphalt and 1,700 feet have been completed and opened for traffic.

Substantial progress was made in the construction of chawls, at Mazagon, Foras Road and Kohinoor Mills, intended to provide 3,300 rooms in all, and quarters at Dadar for the Trust staff, consisting of 10 ground floor cottages (2 rooms each), 72 two room tenements and 36 three room tenements.

No new improvement or street scheme was sanctioned but detailed estimates were prepared and approved by the Trustees for the Worli Schemes, where the original estimate is likely to be largely increased on account of improvements including additional reclamation from the sea, lowering the hill to secure improved gradients, asphalting the principal roads and constructing an Esplanade and sea wall. In spite of the increase in the outlay the Schemes are expected to yield a net profit of some 20 lakhs against the previously estimated net loss of about Rs. 11 lakhs. Three new Police Schemes were sanctioned by Government and one was abandoned. The Trustees also decided to convey about 54,630 square yards of land in their Sewri-Wadala

Scheme at Rs. 10 per square yard to the Spring Mills Company for constructing under the supervision of the Trust Engineer, additional chawls for their employees and it is expected that 12 blocks of 700 rooms will be provided in two years.

The area of developed land permanently leased increased from 22·72 lakhs of square yards to 23·87 lakhs of square yards and the rental from the same from Rs. 22·2 lakhs to Rs. 24·9 lakhs. The area of unleased developed land at the close of the year was 2·06 lakhs of square yards as against 2·11 lakhs of square yards at the close of the previous year. The area of undeveloped land rose from 63·63 lakhs to 77·28 lakhs of square yards.

Including 700 additional tenements directly provided by the Trust the total number of new tenements made available for residential purposes on Trust Estates in the year was 1,969 against which 600 old tenements were demolished. The excess of tenements demolished over new tenements provided now stands at 1,672.

The average population of the Board's Chawls and the semi-permanent camps was 23,303. It is satisfactory to note that the death-rate fell from 15·52 to 11·92 (the average death-rate of the City fell from 46·80 to 45·58). The total annual rental of the 5,120 rooms in the Trust Chawls rose from Rs. 2·88 lakhs to Rs. 3·26 lakhs, the revenue actually collected being Rs. 3·25 lakhs or 98·65 per cent. of the total demand. The percentage of outgoings to gross revenue in permanent chawls was 42·3. The net annual return on the chawls works out to 3·96 per cent. on the outlay. The Board have to pay interest and Sinking Fund charges at 4·61 per cent. per annum for pre-war chawls and at 6·35 per cent. on the new chawls recently erected.

The number of plots disposed of by the Trust by grant of long leases was 45 against 47 in the previous year, but the area leased and the capital value were 5·84 lakhs of square yards and Rs. 81·5 lakhs respectively as against 2 lakhs of square yards and Rs. 64·22 lakhs for the previous year. The collections of ground rents amounted to Rs. 18·98 lakhs.

The capital account stood as follows :—Opening balance Rs. 145·3 lakhs, loan receipts Rs. 140 lakhs, sale proceeds Rs. 29·34 lakhs and surplus from general account Rs. 2·5 lakhs, the expenditure 204·8 lakhs (against Rs. 269 lakhs in the previous year); closing balance Rs. 112·3 lakhs. The sale proceeds were the highest on record. This was largely due to sales of land at Worli to Government for their Industrial Housing and Development programme.

The total borrowings of the Trust as on 31st March 1922 stood at Rs. 1,093 lakhs (Rs. 958 lakhs in India and £899,600 in England) involving payments of interest and Sinking Fund Charges amounting

about to Rs. 58¾ lakhs per annum. The actual amount of interest, however, will be about three lakhs more per annum for the next 13 years on account of the slightly higher rate payable for the temporary loans obtained from Government.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

When the estimates for the year 1921-22 were framed, it was obvious that there would be a deficit, as the fortuitous and temporary causes which had caused a surplus to be realised in preceding years were diminishing while the expenditure had been greatly increased by the rise in wages and other heavier expenses of working. A deficit of Rs. 11,61,000 was therefore anticipated but it was hoped that this would be reduced by savings in expenditure which would render it possible to postpone the increase in rates a little longer. The Trustees were, however, faced by a serious falling in their receipts due to acute depression of trade, which was accentuated by the instability of exchange, and political agitation in India.

Simultaneously with the decrease of imports, the Trustees' receipts from ground and shed rents in the Docks diminished rapidly, owing to clearance of goods. The Trustees were, therefore, reluctantly compelled to increase the wharfage on coal and cotton, the Port dues and certain Railway charges, and to impose a surtax of 50 per cent. on most of the Dock and Bunder charges with effect from 1st January 1922. This increase in rates reduced the deficit to more moderate proportions. It may be noted that the raising of the rates would have been inevitable, owing to the increased cost of working some time before, but for the abnormal and fortuitous receipts from ground and shed rents at the Docks. These were 60 lakhs in 1920-21, but fell to Rs. 23¼ lakhs, a decrease of 36¾ lakhs in the next year.

The receipts under all heads, including Rs. 12,73,431 from surtaxes, amounted to Rs. 2 crores 17 lakhs. The total expenditure (excluding special expenditure met from special receipts) aggregated Rs. 228 lakhs, the result being a net deficit of Rs. 11 lakhs which was met from the Revenue Reserve Fund. The actual expenditure showed a saving of about Rs. 10 lakhs as compared with the original estimates for the year and of about Rs. 5 lakhs as compared with the revised estimates, a saving due to retrenchment and economy in expenditure.

The rebate of 25 per cent. allowed to Government on the principal sources of revenue derived from military traffic at the Docks was continued during the year and amounted to Rs. 2¾ lakhs making a total rebate of Rs. 30¾ lakhs from 1st October 1917.

The total tonnage of cargoes dealt with at the Docks and Bunders during the year was 6,725,000 tons against 6,072,000 tons in the previous year ; the following figures show the comparison in details :—

	Imports		Exports	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
Docks	1,995,000	2,394,000	1,962,000	2,133,000
Bunders	1,327,000	1,584,000	788,000	614,000
Total ..	3,322,000	3,978,000	2,750,000	2,747,000

The number of vessels which entered the Docks during 1921-22 was 1,536 as compared with 1,510 vessels during 1920-21. The number of vessels berthed at the harbour walls of the Docks increased to 592 as against 519 in 1920-21. As was to be expected there was a decrease in the number of troops and personnel passed through the Docks, the numbers being 202,918 against 308,771 during the preceding year.

The average daily number of Dock labourers engaged was 4,906 against 6,670 in 1920-21.

Owing to difficulties in the supply of Indian coal, there was a large increase in the import of foreign coal. The inadequate supply of lighters hampered discharge in the stream, and the Trustees, therefore, permitted the discharge of coal into railway wagons in the Alexandra Dock, reserving two berths for the coal steamers. During the period June 1921 to March 1922, 257,000 tons of coal were discharged in Dock, of which 80,000 tons belonged to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The Dry Docks were occupied by 258 vessels, an increase of 10 over the preceding year. The total tonnage, however, decreased by 92,150 tons to 826,648 tons.

The Ballard Pier Station berth was used by 311 vessels against 314 vessels during the previous year. A regular service of postal and passenger trains to and from the station in connection with the incoming and outgoing mail and passenger steamers was maintained and 306 trains were run during the year. The temporary accommodation provided at the station for the convenience of ocean-going passengers was made use of by 8,695 adults and 812 children.

At the Bunders, the brisk trade in timber and building materials, consequent on the development schemes now in progress in and near Bombay, was maintained, the imports amounting to 509,000 tons as against 535,000 in 1920-21. There was a ready demand for land for occupation on the land estates.

The Port Trust Railway revenue amounted to Rs. 26·92 lakhs during the year as compared with Rs. 16·34 lakhs for the previous year.

Expenditure on capital works during the year aggregated Rs. 2 crores 4 lakhs of which Rs. 50½ lakhs was expended on the new cotton depot, Rs. 38 lakhs on the plant, filling, etc., of the reclamations at Mazagon-Sewri and Wadala, Rs. 21 lakhs on new rolling stock for the Port Trust Railway, Rs. 7½ lakhs on staff quarters, and Rs. 25½ lakhs on the construction of the oil pier at Trombay with pipe line communication to Sewri. A loan of Rs. 160 lakhs was received from Government to meet capital expenditure.

The total number of employees housed to 31st March 1922 was 5,237 as against 5,124 at 31st March 1921. The construction of further quarters for the inferior and superior staff is being continued in the current year.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

The Revenue amounted to 58 lakhs and the Expenditure to 56 lakhs. The actual surplus was Rs. 2 lakhs, chiefly due to the revival of trade during the latter half of the year.

906 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,226,953, against 880 and 1,962,414 respectively in the previous year. The tonnage was the highest on record. Of the above 793 steamers were of British Nationality. Of 113 foreign steamers, 4 were American, 1 Chinese, 2 Danish, 14 Dutch, 3 French, 19 German, 3 Greek, 17 Italian, 27 Japanese, 13 Norwegian and 10 Swedish.

The imports landed at the ship wharves during the year totalled 696,309 against 330,357 tons during the previous year. The increase is due to the large imports of wheat, sugar and rice. The imports of sugar, 180,000 bags, were the highest on record, the previous highest being in 1913-14. In addition to this 417,262 tons of coal were landed as against 55,880 tons in the previous year.

The total shipments from the ship wharves for the year were 434,277 tons against 820,641 tons the previous year. Wheat, of which the shipments were 78,371 tons against 276,567 tons in the previous year, accounts chiefly for the decrease in exports. The largest cargo shipped by any one vessel was 8,969 tons in the S.S. "Glentworth." The heaviest day's loading during the year was 6,471 tons on 29th March 1922, 19,518 tons shipped on 3rd June 1912 being still the record.

Eleven pilgrim steamers left Karachi with 3,473 pilgrims for Jeddah and seven returned with 4,553 pilgrims during the year.

No progress was made during the year in connection with the execution of the Karachi Port Improvement Scheme, 1921, but on the revival in trade in the latter half of the year, further consideration was given to the necessity of providing, at the earliest possible date,

accommodation for deeper draft vessels. The fall in prices of construction, and the desirability of reconstructing the East Wharf berths, some of which were constructed 34 years back, led the Board to reconsider their decision to postpone the commencement of this scheme, and to decide that the construction of three berths should be proceeded with, without further delay.

ADEN PORT TRUST

The receipts were Rs. 18,720 more than in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 11,60,235 as against an opening balance of Rs. 10,44,019.

The number of vessels, including country craft and excluding Government vessels, that entered the harbour during the year was 2,038 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,984,404 as against 2,071 with a tonnage of 3,232,610 in the previous year. Twenty-three Pilgrim ships entered the harbour on their way to and from the Haj against 36 in 1920-21.

WORKING OF THE RENT ACTS

Bombay.—The work of original enquiry held by the Deputy Rent Controller continued to be heavy throughout the year, as both landlords and tenants were fully alive to their rights under the Rent Act. Both sides often requisitioned the help and advice of lawyers and civil engineers so that the contests between them were both keen and prolonged.

Seventy objections under section 6 of the Bombay Act VII of 1918 were received against 60 the previous year. With the 8 objections which remained undisposed of during the previous year the total number of objections was 78; out of these objections 65 were determined by the Rent Committee, one was referred back to the Deputy Rent Controller and the remaining 12 were pending at the close of the year. The orders made by the Deputy Rent Controller were confirmed by the Rent Committee in 43 cases and were modified in 22 cases.

In all 18 meetings of the Rent Committee were held during the year against 27 meetings in the previous year and the number of members who attended these was 18. The working of the Committee was throughout harmonious and their decisions, which were almost invariably unanimous, were generally accepted without demur by the parties interested.

As during the previous year prosecutions were instituted against landlords or their agents who attempted to evade the orders passed by the Deputy Rent Controller by demanding rent in excess of the standard rent fixed in respect of " small premises ". The total number of prosecutions instituted was 211 including 10 cases pending in the previous year, resulting in 146 convictions and the fines amounting in

the aggregate to Rs. 3,002 against fines amounting to Rs. 7,861 inflicted in the previous year.

Out of the remaining 65 cases, 23 cases were withdrawn, in 11 cases the accused were acquitted, in 5 cases the accused were warned and discharged and 26 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Poona.—Forty suits under the Rent Act, including those pending from the previous year, came before the First Class Sub-Judge, Poona, during the year and 14 were disposed of, 8 in favour of the landlord, 3 compromised, 2 withdrawn and 1 dismissed for plaintiff's default.

Two suits were filed in the Court of Small Causes, of which one was compromised by the parties out of Court and in the other a decree was passed with the consent of the parties in favour of the landlord.

Thana.—The Acts extended only to the North Salsette Taluka of this District, where 25 cases were disposed of during the year. The relief provided by the Act is now better understood by the poor classes, but so far only the residents of Thana have shown an increasing readiness to avail themselves of the privileges given by the Act.

Bombay Suburban District.—Rents of small premises were fixed in 86 cases during the year 1921-22. Claims were settled amicably or withdrawn in 6 cases and 39 certificates were issued that premises were not small premises within the meaning of the Acts.

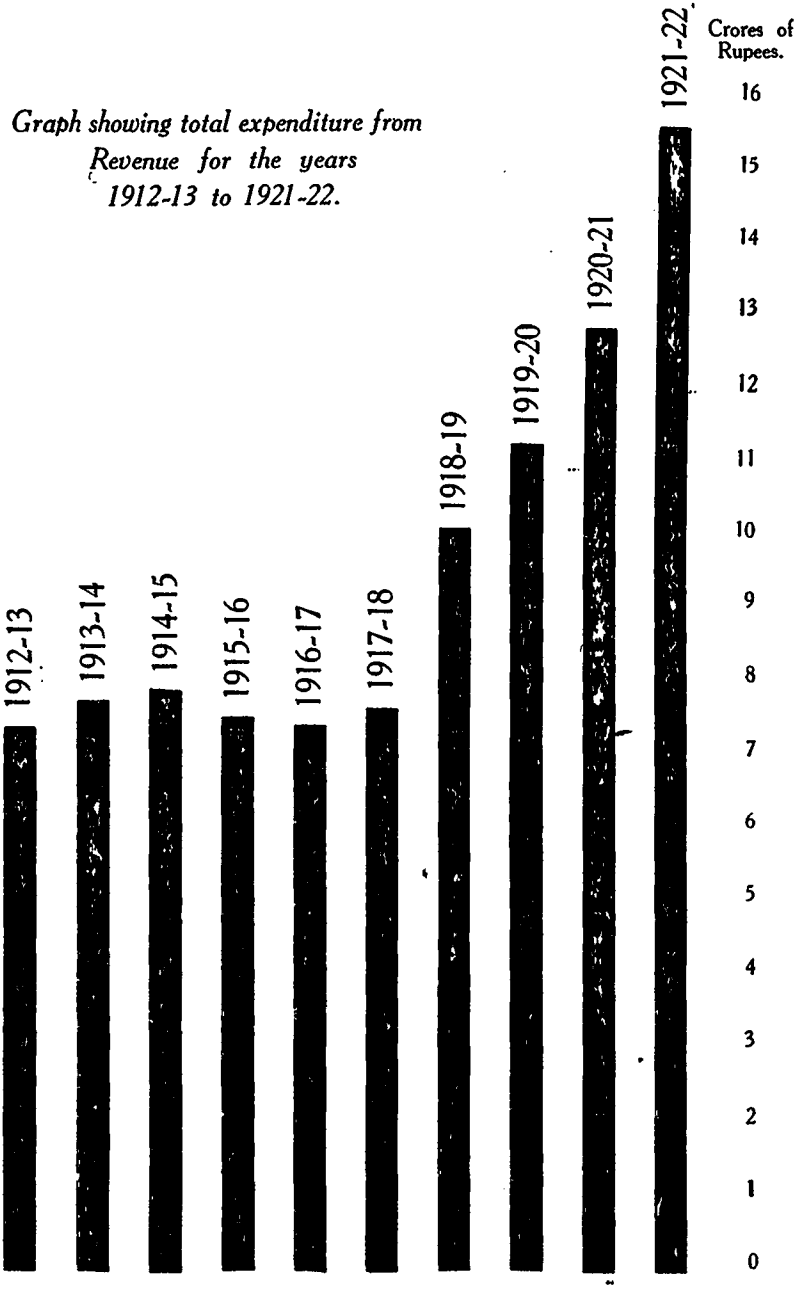
Karachi.—During the year under report the Rent Controller fixed the standard rent of 3,146 tenements comprising about 537 buildings. Thirty-six appeals were preferred to the Rent Committee empanelled under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Bombay Rent Act, 1918. The Controller's decisions were upheld in 19 of these appeals and modified in 17 cases.

The Controller personally investigated contested cases and also decided on the spot complaints in connection with cutting off the water-supply and interference with sanitary conveniences.

Care was taken in working the Act to ensure that tenants should not take undue advantage of it. Parties in dispute were interviewed and tenants advised to pay up arrears of rent when there were any complaints from the landlords about non-payment. This procedure tends to prevent cases being unnecessarily referred to the civil courts.

Aden.—The Rent Acts worked satisfactorily. 152 suits were filed for ejectment during the year 1921-22, out of which 51 were dismissed, 3 settled out of court and the rest were decreed mostly on the ground of non-payments of rent. There were many cases in which rent was claimed but in no case was increased rent allowed.

Graph showing total expenditure from Revenue for the years 1912-13 to 1921-22.



CHAPTER X

FINANCIAL REVIEW

It has been customary in previous administration reports to devote the financial review to a comparison of actual receipts and expenditure with the figures of the preceding year. But with the introduction of the Reforms the whole basis of the financial arrangements between the Central and the Provincial Government has been changed, and any comparison of the figures of provincial revenues and expenditure in the year under consideration with those of the last year of the pre-Reforms period would be entirely misleading.

The object of this paragraph is to indicate very briefly the nature of the changes in the financial settlement between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments which have been introduced with the Reforms. Before the Reforms, the Provincial Governments were in all matters merely the agents of the Government of India, and they obtained their revenues by the grant of a share in certain of the principal sources of revenue. This system has become known as the system of divided heads ; the revenues for example, collected within the limits of the Bombay Presidency under the heads of Land Revenue, Irrigation, Excise and Income Tax, were divided between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India.

With the advent of the Reforms the Government of Bombay has become directly responsible for the administration of certain subjects, which they no longer administer as the agents of the Government of India. Receipts accruing in respect of these " provincial subjects " are provincial revenues. Similarly, receipts in respect of the subjects which remain under the administration of the Government of India as " central subjects " as they are called, are imperial revenues. The local Governments still perform certain agency work on behalf of the Government of India, but for this they are entitled to be reimbursed from central revenues. The Central Government is also subsidised by annual contributions from the provinces amounting in all to 983 lakhs, the contribution from Bombay being 56 lakhs per annum.

The sources of Bombay provincial revenues are given more fully below :—

(*a*) balances standing at the credit of the province at the time when the Government of India Act came into force ;

(*b*) receipts accruing in respect of provincial subjects ;

(c) a share in the growth of revenue derived from income-tax collected in the province, so far as that growth is attributable to an increase in the amount of income assessed ;

(*d*) recoveries of loans and advances given by the local Government and of interest paid on such loans ;

(*e*) payments made to the local Government by the Governor General in Council or by other local Governments, either for services rendered or otherwise ;

(*f*) the proceeds of any taxes which may be lawfully imposed for provincial purposes ;

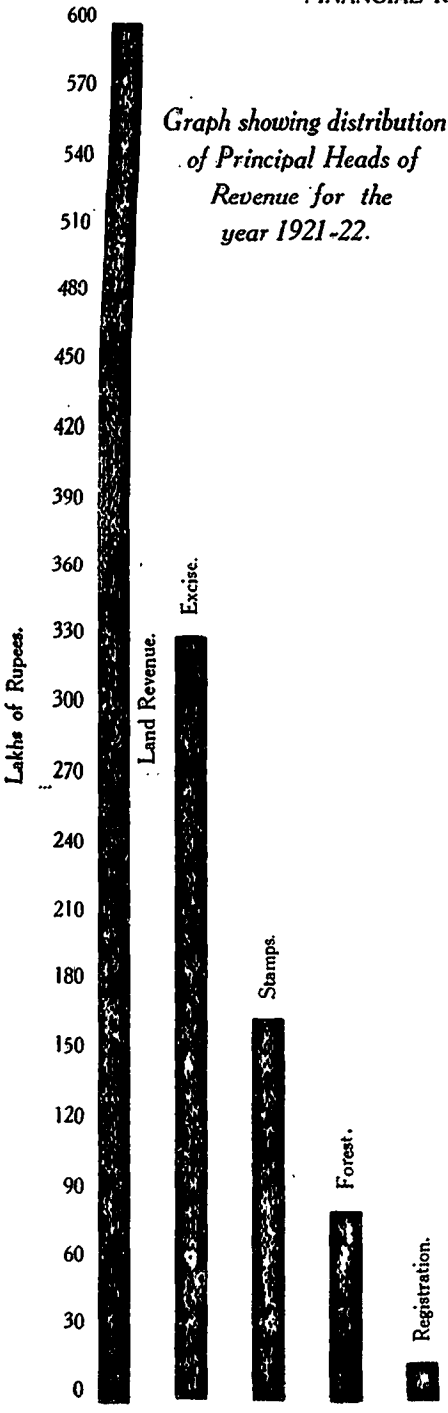
(*g*) the proceeds of any loans which may be lawfully raised for provincial purposes ; and

(*h*) any other sources which the Governor General in Council may by order declare to be sources of provincial revenue.

The collection of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments followed the lines of the report of Lord Meston's Committee in 1920. The settlement has been adversely criticised by the Governments of most of the major provinces, and the point of view of the Bombay Government has been well summarised in the following passage taken from the speech of the Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence in introducing the Budget of 1922-23 to the Bombay Legislative Council in February 1922. The Finance Member said :—

" Before I come to a review of the new Budget, I think that the Council would be interested in a brief comparison of our present financial relations with the Government of India with those which existed before the Reforms. Radical changes were introduced as the result of the investigations and report of the Committee presided over by Lord Meston in 1920 ; and if we may judge from debates in other Councils, it would appear that these radical changes have given satisfaction to no province. It is public news that this Government has protested strongly from the very first. Our protests have led to some modifications of the conditions, but we are by no means satisfied, and are making further representations to the Government of India.

" It is an intricate negotiation, and difficult to explain in a few words. The crux may be stated to be the exchange of Land Revenue for Income Tax. We used to share these two sources with the Government of India. In 1919-20 each produced about 4 crores of revenue. On the face of it it seemed a fair exchange to give the whole of the income tax to the Government of India and the whole of the land revenue to the Government of Bombay. We protested that the income tax was a rapidly expanding source of revenue, while land revenue could only expand slowly ; but we were overruled.



Graph showing distribution of Principal Heads of Revenue for the year 1921-22.

"Under other heads, too, important changes were made. Formerly while some few heads of revenue and expenditure such as Customs, Salt, Railways were assigned to the Imperial Government, all other important heads were shared half and half between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, *e.g.*, Land Revenue, Stamps, Income Tax and Irrigation.

"The interests of both Imperial and Provincial Governments were thus closely linked; and were broadly based on many resources. If revenue in one branch of the administration declined, the balance might be redressed by an advance in another. This system had been in existence for nearly half a century and although the usual bickerings between partners occurred from time to time, these were trifles compared to the great advantage of a solidarity of interest and sympathetic co-operation.

"The Committee presided over by Lord Meston came to the conclusion that this system conflicted with the theory of the reformed Governments about to be created, and recommended that a clean cut should be made between Central and Provincial sources of revenue. It may no doubt be held that it is illogical or improper for the Imperial

Legislative Assembly to derive any portion of its revenues from Provincial Excise or Stamps, or for the Provincial Legislative Council to be dependent on decisions in the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding Income Tax, and there is some convenience in an arrangement by which each Legislative Body has complete control over its own resources, and is not dependent on decisions arrived at by extraneous authorities.

"These arguments won the day in the discussions of 1920, and the clean cut was introduced. The main revenues allotted to the Central Government were Customs, Income Tax, Salt, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and Opium; to the Provincial Government were Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Forest, Irrigation and Registration.

"It was calculated that this settlement would still leave the Central Government a deficit of nearly 10 crores and it was decided to meet this deficit by levying the following contributions :—

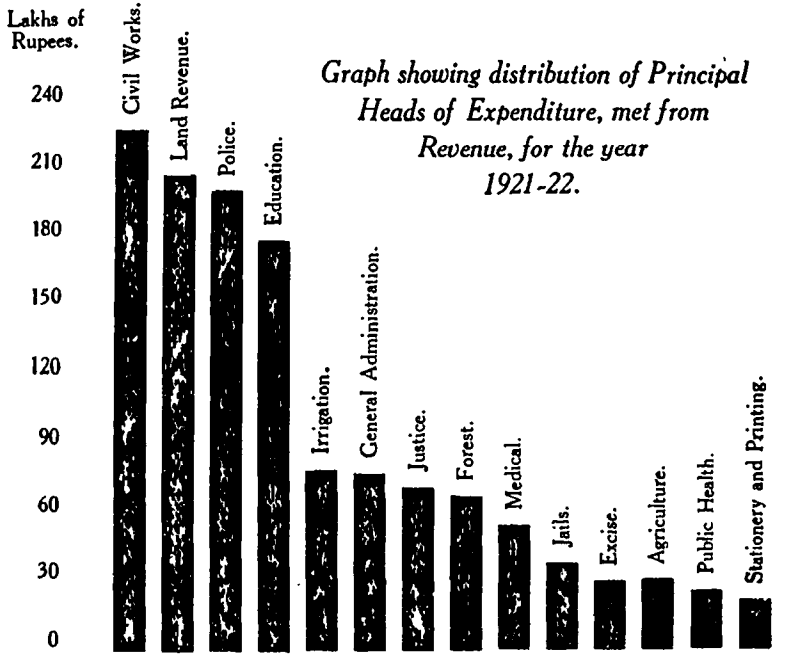
	Lakhs.
Madras	348
United Provinces	240
Punjab	175
Burma	64
Bengal	63
Bombay	56
Central Provinces	22
Assam	15
	983

"At first sight these contributions appear somewhat severe on Madras, the United Provinces and the Punjab; but this view is modified when the Income Tax is taken into account.

"The Income Tax is a source of revenue directly levied in each province; and is the only tax of this character assigned to the Central Government. The accounts of 1920-21 show the following revenues from the Income Tax and Super Tax in each province :—

Province.	Income-tax.	Super-tax.	Total.
Madras ..	112	30	142
Bombay ..	433	187	620
Bengal ..	400	182	582
United Provinces ..	61	8	69
Punjab ..	55	7	62
Burma ..	90	36	126
Bihar and Orissa ..	25	9	34
Central Provinces ..	34	5	39
Assam ..	9	1	10

"Thus Bombay's contribution was more than one-third of the whole. At the same time, full responsibility for Famine Expenditure



Graph showing distribution of Principal Heads of Expenditure, met from Revenue, for the year 1921-22.

was put on our shoulders; a responsibility which was estimated at 63 lakhs a year, and which in the great Famine of 20 years ago actually cost 7½ crores in two years. And on the top of all, we have to pay 56 lakhs to the Central Deficit. We feel we are expressing the voice of this House in very restrained language when we say we are not satisfied.

"This Government protested, as I have said before, against the loss of their income tax revenue, on the ground that Bombay was an industrial rather than an agricultural province, that an industrial province necessarily had a more expensive form of administration, and was entitled to revenues derived from industrial and commercial activity.

"They protested also against the view expressed by the Meston Committee that the revenues that remained to them were capable of more rapid expansion than the revenues of any other province. This latter protest is supported by the experience of this year. An examination of the Budgets of each province shows that while the increase of Bombay revenues is one-half of the rate forecasted by the Meston Committee, the rate of progress of other provinces is from 2 to 6 times that rate. The protest against the loss of Income Tax led to a modification of the system, and it has been arranged that for every rupee of income assessed to the Tax over and above the income assessed in 1920-21, this Government should receive three pies. Under this

system this Government receives no advantage from any increase in the rate of Income Tax, nor does it receive any share in the Super Tax.

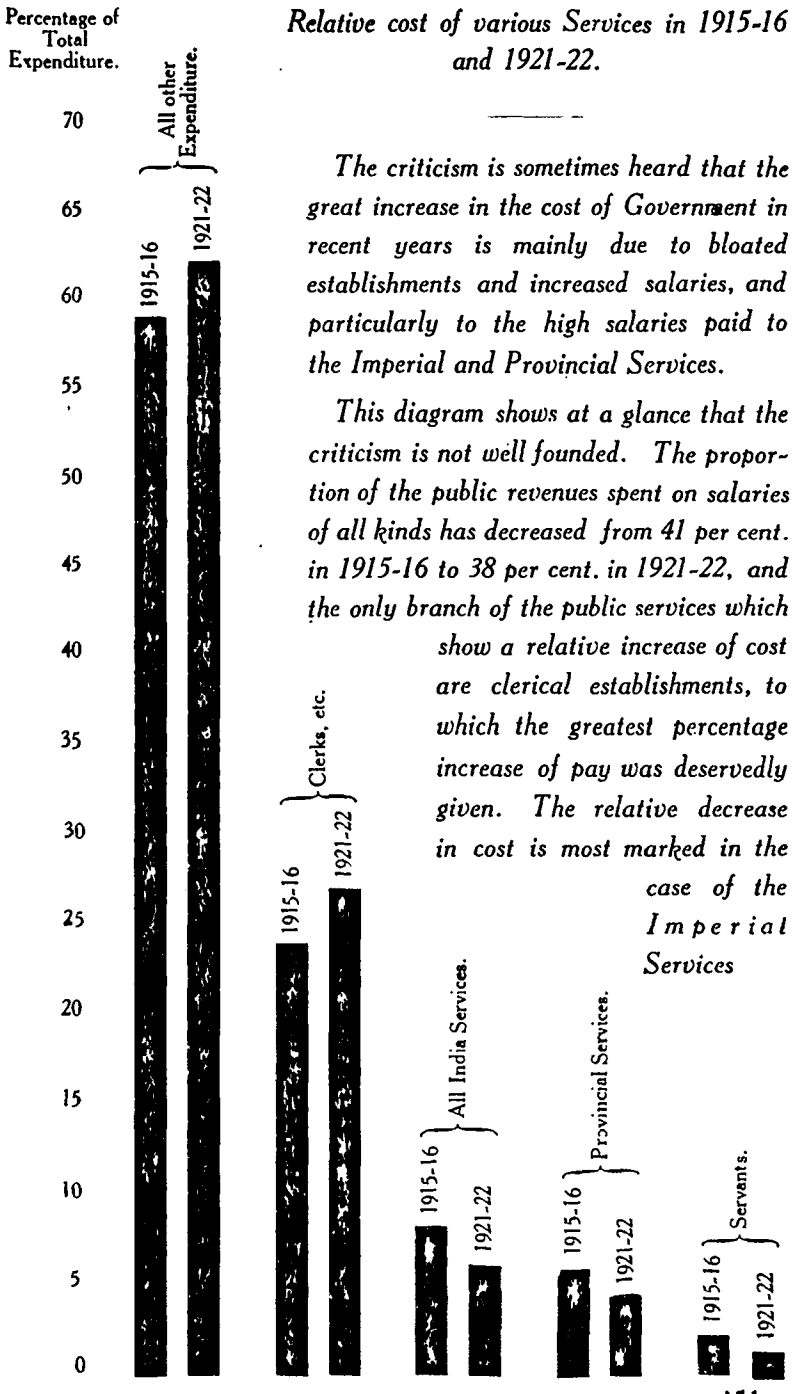
"An illustration may be useful to elucidate the system. In 1920-21, in round figures, the income assessed to Income Tax and Super Tax was 50 crores; and the revenue derived was 6 crores. If in 1922-23 the income assessed remains the same, but the rate of tax is increased say 50 per cent., the Central Government would receive 9 crores, but this Government would get nothing. If in 1922-23 the income assessed were to rise say from 50 to 60 crores, and the rate were unchanged, the Central Government would receive 7·2 crores, and this Government would receive 3 pies on 10 crores or say 15 lakhs.

"But since 1920-21 was a year of phenomenal prosperity, it is improbable that the income assessed will exceed the datum line of 50 crores for some time to come; and the response therefore to the protest of this Government has conferred a benefit of no substantial value: in the works of Ajax, gifts that are 'no gifts and that profit not'."

The principal items of revenue and expenditure for 1921-22 are given below :—

In thousands of Rupees.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Land Revenue	5,94,10	1,64,32
Excise	3,42,70	28,70
Stamps	1,64,36	3,44
Forest	74,94	50,88
Registration	13,27	6,67
Administration of Justice ..	10,73	70,55
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	4,67	31,32
Police	2,95	1,92,10
Education	7,65	1,71,73
Medical	5,72	45,47
Public Health	16	29,40
Agriculture	2,87	29,51
Civil Works (Public Works) ..	18,43	1,77,40
Stationery and Printing ..	2,48	21,00
Miscellaneous ..	9,63	24,60
Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept ..	..	39,53
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary revenue ..	..	42,09
General Administration ..	..	1,20,60
Civil Works (Civil)	..	20,45
Famine Relief	..	27,27
Superannuation allowances and pensions	..	48,89

Relative cost of various Services in 1915-16 and 1921-22.



The criticism is sometimes heard that the great increase in the cost of Government in recent years is mainly due to bloated establishments and increased salaries, and particularly to the high salaries paid to the Imperial and Provincial Services.

This diagram shows at a glance that the criticism is not well founded. The proportion of the public revenues spent on salaries of all kinds has decreased from 41 per cent. in 1915-16 to 38 per cent. in 1921-22, and the only branch of the public services which show a relative increase of cost are clerical establishments, to which the greatest percentage increase of pay was deservedly given. The relative decrease in cost is most marked in the case of the Imperial Services

LAND REVENUE

Northern Division.—The aggregate actual demand of land revenue was Rs. 1 crore 53 lakhs. Collections realized Rs. 1 crore 17 lakhs. Suspensions amounted to Rs. 31·13 lakhs and remissions to Rs. 4·90 lakhs.

Central Division.—The aggregate actual demand was Rs. 2 crores '43 lakhs. Collections realized Rs. 1 crore 62 lakhs. Suspensions amounted to Rs 61·77 lakhs and remissions to Rs. 19 lakhs.

Southern Division.—The aggregate actual demand was Rs. 1 crore 21 lakhs. Collections realized Rs. 1 crore 12 lakhs. Suspensions amounted to Rs. 8 lakhs and remissions to Rs. 1·20 lakhs.

Bombay Suburban Division.—The aggregate actual demand was Rs. 1·73 lakhs. Collections realized Rs. 1·56 lakhs. Suspensions amounted to Rs. 6,263 and remissions to Rs. 4,793.

The Bombay Collectorate.—The amount for collection on account of fixed land revenue increased by Rs. 83,023 to Rs. 4·16 lakhs during the year ending 31st March 1922, mainly due to revision of rent and grant of new leases.

Sind.—The aggregate actual demand was Rs. 1 crore and 11 lakhs. Collections realized Rs. 1 crore 5 lakhs. Suspensions amounted to Rs. 2·15 lakhs and remissions Rs. 5·89 lakhs.

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE

The Public Works Revenue falls under three heads Imperial Military,' 'Central' and 'Provincial'. The latter consists of rents of buildings, rents of electric and water supply and sanitary installations, sale of water, etc., and amounted to over Rs. 19 lakhs.

Revenue under the other two heads amounted to Rs. 74,000.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

PORT OF BOMBAY

The general rate of import duty from 1st April 1921 to 31st December 1921 was 11 per cent. and remained the same up to 28th February 1922. It was raised to 15 per cent. by the Indian Finance Act, which amended the tariff schedule with effect from 1st March 1922. The "luxury" import duty was then raised from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. and an import duty of 5 per cent. was put on cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread. The duty on iron and steel was also raised to 10 per cent.

The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 9 crores 46 lakhs during the year under report as against 8 crores 81 lakhs during the previous year. Cotton manufactures (114 lakhs),

Paper, pasteboard and stationery (13 lakhs), and Motor cars and Motor cycles (12¾ lakhs) showed decreases. Sugar (95½ lakhs), Machinery (33 lakhs) and Matches (40½ lakhs) contributed largely towards the increase in receipts.

The total expenditure during the year under report was 16¼ lakhs as against 15 lakhs in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 1·8 per cent., the same as the year before. The cost of establishment, which includes the cost of establishment of the Commissioner's Office as well as the cost of establishment maintained at the expense of private firms in connection with their bonded warehouses, represented 1·4 per cent. of the net collections and increased from Rs. 11¼ lakhs to Rs. 13 lakhs, largely due to revisions of pay.

The total number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 2,165 as against 2,436 in the preceding year. Out of the total number 528 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act. Of the remaining 1,637 no penalty was imposed in 221 cases. Fourteen parcels of preparations containing opium and cocaine were detained for contravention of the orders prohibiting their transmission by post. All of them were confiscated, but five of them were subsequently allowed to be re-shipped. Thirty-eight cases of arms and parts thereof arriving through the post were detected, but in 22 of them the arms being addressed to private owners were allowed to pass on production of licenses. Six cases of Japanese tooth brushes, 6 of wireless apparatus and 4 of pirated copies of Bentley's Code imported through the post were noticed. All of them were confiscated and returned to the senders. Five seizures of cocaine were made by the Preventive Department, involving the capture of nearly three lbs. In four of these cases the offenders were sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment for periods ranging from one month to six months. In the fifth case the offender was not discovered. Four cases of illicit importation of arms and ammunition were detected by the Preventive Department. Convictions were obtained in three cases and in one the arms and ammunition were confiscated.

The fines and penalties imposed aggregated over a lakh of rupees as against Rs. 3 lakhs in the previous year.

There were 23 appeals to the Collector against the decision of the Assistant Collectors, and 6 to the Commissioner. Two appeals were made to Government. The Collector upheld the decisions of the Assistant Collectors in 20 cases and reversed the decision in 3 cases. The Commissioner confirmed the Collector's orders in all the 6 cases. Government sanctioned refund in one case and declined to interfere in the other.

During the year 17 applications were received from parties interested in trade marks requesting this Custom House to detain goods imported in imitation of marks to the exclusive use of which the applicants claimed a right. In respect of 10 no importations took place, but of the remaining 7 cases detained, 2 were from Japan, 4 from Germany and 1 from the United Kingdom.

There were 366 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin ; in 8 of these cases goods made in one foreign country bore descriptions suggestive of origin in another foreign country. The remaining 358 cases related to goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom or British India but bearing names of British Indian dealers or other descriptive terms suggestive of British or British Indian origin. Thus buckles made in Germany bore the word " Paris ". The boxes containing them were marked with the indication of origin but this was not considered sufficient. Similarly labels bearing English and French expressions were used on bottles of perfumery and toilet requisites from Germany.

According to the country of manufacture Germany had the highest number of cases against her, *viz.*, 212, Japan and the United States of America taking second and third places with 71 and 66 cases respectively. There were 60 cases from the United Kingdom.

Land Customs.—The number of duty collecting stations on Portuguese Frontiers remained unchanged during the year.

The receipts at the Custom Houses were over Rs. 6 lakhs during the year under report against Rs. 4 lakhs during the previous year.

SIND

The total gross receipts amounted to Rs. 349·36 lakhs against Rs. 293·61 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 55·75 lakhs or 19 per cent., which was due to the rates of import duty being higher than those in the previous year. Collections on account of import duty advanced by Rs. 57·92 lakhs to Rs. 337·05 lakhs in 1921-22. No less than Rs. 166·03 or 49 per cent. of the total import duty was realised on sugar alone against Rs. 22·51 lakhs in 1920-21. Cotton piece-goods, which were the main source of revenue in previous years, contributed only Rs. 60·52 lakhs or 18 per cent. of the total receipts, and in spite of the enhanced duty, collections during the year were less by more than 50 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Receipts from liquor and machinery rose by Rs. 6·08 lakhs and Rs. 2·07 lakhs respectively. A decrease occurred under realisations on tobacco (— Rs. 10·52 lakhs), apparel (— Rs. 2·14 lakhs), carriages and carts including motor cars, etc. (— Rs. 6·39 lakhs) and woollen manufactures (— Rs. 3·59 lakhs). Receipts on account of export duty decreased from Rs. 14·48 lakhs to

Rs. 12·3 lakhs or by 15 per cent. chiefly on account of smaller recoveries on hides and skins (— Rs. 1·68 lakhs).

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were in all 191 cases of infringement under this Act during the year under review against 491 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of cases was due mainly to the decline in the import trade. Examples of the kind of cases investigated were :—

Two consignments of perfumery of Dutch and German origin contained a number of bottles of perfumed spirits bearing labels in which the description of contents in French and English were unqualified by an indication of origin. The goods were passed after removal of the offending labels and payment of a penalty. A consignment of woollen caps of German origin, bearing labels with Turkish expressions unaccompanied by an indication of origin in the same language, was confiscated. The goods were, however, subsequently released on payment of a redemption penalty after removal of the offending labels. Labels on bottles of liqueurs in a consignment shipped from London bore expressions such as "Curacao," "Qualite non plus ultra" and "Menthe Verte Glaciale" unaccompanied by an indication of origin. The goods were penalised and passed with a warning.

In a consignment of reels of German silver and gold braid of German make, the paper wrappers bore a declaration in Persian to the effect that "These goods are made specially for the country of Afghanistan" without an indication of origin in the same language. The importer was penalised and allowed to remove the goods after correction of the wrappers.

An importation of whisky from Holland, in which the labels on the bottles bore the following expressions "Gold Field Whisky, James Duncany & Son," "James Duncany & Son, Proprietors, Trade Mark, Gold Field Extra Special Blend, Rare Old Whisky, Pure Quality," unqualified by an indication of origin was penalised and passed after stamping the labels prominently with the country of origin.

In a consignment of cotton trimmings made in Germany the labels on the packets bore, in addition to English words, the following expressions in Urdu and Punjabi "Real Trimmings Eye Brand Real Goods" unqualified by an indication of origin in the vernacular. The goods were passed after payment of a penalty and stamping of the indication of origin in Urdu and Punjabi.

Bottles of rum of German origin in two consignments were described as "Superior Jamaica Rum" accompanied by an indication of origin. The use of the word "Jamaica" in this case was objected to as being a false trade description. The consignments were passed subject to a penalty and erasure of the word "Jamaica" from the labels.

SALT DEPARTMENT

Nearly 38 lakhs of maunds of salt were issued and imported for consumption in the Presidency proper during 1921-22. The average consumption per head of the population is nearly 14 lbs. In Gujarat consumption is less than the normal of 12 lbs.; in the Konkan, Deccan and Southern Maratha Country it is above that figure. The increase in the latter case is probably due to the larger use of salt for the various industrial purposes. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal may conveniently be classified as follows :—

(1) Baragra or Rann salt made from brine wells on the edge of the Lesser Rann of Cutch in the salt-works at Kharaghoda and Udu, six miles apart, and jointly named the Pritchard Salt Works. These are Government property and worked departmentally.

(2) Sea salt made within the Presidency. The factories at Dharasna and Chharwada on the south of the Gujarat Coast near Bulsar are both Government property and worked departmentally. The other salt-works, with three exceptions, are grouped within a radius of 30 miles of Bombay City. Those which are Government property are leased to private individuals for working; the others are owned as well as worked privately.

(3) Imported salt, mostly from sea-salt works in Goa territory. Salt is issued at the nominal duty of a pice per maund (to cover cost of establishment only) to "Foreign Malabar", *i. e.*, to the States of Travancore and Cochin; and free of all duty to the States of Janjira, Cambay and Radhanpur and the Estates of Patri and Jhinjuwada on the Northern Frontier; also occasionally in replacement of duty-paid salt proved to have been lost at sea before passing the Preventive Station.

The production of Baragra salt was 41¼ lakhs of maunds and of sea salt 79 lakhs of maunds and the quantity of Goa salt imported during the year was 2½ lakhs of maunds.

A large proportion of the salt produced in the Presidency is exported to places beyond the Presidency.

There was a decrease of 16½ per cent. in production during the season, the average yield per pan of Baragra salt being 4,883 maunds compared with 6,315 maunds in the previous year. The yield in 1920-21, however, was exceptionally high on account of the very favourable conditions under which manufacture was conducted in consequence of the early cessation of the monsoon of 1920. Conditions were less favourable in the year under report on account of the late start, due to heavy rains, and the average yield was rather below normal.

The net receipts of the Department amounted to over 78 lakhs as compared with 1 crore 71 lakhs in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in percentage charges to gross receipts but this increase was not entirely due to any abnormal increase in the expenditure, nor any falling off in the efficiency of the working of the Department, the increase in expenditure being due to a revision in pay of the establishment and the decrease in receipts being attributable to arrears of indents for Baragra salt for the previous year having to be complied with and refunds having to be made to traders who withdrew their indents.

Considerable progress was made in various schemes undertaken by Government for the amelioration of the lot of the Agarias (Salt workers), more than half the special grant for this purpose having been spent this year. An enhancement of the cost price paid to the Agarias for salt produced by them resulted in an increase in production at Dharasna and Chharwada.

There were 32 fish-curing yards in operation during the year. The total quantity of fish brought to be cured was 219,000 maunds, a decrease of nearly 40,000 maunds due to the unfavourable fishing season, particularly in the Kanara District. A large quantity of denaturalised salt was issued during the year for agricultural purposes.

Outside competition especially from Germany was responsible for a decrease in the production of refined Magnesium Chloride at Kharaghoda.

The rate of duty on salt was provisionally raised to Rs. 2-8-0 per maund from the 1st March 1922 and for nearly a month during the best part of the season there were no sales as the merchants stopped removals until the final decision of the Legislative Assembly which, on the 28th March, restored the duty to Rs. 1-4-0. In the meanwhile, however, prices rose considerably and the retailers derived an undue advantage at the cost of the consumers. The removals during April and May were brisk as a reaction from the slackness of March for stock had to be replenished before the setting in of the monsoon with the result that the establishment had to work on Sundays and holidays to cope with the demand.

SIND

The main sources of salt in Sind are three. The most important is that at Maurypur on the coast, seven miles to the west of Karachi, whence brine salt is derived. The other two, Saran and Darwari, both in the Thar Parkar district, give deposit salt. Of the 245, 803 maunds of salt manufactured in Sind in the year 1921-22, 190,803 maunds were produced at Maurypur. The works there were expanded in 1917-18 to meet the demand for export to other provinces, when the supply at

the salt sources in Upper India failed. The cessation of this demand in 1919-20, however, left large stocks in hand and with the object of reducing these, production is being cut down. This curtailment of manufacture reduced the earnings of the Lunaries or salt workers, and to enable them to supplement their earnings and to provide work for those whose pans had been closed, they were induced to form a Co-operative Society to take up the contracts for the storage of salt at the works and its transports from Maurypur to Karachi. This Society carried out its contracts satisfactorily.

The salt produced at Darwari is the best in Sind and is probably not surpassed anywhere in India. There was no excavation at this deposit during the year as the stocks in hand were sufficient to meet the year's demand. The depot attached to this salt work is situated at Dilyar, 6 miles away. During the shortage of the Sambhar Lake supplies, there was a large demand for this salt in Northern India, which in part still continues. There is little doubt that if the cost of putting this salt on the railway could be substantially reduced it would command a ready market outside Sind.

The consumption of salt in Sind in the year 1921-22 was 415,117 maunds as against 449,230 in the preceding year. The consumption per head was 10·41 lbs. in 1921-22 compared with 11·28 in the preceding year.

There has been a steady annual fall in the issues of locally produced salt, the falling off in the demand for Darwari and Saran salt being particularly noticeable. "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion," remarks the Commissioner in Sind, "that there has been a growth in the traffic of contraband salt facilitated by the comparative weakness of the preventive staff since the amalgamation in 1908 of the Salt, Excise and Opium establishments. Thus, for the protection not only of the excise but also of the salt revenue the reorganization of the Department for which a scheme is before Government, is urgently called for."

The quantity of salt used by the fish-curers at private fish-curing yards showed a substantial increase, being 8,650 maunds as compared with 2,758 maunds during 1920-21. The number of tanneries using duty-free salt was four as compared with three in the preceding year, and the quantity of salt issued was 1,810 maunds. The experimental soda works in the Nawabshah district were reopened in November 1921 and manufacture continued up to the end of the year. The object of the experiment is the extraction of 'trona' which is a product that can be used in the manufacture of glass and soap and as a substitute for soda crystals. Trona of good quality was produced during the cold weather months though, owing to slow evaporation, in small

quantities only. With the approach of the hot weather, however, difficulties were encountered and manufacture was suspended.

ADEN

Receipts rose from Rs. 56,425 to Rs. 58,146 and expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,635 to Rs. 2,630. The net revenue increased from Rs. 53,790 to Rs. 55,516. The total quantity removed from Arab Salt-pans increased from 66,417 to 67,200 maunds. The quantity exported from Lalji's salt-works rose from 46,205 to 53,997 tons and from the Italian Salt-works fell from 115,288 to 100,762 tons.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Effect of Picketing.—The year was an interesting one on account of the picketing movement. It is not possible to show the exact effects of this in statistical form because there were other factors also which tended to reduce consumption. "It is improbable that picketing was the sole cause of the 20 per cent. fall in consumption of country liquor and toddy, since there was an equally great fall in opium and some in hemp drugs," observes the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Abkari, in his annual report. "Picketing of liquor shops cannot account for a fall in these, though it might have accounted for a rise. Whether the effect of picketing was great or small, it was certainly ephemeral, as might be expected from a movement which is not based on reason. It was remarkable to notice how the consumption in Gujarat rose above normal as soon as the non-co-operators tired of the movement there and transferred their attention to Bombay."

As a result of the enhancement of still-head duty rates during the year under report the revenue from that item advanced by Rs. 2,68,000 to Rs. 1 crore 88 lakhs notwithstanding a decrease in issues of about 475,000 proof gallons.

Regarding the sale strengths of the liquor the Commissioner of Customs remarks: "The policy of discouraging the consumption of the stronger spirit by the restriction of a certain number of shops in each district to the exclusive sale of the weaker spirit was continued. The number of such shops, however, fell by 17 as a result of the general policy of reducing the number of country spirit shops. A further step has been taken in this direction from the current year by reducing the maximum strength of country spirit sold from 30° U. P. to 40° U. P."

The number of shops sanctioned for the retail sale of country spirit fell from 1,862 to 1,734 owing to the abolition of 131 shops. Advisory Committees were appointed in certain districts.

There was a total decrease in consumption of 513,433 gallons or about 20 per cent., which was shared by all the districts. After giving the decreases observed per district the report observes: "As the picket-

ing movement, which was the chief feature of the year under report, seriously interfered with the normal course of the liquor trade, it is not possible to say to what extent the decreases noticed are the result of the measures taken by Government steadily to check the consumption of liquor, or of other causes unconnected with picketing such as adverse economic conditions."

The total consumption per head in the Presidency fell from 7·8 drams to 6·3 drams. It was, as usual, highest in Bombay City (30 drams) and lowest in Satara (·8 drams). Although the total consumption in urban areas (1,208,156 gallons) was only about a quarter more than in rural areas (893,200 gallons), the incidence per head in the former (18·3 drams) was about six times that in the latter (3·3 drams). The aggregate amount of duty-paid spirit issued to retailers in British Districts was 2,075,000 proof gallons against 2,580,000 proof gallons in the previous year. Spirit imported from outside the Presidency amounted to 654,000 proof gallons against 1,354,000 proof gallons in the previous year.

The revenue under the head "Toddy" is derived from two sources, namely, the tree-tax and the fees for the retail sale of toddy. It amounted to over Rs. 27 lakhs in the year under report compared with Rs. 35¾ lakhs in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 8¾ lakhs. The receipts from the tree-tax decreased by nearly 3 lakhs to Rs. 14¾ lakhs. The causes for this are, according to the report, "the fact that licensees tapped as few trees as possible to guard themselves against loss from the picketing of their shops, and to some extent, as far as Bombay is concerned, to a reduction in the number of palm trees which are being steadily cut down as one oart after another is converted into building sites".

As a result of the fact that during the year under report the shops were given out by fixed fee and not by auction, the revenue from vend fees and license fees realized a total of just over Rs. 12 lakhs against Rs. 17¾ lakhs in the previous year. A notable increase in the number of domestic consumption licenses occurred, mainly in the Panch Mahals District, owing to the diminishing influence of the non-co-operators over the toddy-drinking classes. The decline in the number of shops, on the other hand, is due to the fact that some of the licensees gave up their shops for fear of the non-co-operators. The consumption fell by 2,600,000 gallons and is attributed mainly to the picketing movement. Twenty-four licenses were granted in Kanara for the manufacture of gul against 20 in the previous year. No licenses were granted in the Thana District in the year under report, as the rules for the manufacture of gul were suspended owing to a strong suspicion that toddy tapped under these rules was being sold as drink. A scheme is now under

consideration for allowing manufacture of gul with such safeguards as will prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of untaxed toddy intended for gul manufacture.

The revenue from foreign and Indian manufactured liquor excised at tariff rates consists chiefly of (1) duty on liquors manufactured in India and excised at the Sea Customs Tariff rates and (2) license fees for the sale of such liquors and those imported. Under the former head there was an increase in the revenue which amounted to Rs. 5,70,000 while that from the latter fell to Rs. 2,70,000. Imports by land show a decrease of 9,746 gallons, while the imports of denatured spirit by sea from foreign countries rose by 18,039 gallons to 122,858 gallons.

Intoxicating Drugs.—The increase from 6·8 maunds to 7·5 maunds per acre in the ganja crop which is restricted to four villages in the Ahmednagar District was due to a favourable season. In this connection the report observes, "As in the last year the consumption of ganja decreased appreciably owing to a decreased consumption mainly in Bombay and in the districts of Ahmedabad, Nasik and Ahmednagar." This decrease has been attributed to the high selling prices which led to many consumers taking to bhang as the cheaper drug, as appears from the increase in its sale.

The quantity of cocaine and its allied drugs sold for *bona fide* medical purposes was 27 lbs. 12 ozs. 360 grains against 29 lbs. 9 ozs. and 130 grains in 1920-21. Two hundred and eighty cases of illicit possession and sale of cocaine were detected in Bombay City against 274 in 1920-21. A fairly large quantity of Japanese cocaine is still being imported into Bombay in spite of the vigilance exercised. The hawking trade in Bombay continued to be carried on by Pathans.

Opium issued from the depots realised Rs. 24½ lakhs of which Rs. 13¾ lakhs represent net gain on sales after deducting minor charges and shows a decrease of Rs. 2½ lakhs from the revenue realized in the previous year. Remarking on the fall of 27·5 per cent. following on a decrease of 8·6 per cent. in the previous year in the rate of consumption, the report observes that the total decrease during these two years amounts to 36 per cent. "which seems to indicate that the enhancement of the issue price, combined with the increase in the vend fees since the auctions, is fulfilling the object aimed at by Government of curtailing the consumption of opium in the Presidency." The aggregate excise opium revenue fell by Rs. 8¾ lakhs to Rs. 19¼ lakhs.

The total number of offences against Abkari and Opium Laws detected was 2,395 against 3,168 in the previous year, the greatest proportion being that of liquor cases which amounted to 1,999. Among the eight districts notorious for illicit distillation there was a noteworthy

decrease in Thana and Nasik which can be attributed to a bad Mhowra crop. On the other hand Panch Mahals showed a considerable increase, chiefly attributed to the non-co-operation movement, which drove people to illicit drink. While cocaine cases rose from 283 to 286 in the year under report, opium cases fell from 400 to 283. The contraband opium seized amounted to 879 seers of which 695 seers were seized in British Territory and 184 in Native States.

Cases of conviction for drunkenness fell by 2,067 from 6,552 to 4,485 of which 3,230 occurred in Bombay.

SIND

As compared with the average consumption during the preceding three years there was a decline over the whole province of 36 per cent. The districts most affected were those of Nawabshah 63 per cent., Larkana 47 per cent. and Hyderabad 36 per cent.

As in the Presidency proper it is not possible to say how much of this decline is due to the picketing movement, how much to measures taken by Government to restrict consumption by raising the price of liquor and reducing its strength, reducing the number of shops, etc., and how much to a permanent change in the habits of the people.

While there was a reduction in the consumption of spirit, the consumption of intoxicating drugs—Bhang and Charas—increased, apparently owing to the effect of the picketing movement which drove some people to drugs as a substitute for liquor. The consumption of Ganja showed a small decline owing to the closing of a number of shops and an increase in the price of the drug.

The gross revenue of the Department amounted to Rs. 35½ lakhs compared with 42 lakhs in the previous year. This is the first time for 8 years that a decline in the excise revenue in Sind has been recorded. The net revenue was over 33½ lakhs or about 5¾ lakhs less than the previous year.

ADEN

The gross receipts increased from Rs. 1,65,000 to Rs. 2,45,000. The total quantity of opium sold decreased from 125 seers to 115 seers and the receipts increased from Rs. 5,625 to Rs. 7,900. No offence against Excise Law was detected during the year.

COTTON DUTIES ACT

There was a large increase in the production of woven goods during the year under report. Over 326 million pounds were issued from the weaving mills against 292 million pounds in the year 1920-21.

The production was the largest recorded since the introduction of the Act.

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other districts.	Bombay Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1920-21	185,601,034	76,087,525	30,681,611	292,370,170
1921-22	207,380,698	84,686,426	34,547,853	326,614,977
Increase	21,779,664	8,598,901	3,866,242	34,244,807

The quantity of hosiery produced was 205,465 pounds against 276,688 pounds in 1920-21.

The following table shows the production of yarn :—

Year.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Other districts.	Bombay. Presidency.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1920-21	342,456,408	76,304,517	51,184,035	469,944,960
1921-22	348,694,631	85,598,250	58,341,523	492,634,404
Increase	6,238,223	9,293,733	7,157,488	22,689,444

The percentage of fine yarn from 21 to 40 counts and upwards was 34·91 against 35·68 for the previous year. The increase in the production of yarn is due to heavier counts having been spun for utilisation on a more extended scale by the mills themselves for the weaving of their own cloth.

The net revenue amounted to Rs. 1 crore 93½ lakhs, 9½ lakhs less than the previous year.

The number of mills working in the Bombay Presidency was as shown in the following table :—

Kind of Mill.	1920-21.				1921-22.			
	Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Other districts.	Total.	Bombay	Ahmed-abad.	Other districts.	Total.
Spinning ..	18	17	4	39	17	16	5	38
Spinning and Weaving ..	59	38	15	112	61	39	14	114
Weaving ..	5	13	5	23	5	12	5	22
Hosiery ..	1	2	..	3	1	2	..	3
Total ..	83	70	24	177	84	69	24	177

Though the uncertainty of the cotton market was responsible to some extent for the increased issues in woven goods and the margin of profits was not so high as it was in the previous year, the year under report was on the whole one of continued prosperity for the mill industry, spinning and weaving mills alike having been fully engaged.

STAMPS

There was a drop of 9½ lakhs in the revenue from stamps during the year, although the receipts under the Court Fees Act increased by over 5¼ lakhs. The total revenue amounted to nearly 150 lakhs, to which the City of Bombay contributed nearly 90 lakhs, the exact percentage being 61·23. The total charges amounted to 4¾ lakhs.

The increase of 5¼ lakhs in the receipts from Judicial stamps was mainly due to the large sums paid as Probate duty. The estate duty in one case alone—that of the late Mr. H. R. Greaves—amounted to Rs. 2,64,668. Bombay City contributed over one-half of the total receipts under this head.

The decrease in imports was responsible for the decrease in the sales of Foreign Bill stamps which fell by Rs. 2,90,000 to Rs. 3,30,000, while the condition of the money market and the fall in the value of shares was reflected in the drop in the receipts from Share Transfer stamps which fell by over 4¾ lakhs to 13½ lakhs.

Miscellaneous revenue to the amount of 5½ lakhs was mainly contributed to by the Bombay Improvement Trust which paid 2¾ lakhs as composition of Stamp Duty on a loan of Rs. 2¾ crores.

The number of licensed Stamp Vendors is 790. Two prosecutions were instituted during the year for infringement of stamp laws.

Over two lakhs were recovered as penalties for insufficiently stamped or unstamped documents.

TAXES ON INCOME

Income tax.—The net collections of Income-tax in the Bombay Presidency in 1921-22 amounted to 4 crores 73 lakhs. Of this total 2 crores 92 lakhs was collected from Companies, Registered Firms and holders of Government of India and other securities and 1 crore 81 lakhs from individuals, unregistered firms and Hindu undivided families, the total income on which the tax was assessed being 35 crores 70 lakhs and 37 crores 63 lakhs respectively. The number of individuals, unregistered firms and Hindu undivided families paying income-tax was 53,140. The largest number is to be found in the class whose incomes range from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,499 per year, the total being 14,628 and the tax collected amounting to just over 7 lakhs. The next highest class is between Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 4,999, the figure being 8,363 and the tax collected amounting to 9 lakhs.

Persons with incomes of Rs. 50,000 and over numbered 745, paying 63½ lakhs income-tax on an assessed income of Rs. 8 crores 71 lakhs.

Super-tax.—There were 30 individuals and 9 Hindu undivided families in the Bombay Presidency whose assessable incomes to Super-tax amounted to more than 5 lakhs per year and between them they paid over 86 lakhs in Super-tax. The number of companies paying Super-tax on 5 lakhs and over was 143, the amount of tax paid by them being 1 crore 92 lakhs. Twelve unregistered firms paid nearly 15 lakhs in Super-tax.

The total amount paid in Super-tax (on incomes over Rs. 50,000) amounted to 3 crores 47 lakhs.

The Bombay Presidency, therefore, raised in Super-tax and Income-tax Rs. 8 crores 21 lakhs. The revenue in 1920-21 was Income-tax Rs. 3 crores 81 lakhs and Super-tax Rs. 1 crore 85 lakhs.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

District Funds.—The receipts rose from Rs. 1,27,56,417 to Rs. 1,56,59,812, and disbursements from Rs. 1,34,28,764 to Rs. 1,51,32,911. The closing balance rose from Rs. 35,03,416 to Rs. 40,30,273.

Cantonment Funds.—Cantonment Funds including Cantonment Hospital Funds had an opening balance of Rs. 2,93,353 and a closing balance of Rs. 1,85,969. Receipts rose from Rs. 12,32,615 to Rs. 12,88,452 and charges from Rs. 11,76,085 to Rs. 13,95,836.

Mounted Police Funds.—The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,29,728 and Rs. 1,33,226, respectively. The closing balance fell from Rs. 78,183 to Rs. 74,685.

Port and Marine Funds.—The receipts rose from Rs. 2,48,849 to Rs. 3,84,507 and the charges from Rs. 2,65,707 to Rs. 3,67,189. The closing balance rose from Rs. 25,782 to Rs. 43,100.

Medical and Charitable Funds.—The receipts of the two classes of funds under this head rose from Rs. 34,432 to Rs. 43,543, but the charges fell from Rs. 44,656 to Rs. 32,246.

Other minor funds, banking with Government, include Station and Agency Funds, etc. The aggregate opening and closing balances were Rs. 10,34,963 and Rs. 9,26,517, respectively. Receipts rose from Rs. 27,44,336 to Rs. 33,55,359 and the charges from Rs. 25,60,060 to Rs. 34,63,805.

CHAPTER XI

INSTRUCTION

EDUCATION

The campaign for the boycott of Government schools and colleges seems to have had but little permanent effect judging from the year's statistics. The total number of public educational institutions in British Districts fell by 409 to 13,309 and the number of pupils decreased by 8,123 to 896,877. The number of private institutions and the pupils in them however increased by 95 (making a total of 1,591) and 16,688 so the number of pupils receiving instruction was greater than in the previous year. 7·5 per cent. of the male population and 2 per cent. of the female population were attending schools or colleges. In the Indian States the percentages were 6·4 and 1·4 respectively. The number of scholars learning English increased by 12,646 to 123,319.

Brahmin and non-Brahmin Hindu pupils numbered respectively 157,594 and 801,852, Mahomedans 236,513, Indian Christians 30,404 and Parsis 16,881.

In British Districts out of a total of 26,736 towns and villages 9,687 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 12·7 square miles. In Indian States there were 3,672 public institutions and 865 private institutions, and out of 14,726 towns and villages 3,133 possessed schools, the average area served being 20 square miles.

The total expenditure on public instruction in British districts rose by Rs. 32½ lakhs to Rs. 296 lakhs. Provincial funds contributed about 57 per cent. of the total cost; Local Board funds, 4 per cent.; Municipal funds, 12 per cent.; and fees 15 per cent. Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 149 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction, and repairs. Expenditure on buildings, furniture, and apparatus in public institutions fell by Rs. 3½ lakh to Rs. 15 lakhs.

Indian States spent 33½ lakhs on education.

University.—The number of candidates for the School leaving Certificate Examination for the purpose of Matriculation increased by 451 to 6,472, of whom 3,616 or 56 per cent. passed, as against 46·5 per cent. in the previous year. For the Intermediate examination in Arts, 1,321 appeared and 685 or nearly 50 per cent. passed. The number who passed at the B.A. examination was 793, of whom 329 took honours. There were 140 candidates for the B.Sc. examination, of whom 77 passed. At the M.A. examination 32 passed out of 59.

In examinations for professional degrees, excluding the medical examinations, there were 415 successful candidates. The expenditure on the University (as distinct from individual colleges) was Rs. 3¾ lakhs.

Arts Colleges.—The total number of students in the ten Arts Colleges in British districts fell by 192 to 4,829 while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 12½ lakhs.

Professional Education.—The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, the Government Law School and the Grant Medical College all had a larger number of students than in the previous year.

Technical Education.—The number of students at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, increased by 10 to 343, and in the Reay Art Workshops the attendance decreased from 132 to 131. There were 10 students in the various sections of the Pottery Department. The School of Drawing and Design, Ahmedabad, had 34 students against 29 in the previous year, of whom 24 were *bona fide* craftsmen. The number of students attending the Technical and Industrial schools in British districts (excluding the Sir. J. J. School of Art, Bombay) was 1,829 against 1,766 in the previous year. The expenditure on them fell by Rs. 39,000 to nearly Rs. 4½ lakhs.

Secondary Education (General).—Public secondary schools decreased by 2 to 677, but the number of pupils rose by 3,101 to 102,818, the total expenditure being Rs. 65 lakhs, a rise of 8 lakhs.

High Schools.—High Schools for boys increased by 2 to 191 and the attendance by 2,585 to 61,891. The number of High Schools for girls rose by 2 to 48 and the attendance by 607 to 8,186.

Middle Schools.—Middle schools for boys decreased by 7 to 393 but the number of pupils increased by 257 to 29,603. Girls' Middle schools increased by 1 to 45, while the attendance decreased by 348 to 3,138.

Secondary Schools for European and Anglo-Indians.—The number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians increased by 2 to 40 and the number of pupils by 133 to 4,589, of whom 3,853 were Europeans or Anglo-Indians. The total number of European and Anglo-Indian children receiving secondary education was 4,604 including 7 in Indian States.

Primary Education.—In British districts the primary schools decreased by 343 to 11,170 and pupils by 4,611 to 693,103. The Presidency proper showed an increase of 131 schools with 6,629 pupils but in Sind there was a decrease of 474 schools with 11,240 pupils. In Indian States these schools increased by 86 to 3,106 and the attendance in them by 12,146 to 199,005. The total number of girls under instruction in primary schools in British districts was 161,085, a decrease of 6,374.

The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in British districts increased by 1,690 to 65,695, including 4,939 girls ; the number of pupils in the lower primary stage reading printed books increased by 20,654 to 543,921, including 100,192 girls ; and the number not reading printed books decreased by 31,357 to 188,199, including 55,695 girls. The number of Local Board and Municipal Board schools decreased by 97 to 9,806 and the pupils by 1,686 to 658,407. Aided schools decreased by 247 to 2,690 and the numbers in them by 5,256 to 128,720. Unaided schools decreased by 54 to 80 and the pupils by 1,763 to 5,651. Night schools decreased by 19 to 168 and the pupils in them by 521 to 5,175. The total expenditure on primary schools in British districts and Indian States rose by Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 167 lakhs. In British districts Provincial funds contributed about 98 lakhs, local board funds 5 lakhs, municipal funds 27 lakhs and fees Rs. 5 lakhs.

Training Schools.—There were 25 training institutions for men with 2,169 students, and 21 for women with 1,003 students. Of the training institutions for men, 23 with 2,083 students were in British districts—21 with an attendance of 2,013 under public management and 2 with 70 pupils under private management, and two with an attendance of 86 were maintained by Indian States. Of the Women's training institutions 5 with 408 students under public management, and 15 with 510 pupils under private management, were in British districts ; and one with 71 pupils was maintained by an Indian State.

Mahomedans.—The total number of Mahomedans under instruction decreased by 9,308 to 236,513, of whom 42,728 attended private institutions against 41,129 in the previous year. The number of Mahomedan girls at school decreased by 4,596 to 51,123. Of the pupils attending public institutions in British districts 233 were in Arts Colleges, 91 in Professional colleges, 5,975 in secondary schools, 149,081 in primary schools, 404 in Training institutions, and 2,441 in other special schools.

Aboriginals and Hill Tribes.—The total number of pupils fell by 6,244 to 11,942.

Depressed Classes.—The number of pupils of the depressed classes increased by 1,476 to 43,815, of whom 38,266 including 1,208 in private institutions were under instruction in British districts.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

Institutions and Attendance.—There are four of these institutions and of these, three are under the control of the Educational Department. Yeravda is being managed by Government, and the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory Institution and the Willingdon Boys' Home in Bombay is being aided by Government. The number on the rolls

on 31st March, 1922, in these institutions was 172, 324 and 838 respectively. The fourth is the juvenile jail school at Dharwar controlled by the Jail Department, the number on the rolls of which was 275.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.—The objects of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution are (1) reformation of juvenile offenders arrested by the Police and (2) the encouragement of apprenticeship amongst the working classes. It provides the same kind of training for the offenders as at Yeravda, in addition to spinning and cane-weaving.

Juvenile Jail School.—The Borstal Institution (Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar) is intended for juvenile offenders from the age of 15 to 21 years. The boys are taught up to Standard III in Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, and Kanarese. Besides literary subjects the boys are taught carpentry, smithing, masonry, gardening, and pottery, cobbling and cane-work being added recently.

Willingdon Home for Released Prisoners and Reformatory for Boys.—The boys from the Borstal and other institutions are given facilities for entering the Salvation Army Boy's Home in Bombay. Here, in addition to instruction in Gujarati, industries such as weaving, fitting, laundry work, gardening and waste paper sorting are taught. The boys are assisted in obtaining suitable employment before they are discharged.

Yeravda Reformatory.—The number of boys in the Yeravda Reformatory at the end of the year was 181.

As a result of limited accommodation only 48 boys were admitted during the year. Forty-three of them had been convicted of theft and similar offences, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of mischief by fire, one for belonging to a gang of men with evil intentions, one for breach of trust and one for misappropriation.

Up to the end of September the conduct of the juveniles had been satisfactory. On October 2, however, they revolted and assaulted the Superintendent then in charge. "This," according to the present Superintendent, "was due to outside contagion brought by a boy returned from his license." Two boys who were ringleaders were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year; while others who took active part in the riot were given disciplinary punishments.

The number of boys on license, at the end of 1920, was 11, and during the year under report 20 new licenses were issued. The work and conduct of the licensees are recorded in a note-book specially kept for the purpose. The employer notes his opinion and the Superintendent

his impressions when he visits them every month. Fifteen out of these 31 licensed boys behaved well. Twenty-one boys stood on the monitors' list and maintained a fairly satisfactory behaviour. They supervised the work of other boys and maintained order in the dormitories. The average number of boys who earned gratuity increased from 90 to 120.

The School continued to provide for the teaching of five trades. Eighty-seven boys were engaged in gardening and agricultural work, 37 in learning carpentry, 16 smithy work, 15 painting and 8 book binding. In order that the juveniles might have practical experience, outside orders for making and repairing furniture as also for constructing, repairing and painting carriages and motor cars were taken in hand. Book binding work was secured from the Yeravda Prison Press.

The average cost per boy was nearly Rs. 234.

Drawing and the theory and practice of manual training are taught to boys in standard II and above. The Marathi and Gujarathi classes were examined by the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors, Poona; and the results of the examinations and the general progress of the boys were found to be satisfactory. Moral and religious instruction was regularly imparted on Saturdays. Boys collected every morning and evening to recite devotional poems, and some Mahomedan boys were allowed at their request to perform their *namaz* daily. The Roman Catholic Chaplain of Kirkee invited the Indian Christian boys to attend Divine Service.

Boys are made to play various games each in a group under the supervision of a teacher. On Sundays and holidays the boys were taken out for long walks. "All this," says the Superintendent in his concluding remarks, "proved effective in breaking the monotony of the school routine and making the boys realise that they were not in an actual prison."

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Over 1,600 books were published in the Bombay Presidency during 1921, an increase of 153 over the previous year. Nearly one-third of these were in Gujarati (509 out of a total of 1,677). Other languages used were Marathi 395, English 167, Sindhi 134, Hindi 102, Kanarese 58, Konkani and other dialects 64, Classical Languages 60, and Urdu 46. One was published in French and 141 were in more than one language.

In addition to books there were 1,262 issues of periodical publications as distinct from newspapers. Religion (427) and Poetry (386) were the favourite subjects dealt with.

NEWSPAPERS

At the end of the year under report there were in the Presidency 159 newspapers and 3 periodicals treating of current political topics as against 162 newspapers and 4 periodicals in the previous year. Thirty-five newspapers (and periodicals) were started during the year, 39 ceased to exist, a net decrease of 4 publications.

Out of the total of 162 newspapers and periodicals, 40 were published in the City of Bombay; 23 in the Northern Division ; 40 in the Central Division; 28 in the Southern Division ; 22 in Sind ; and 9 in the Indian States. 64 or about 39 per cent. were in the hands of Brahmins; 62 or about 38 per cent. were conducted by other Hindus ; 4 by Jains ; 13 by Parsis ; 12 by Muhammadans ; and 7 by Christians.

Out of the 159 newspapers, 6 per cent. were published in English ; 33 per cent. in Marathi ; 13 per cent. in Gujarati; 2 per cent. in Hindi ; 6 per cent. in Kanarese; 2 per cent. in Urdu; 11 per cent. in Sindhi ; the remaining 42 or about 27 per cent. being bi-lingual or tri-lingual newspapers. Of the 3 periodicals, 1 was published in Marathi, 1 in Hindi and 1 in Gujarati.

Compared with the vast sales of European newspapers—some of which run to a million copies a day—the circulation of the papers in Bombay is small. The largest circulations are found among the weekly papers, two of which have a circulation approaching 30,000. No other papers have a circulation exceeding 20,000 and the number that have a five figure circulation is very small.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society had 489 resident and 182 non-resident members at the close of the year 1921. The issues of books and periodicals during the year amounted to nearly 55,000, of which 12,000 were new books, 18,000 periodicals and 25,000 old books. The largest issue, about 19,000, was under fiction, while biography stood second with 2,000. During the year 1,539 volumes were added to the Library. The subjects part of the general catalogue is now ready, while the Manuscript Catalogue is under preparation. Twenty-two coins were added to the coin cabinet. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provisionally allocated by Government for providing more accommodation for the Society. If additional space is available the Society hopes to resurrect the old Bombay Geographical Society.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY

The number of visitors to the Museum showed a slight reduction amounting to 1,267,059, a daily average of over 4,000. The visitors mostly belong to the uneducated classes and, as it was found that they take special delight in gathering round cases which contain stuffed

specimens of the larger fauna, exhibited in the midst of natural surroundings, more such cases are now to be provided. The collection of clay models in the Ethnological section also attracts special attention. It has, therefore, been decided to increase it and to add a few more models illustrating certain phases of Indian life not exhibited before. Specimens of turbans and head-dresses are now exhibited on plaster heads of natural size. Part of the collection of Archæological specimens has been removed to the Prince of Wales Museum and the question of transferring the entire collection is under consideration.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

Though the question of providing Bombay with a Museum had been discussed in earlier years, the history of the Prince of Wales Museum may be said to begin with the appointment by Government in 1904 of a Committee to investigate the subject.

This Committee reported that efforts should first be directed towards providing a proper home for the collections of works of art at the J. J. School of Art and elsewhere and for the archæological specimens which had been brought together. The Committee also thought that with the Museum of Arts and Archæology there should be combined a Museum for Science and Natural History. It was urged that the main object of the Museum should be educational. The site recommended by the Committee was the Crescent site on which the Museum has been built.

The public meeting held in Bombay in 1905 in connection with the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales resolved that the permanent memorial of the visit of their Royal Highnesses to the Presidency and City of Bombay should take the form of a public Museum with a Library, and a Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. Government considered that an Industrial Section should be provided in addition to the sections proposed by the 1904 Committee.

Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim made a gift of Rs. 3,00,000. Government granted Rs. 3,00,000, His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh gave Rs. 12,000, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Rs. 50,000. The Corporation made a donation of Rs. 3,58,000 in Government securities. Government and the Corporation also made further grants subsequently from time to time.

Designs for the Museum building were invited by competition and the present block was designed and built by Mr. G. Wittet (then Consulting Architect to Government) in the Indo-Saracenic style. This building is one of the three blocks which made up the original design, and was completed in 1914.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

The management and maintenance of the Museum which is maintained from annual grants made by Government and the Corporation was entrusted to a Board of Trustees under the Prince of Wales Museum Act of 1909. The Board of Trustees consists of four Government *ex-officio* members, three Government nominees, and two Municipal Councillors.

During the War the building was used as a Military Hospital and came into the possession of the Trustees for Museum purposes only in 1920. After the collections had been assembled and show cases made, the opening ceremony was performed by Her Excellency the Honourable Lady Lloyd on January 10th, 1922. In addition to the Art and Archæological Sections, a Natural History Section, consisting of the extensive collections of the Bombay Natural History Society, is now installed in the building pending the construction of a Natural History wing.

The Archæological Section consists of a Brahmanical Gallery, a Jain, Prehistoric and foreign Antiquities Gallery, a Buddhist Gallery and an Epigraphical Section. It includes the loan collection of the Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, and specimens lent by the Director General of Archæology. There is also a large collection of coins.

The Art section contains the valuable collections of pictures and objects of Art, bequeathed by the late Sir Ratan Tata, a collection of pictures and statuary presented by Sir Dorab Tata and a collection of Mughal pictures and Maratha relics obtained by purchase.

VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI

The Karachi Museum attracted during the year over 176,000 visitors. The attendance of ladies of all sections and communities was a record one, their number aggregating 66,967. Students of various schools and colleges accompanied by their teachers paid visits at intervals, and the Curator and the Chairman continued to give the visitors the benefit of their knowledge of Natural History and other subjects. A herbarium representative of the plants of Sind is now being started.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Government made an initial grant of Rs. 40,000 towards the cost of the Natural History section of the Prince of Wales Museum and the work of arranging the Society's collections there has made steady progress. The Society received considerable additions to its mammal collections through the Mammal Survey, the work of which it was enabled to continue as a result of the Government of India grant of

Rs. 22,500 per annum for two years. The specimens sent in are being worked out by the authorities at the British Museum and it is hoped in due course to publish the scientific results in the Society's Journal. The Society has a membership of 1,491.

CHAPTER XII

ARCHÆOLOGY

Up to last year all ancient monuments in the Western Circle were under the control and in charge of the Local Government who provided funds for their conservation according to the recommendation of this Department. The Provincial grant, however, was usually supplemented by a grant-in-aid from the Government of India. Archæology is now a Central subject under the control of the Government of India, by whom funds to the extent of Rs. 1,10,000 were allotted to meet the urgent demands for conservation in this circle. Out of the total grant, Rs. 31,600 were devoted to special repairs at Elephanta, the Shanwar Wada, Poona, Bassein, and Ahmednagar which are under the direct charge of the Archæological Department and Rs. 78,400 were spent on current repairs and maintenance and special repairs of buildings which are in charge of the Public Works Department. The total expenditure on conservation was Rs. 96,334. Only 25 monuments were conserved during the year under report. Important special repairs were undertaken at the following places :—

(1) Caves at Elephanta in the Kolaba District. (2) Shanwar Wada, the old seat of the Peshwas in Poona City. (3) Old Portuguese remains in the Fort at Bassein in the Thana District. (4) Palace of the Nizamshahi kings, generally known as Faria Bag Palace in the Ahmednagar District. (5) Gol Gumbaz, Gagan Mahal and Sangit Mahal in Bijapur City. (6) Sat Manzil, Nagina Masjid, Kevda Masjid, Khajuri, Kamani and Baba Man's Masjids, etc., at Champaner in the Panch Mahals District. (7) Khan Masjid at Dholka in the Ahmedabad District. (8) Old temple inside the Fort at Sholapur. (9) Caves at Bhaja in the Poona District. (10) Satyan-jo Than at Rohri in the Sukkur District.

The upkeep of the Department during the year cost Rs. 47,570.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, D.D., was Bishop of the Diocese throughout the year. During the absence on leave of the Venerable C. F. W. Hatchell, the Reverend Canon W. J. M. Kennelly acted as Archdeacon of Bombay.

There are 24 Chaplains on the establishment of whom seven went on leave during the year.

The number of confirmations rose from 412 to 624. There were two ordinations.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Reverend J. C. Matthew, Presidency Senior Chaplain, retired and was succeeded by the Reverend A. M. Nelson.

During 1921-22, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Poona, Kirkee and Karachi, were served by Chaplains on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of Scotland. At Deesa, Nasirabad and Aden the duties of Chaplain were performed by the missionaries of the Irish Presbyterian Church. At Mhow the duties of Chaplain were performed by a missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, and at Belgaum, by a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

All Chaplains and Acting Chaplains of the Church of Scotland under the jurisdiction of the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, minister to Civilians and to His Majesty's Forces.

Conferences of the Presidency Senior Chaplains took place at Bangalore in December 1921 and at Poona in February 1922, when the Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to India was present.

STATIONERY

The turnover of the Stationery Department was over Rs. 12½ lakhs. During the year stores made in India were purchased to the extent of nearly 3 lakhs, the value of locally made paper being nearly double that of the previous year. Local purchases of English stores amounted to 2½ lakhs, typewriters and their accessories accounting for over one lakh of this amount. Stores purchased through the India Office were valued at Rs. 1,40,000. On August 1st, the Stationery Department was taken over by the Superintendent of Government Printing and the closer working between the two departments,

centralised control and the closer scrutiny of indents has resulted in a reduction of staff and a saving, on issues of stationery, of nearly 25 per cent.

PRINTING

A feature of the year's work at the Government Central Press, Bombay, was the large amount of new and unusual work undertaken, the principal item being the Census. This taxed the resources of the Press to the utmost and entailed a greal deal of organisation but the work was carried out with little or no extra expense to Government. Working expenses rose by about 12 per cent. due to the revision of pay, extension of the grant of overtime and increased outturn. The cost of paper, binding and rubber stamp materials decreased by about 3 per cent. The total value of work done for Government Officers and departments was nearly Rs. 6½ lakhs.

At the Yeravda Prison Press, Poona, the total value of work done was Rs. 6 lakhs and at the Commissioner's Press, Karachi, over Rs. 1½ lakhs.

Government Book Depot, Poona.—The total value of maps issued during the year was Rs. 8,755 as against Rs. 8,476 in the previous year. Cash receipts rose from Rs. 15,330 to Rs. 17,010. The value of official publications supplied to agents was Rs. 9,395 against Rs. 15,729 in the preceding year.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The present summary deals with the various activities of the Development Directorate during the year ending March 31st, 1922 only, except where otherwise specified.

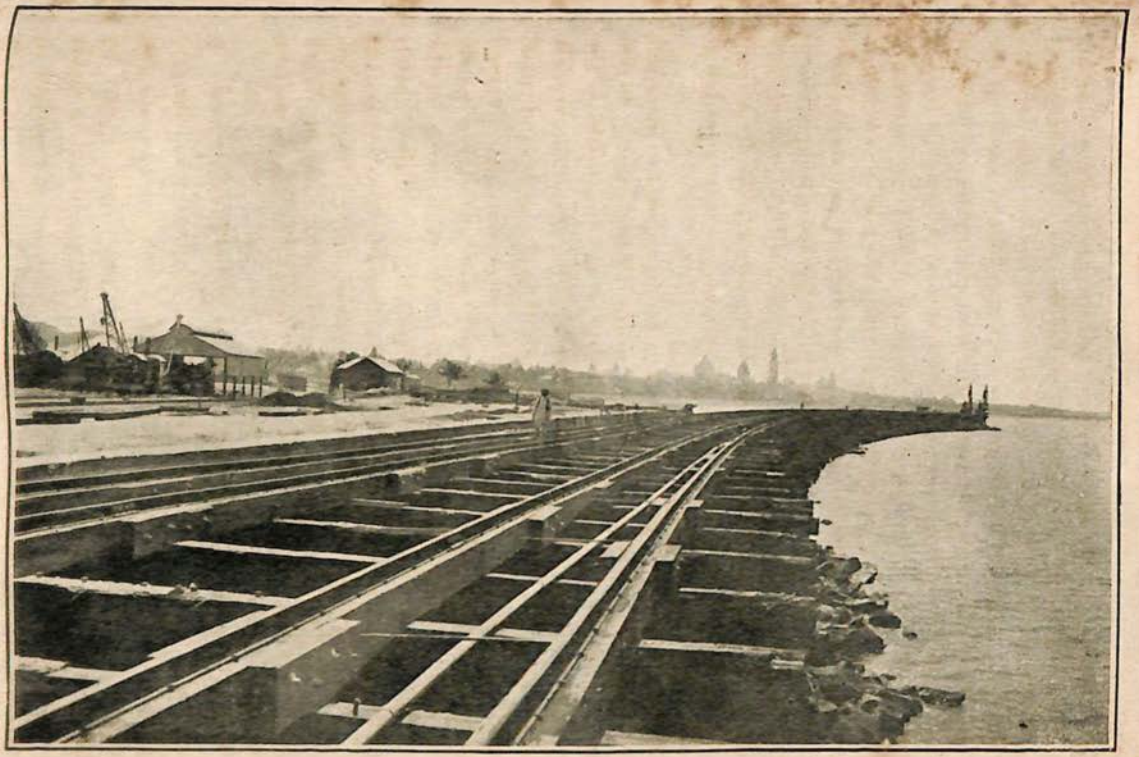
In its engineering aspect, the work on the Back Bay Reclamation at present falls under three main heads : the Kandivli Quarry, the work at Marine Lines and the work at Colaba. The quarry is situated about one mile to the east of Kandivli Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It was almost completed during the year under review and regular production was started in March. Its daily output will amount to 2,000 tons a day, the product varying from crushed stone and ordinary rubble to blocks weighing up to 10 tons. The work at Marine Lines mostly consisted of the laying of 4½ miles of railway track on the Kennedy Sea Face with a junction with the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Charni Road, and the erection of a large concrete mixing plant, workshops, cement and engine sheds, quarters and offices. The actual work on the sea wall was commenced on 1st December 1921, the first stage being the construction of a timber gantry or staging 2,100 feet in length, to enable the material brought from the Kandivli quarry to be dumped into the sea and thus form a rubble mound for the concrete wall. Up

to the 31st March the concrete foundations for 1,300 feet of wall had been completed at Colaba and the mass concrete superstructure was about to be commenced. The length of the sea wall, when completed from Marine Lines to Colaba, will be 21,578 feet, or just over 4 miles.

The dredger " Sir George Lloyd " and the intermediate pumping station, the " Colaba," arrived at the end of the year. Dredging and pumping will be commenced as soon as a sufficient length of the sea wall has been constructed. A rubble bank will be run out from the existing foreshore to meet the end of the wall, and thus form a lagoon into which the pumped material will be deposited. Meanwhile further lengths of wall with additional rubble bank will enable successive sections of the filling to be taken in hand, until the whole reclamation is completed. A committee of medical and sanitary experts has been appointed to watch the conditions under which pumping is undertaken, and to advise as to the measures to be adopted to prevent any possibility of danger to the health of the community resulting from the operations. The total quantity of filling required is estimated at 25 million cubic yards.

Industrial Housing.—The programme provides for the completion of 50,000 tenements in eight years. Of these about 34,000 tenements will be built on sites obtained or to be obtained from the Improvement Trust at Naigaum, Worli, Sion, Matunga, Wadala and Dharavi. The first steps towards providing chawls for industrial classes were taken at Naigaum where a large area was obtained from the Improvement Trust. The work was undertaken partly departmentally and partly by contract, under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. 1. In all 42 chawls will be constructed in this area. A large area has also been acquired at De Lisle Road where 33 chawls are under construction. Negotiations for a large area belonging to the Improvement Trust at Worli were completed at the end of the year. About 150 chawls will be constructed in this area.

Town Planning Schemes.—The existing development in Salsette has been mainly in the hands of private owners, who have certainly economised drastically in the matter of expenditure on roads and permanent open spaces. The resultant development is shown by detached clusters of houses, built to no regular alignment and to no set plan, the houses lying closely one behind the other, and approached, in the majority of cases, by narrow lanes or mere footpaths. In many instances the owners of the interior plots are unable to build for want of access to their holdings, and, since the essential preliminary to the provision of such amenities as water supply and drainage must be the



The Reclamation of Back Bay involves the building of a sea wall four miles long.
This photograph shows the work in progress.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

construction of a system of roads giving access to every building plot, the only remedy lies in a Town Planning Scheme.

During the year three Town Planning Schemes were finished, which with the two schemes completed in 1920-21 brings the total number of schemes carried out to five, *viz.*:—

Bandra No. 1	.. 5·7 acres	completed in 1920-21.
Andheri No. 1	.. 10·4 ,,	
Santa Cruz No. 1	.. 8·4 ,,	completed in 1921-22.
Andheri No. 2	.. 76·4 ,,	
Borivli No. 1	.. 81·0 ,,	
Total	..181·9 acres	

In addition the construction of roads in Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. II (150 acres) was practically completed on 31st March 1922, including a new road to Juhu Island, and work in Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. I (61 acres) was commenced during the year.

Apart from schemes in the hands of the Engineers, eleven Town Planning Schemes were under preparation on 31st March 1922. In addition the Directorate was directly dealing with the development of 15 suburban schemes covering 15,325 acres. It is not the policy of the Directorate necessarily to acquire all land in such schemes, and owners who wish to retain land are being allowed to do so, provided they agree to build in conformity with rules laid down by the Directorate, and to pay a reasonable contribution towards the cost of development, such contribution being made in cash or in land, or partly in one form and partly in the other, at the option of the owner.

Salsette-Trombay Railway.—The Salsette-Trombay Railway which is designed to cover a length of 7·90 miles is divided into two sections :—

From Andheri to Kurla ..	.. 5·90 miles.
From Kurla to Vadavli ..	.. 2·00 ,,

A further extension southwards from Vadavli to Pir Pau, about 2·62 miles, is also contemplated but will not be commenced until Suburban Scheme No. IV is ready to be taken in hand. Up to the end of March, 30 per cent. of the earthwork between Kurla and Chakala had been completed, whilst that between Chakala and Andheri had been finished. Between Kurla and Vadavli 25 per cent. of the earthwork had been done. The heaviest portion of the construction is at Kurla, where the line crosses the G. I. P. Railway overhead, and the G. I. P. Railway have been asked to design and estimate for the necessary bridge work which they have agreed to construct. The earthwork and bridges will be built for double line, but only a single track will be laid in the

first instance. As observed in the last report the line will, in the first instance, be worked as a construction railway for the carriage of road making and building materials, with temporary sidings to give access to quarries and to schemes which are to be undertaken. When the schemes are complete, the line will be converted into a high speed electric tramway to carry passengers and thus establish a connection between the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Water Supply.—The question of supplying water to the areas under development has engaged the attention of Government for a long time past. As a result of the negotiations with the Municipality the latter agreed in October 1921 to give to the Development Directorate, on behalf of Government, a total supply of 2,700,000 gallons per day for ten years from the Tulsi and Vihar mains in Salsette, inclusive of the quantities at present supplied at Bandra, Kurla and elsewhere, at such points and by connections of such size as may be approved by the Municipal Commissioner.

The improvement of the supply and transport of building materials forms, as observed in the last report, one of the functions of the Directorate. Arrangements have been made with four Indian Companies for the supply of all the cement likely to be required by the Development Directorate for ten years. The Bombay Municipality, the Improvement Trust, and the local Public Works Department have agreed to participate in the arrangement. No single source of supply of sand and shingle, in adequate quantities and of suitable qualities, has been found. Additional sidings have been arranged for and are being constructed at Mumbra, the principal place of supply at present. Surveys have been made of other sources, and estimates for construction of sidings at the most promising of these are being prepared. An experimental brick field has been opened at Wasind on the G. I. P. Railway mainly as a means of ascertaining what improvements in the manufacture of ordinary bricks are possible and desirable. Railway sidings from Mahaluxmi to the Worli Housing site and from Lower Parel to the De Lisle Road site for the transport of materials are being arranged for. A depôt has been established and sidings are almost completed at Matunga. These sidings will be used for materials required on development schemes in Bombay not accessible by rail, and facilities will be given to the public engaged in building in the north of the island. A small fleet of steam wagons and trailers has been provided for the transport of materials, and in connection with the proposed development of Salsette and Trombay, small workshops capable of expansion as required are being erected near Kolekalyan and Vadavli near Chembur.

The Development Department's quarry at Khandivli.

Arrangements have been made with the Government of India involving the relinquishment by the military authorities of practically all the land they hold in the Fort area. The services displaced are to be reinstated partly at Deolali and partly at Colaba, where the military area is to be increased by about 265 acres at the southern end of the Back Bay Reclamation. The Government of India have to pay the Government of Bombay for this land, and this payment, and the cost of new buildings, etc., due to the removal of the military from the Fort are to be covered by the sale of the land to be vacated. The scheme which is known as Bombay Military Lands Scheme is in charge of a Board of Control, consisting of the Director of Development and the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District. As military land becomes ready for disposal, it is to be handed over by the military authorities to the Bombay Government, and action in regard to its disposal is taken by the Development Directorate under the orders of Government.

MILITARY (INDIAN AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES)

There are ten Auxiliary Force (India) Units under Southern Command, of which seven are in Bombay, and one each at Parel, Hubli and Poona. The strength of all these units was 3,741 against 1,772 in the preceding year, showing a marked increase of 1,969.

The Railway Battalions are composed of much the same class of men who in prewar days joined the Volunteers and their organization and training are proceeding satisfactorily.

In Bombay great difficulty is being experienced in getting the European Community to interest itself in the Auxiliary Force. Many of the business firms have cut down their European staffs in the interests of economy, and those remaining find that they have little or no time left for the training required of them in the Auxiliary Force.

It is hoped that this situation will improve as things become more settled in the commercial world.

Indian Territorial Force.—Before and during the war the Parsis were allowed to join the Volunteer Force and Indian Defence Force respectively. The Auxiliary Force Act of 1920 debarred all persons not of European descent from joining the Auxiliary Force unless they had served in the Volunteers or Indian Defence Force and owing to these restrictions the Parsis asked to be allowed to raise an Indian Territorial Force Battalion of their own.

This was sanctioned and the movement was enthusiastically supported by the whole Parsi Community with the result that a Battalion up to the established strength of 740 was raised in a few months. This Battalion has been training vigorously ever since, and subsequent to

the period under review another Battalion of Parsis has been sanctioned and recruited to established strength.

The only other unit of the Indian Territorial Force sanctioned for the Bombay Presidency, the 1st (Territorial) Battalion 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, has not yet materialised. It is hoped that this year may see the raising of a nucleus of this Battalion, but so long as lucrative employment can be found in Bombay, during the slack seasons for agriculture, it is not anticipated that any great enthusiasm will be shown.

The Bombay University Training Corps which was raised under the Indian Territorial Force Act of 1920 has proved popular and had reached a strength of 374 by 31st March. It has since been recruited up to establishment, *viz.*, 670.

Karachi Corps Auxiliary Force.—Recruiting in this Corps has been good during the year—142 men of different classes having been enrolled.

The Corps is completely up to strength and vacancies due to transfers, etc., are quickly filled up by new enrolments.

The strength of the 2nd B. B. & C. I. Railway Regiment has increased by 132 during the year, and it is now only 26 below its authorised establishment.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Bombay and Karachi Societies.—During the year 1921 the agents of the Society in Bombay City prosecuted in 8,057 cases of cruelty to animals. In 7,731 cases fines were inflicted; in one case the offender was sentenced to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment and in another to 15 days' simple imprisonment. In 1,261 cases the ill-treated animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for treatment while 14 cases found to be suffering from incurable diseases were sent to the Bombay Pinjrapole. In Bandra there were 124 prosecutions. In 119 cases the accused were fined and in 5 the accused were warned and discharged.

The whole of the fines levied in cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's agents are given to the Society after certain charges are deducted. The amount received from Government in 1921 was Rs. 36,073 out of the total receipts of the Society of Rs. 37,572, the expenditure was Rs. 31,462.

During the year 1921-22 there were 1,374 cases of cruelty to animals prosecuted by the agents of the Society in Karachi and 1,362 convictions were obtained. The total receipts of the Society's Karachi branch including the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 18,469.

[Photo— The Prince replying to the Municipal address. *Times of India.*]

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

H. M. S. " Renown " with the Prince of Wales on board arrived in Bombay Harbour at dawn on the 17th of November. After formal visits had been paid by His Excellency the Viceroy, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of Bombay and other high dignitaries of the Presidency, His Royal Highness landed at the Gateway of India at 10-15 a.m. The Prince received the Ruling Princes and the higher officials of Government and then a procession was formed which proceeded to the huge amphitheatre which had been erected on the open space between the Yacht Club and the Taj Mahal Hotel. Here the Prince received an address from the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay to which His Royal Highness replied and after the members of the Corporation had been presented the Prince left amid a storm of cheers from the amphitheatre and hundreds of men and women packed at all the available points of vantage. The four-mile drive in the State carriage to Government House was marked by scenes of great enthusiasm and it was early apparent that the great boycott campaign had failed. At night a reception was held at Government House where between two and three thousand guests filed past His Royal Highness. With each he shook hands and he had a few words with nearly all the ex-service men who passed.

On the 18th November the Prince received at Government House a number of Princes and Chiefs, in the afternoon was present at the semi-finals of the Commemoration Polo Tournament at the Willingdon Club and later honoured the President of the Municipal Corporation by attending a Garden Party in the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens or Malabar Hill. In the evening there was a Ball at Government House, which the Prince left at midnight to travel by special train to Poona where he arrived at 9-30 on the morning of the 19th November. At Poona His Royal Highness received an address from the Urban Municipality, laid the foundation stone of the Mahratta War Memorial and of a Memorial to Shivaji, inspected more than 2,000 pensioners and attended the Races in State. Everywhere he received a most stirring reception which reached its climax at the Races when His Royal Highness left the Royal Box and, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, walked along the whole length of the great crowd packed behind the inner rails and entered the second enclosure. His Royal Highness left Kirkee the same evening and arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning. The day was spent quietly, lunch with the President of the Orient Club, a visit to the Seamen's Institute, tea with the President and Committee of the Yacht Club and a short service in the Cathedral.

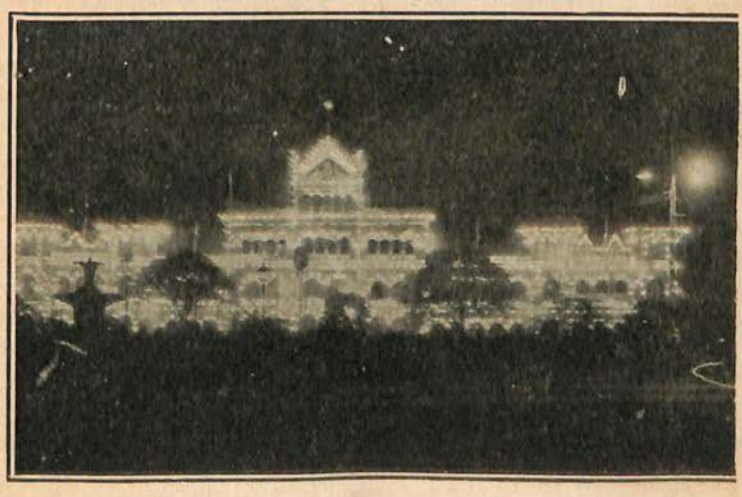
At noon on Monday the 21st a special session of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Durbar Hall at Government House

and an address was presented to the Prince. Afterwards he received a deputation from the Parsi community. In the afternoon the Prince went to the Bombay Gymkhana to witness the final of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament between the Presidency and the Parsis. His Royal Highness visited all the stands and conversed with the players. From the Gymkhana the Prince passed to the Maidan where a military pageant had been organised. Dusk was falling as the Prince left and the crowd broke on to the ground and cheered His Royal Highness enthusiastically, the Prince standing up in his carriage bareheaded and waving his hat as he drove right round the enclosure. In the evening His Royal Highness was present at a Ball given by members of the Byculla Club.

The next day, the last day of the visit, the Prince received an address from the Senate of the University in the Convocation Hall, held an inspection of ex-service men and police, presented colours to the 7th Rajputs, inspected a rally of Boy-Scouts and Girl-Guides. At night a dinner party was given at Government House. After dinner His Royal Highness drove round the main streets to see the illuminations before departing from Victoria Terminus. His reception surpassed all the scenes of enthusiasm that the week had witnessed. At Apollo Bandar and near Victoria Terminus the streets were thronged and the crowds broke through the police lines to get a closer glimpse of the Prince as he stood in his motor car and waved his hat. Men and women of all classes and of all communities took part in this final send-off. The car could move but at a foot pace, so dense was the crowd, and it was some time after the advertised hour that the Special Train left the Station.

It was four months from the day that His Royal Highness arrived in India that he left from Karachi. He arrived at the great port of Sind on the morning of the 17th March. At the Railway Station an address was presented to him by the Municipality and from the Railway Station the Prince drove to the Frere Hall where he presented colours to the 126th Baluchistan Infantry and unveiled the Baluch War Memorial and His Royal Highness to their great delight addressed the troops in Hindusthani. In the afternoon he visited the Children's Fete in the Municipal Gardens and a Garden Party was given in his honour by the Mahomedan Jaghirdars and Zamindars of Sind. His Royal Highness left Keamari at sunset.

The reception accorded to the Prince by Bombay was not surpassed anywhere in British India. During the first three days of his visit there was fierce rioting in the central portion of the town which continued spasmodically throughout the whole period of his visit—riots directly due to the propaganda of the Non-Co-operators, who had set out to make the visit a fiasco. But notwithstanding the disturbed state of the



[Photo— Government Buildings illuminated by the Electrical Engineer's Department. *Times of India.*]

city and the threats that were made as to what would happen to those who had the temerity to attend the functions in honour of the Prince, the people were not to be put off. The manner in which His Royal Highness was received wherever he went by the people many of whom could reach the functions only at considerable inconvenience and even danger, was a very fine tribute not only to the personality of the Prince but to the loyalty and good sense of the people of Bombay.

PART III

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Prehistoric period.—The stone age remains of the Presidency from the north of Sind to the Southern Maratha Country, reveal persistent traits. The implements are of struck stone, small (mainly for piercing or cutting), of siliceous stone (flint in Sind and agate in the trap area), palæolithic in art (though of any chronological period). Dolmens are found both in Sind and in the Southern Maratha Country, but not in the trap area of the Deccan, where presumably the stone was too refractory and where the prehistoric remains consist mainly of dancing circles. The evidence is sufficient to show that there was free intercourse throughout the area now comprised in the presidency either by boat or by the land routes. The skill of the indigenous workmen was sufficient as late as the times of the Roman empire to induce a considerable overseas trade in the semi-precious stones produced locally.

Into this Erythraean civilisation the Aryans intruded in very early times in Sind and though linguistic evidence indicates participation by them in the overseas trade the subject is very speculative. It is commonly accepted that the greater part of the west coast continued to be occupied by Dravidian tribes, who lived in forts and villages under the rule of kings and carried on the ordinary arts of life. They worshipped spirits and demons of all degrees.

From Sind direct the Aryan invasion probably did not affect the remainder of the Presidency. The main line of invasion has been to the Ganges valley, where Brahmanism and Buddhism fought out a long drawn contest whence, again, reflex influences were spread by Buddhism in Gujarat and by Brahmanism in the Deccan *via* the east coast.

Overseas trade to the Red Sea there had been as early as 1000 B.C. and with Babylon not later than 750 B.C. By the latter route the Indian traders took home the Brahmi alphabet—the parent of all modern Indian scripts—the art of brick-making, the legend of the flood, and possibly the knowledge of the lunar mansions (nakshatra) and the Babylonian weights and measures. This trading was essentially non-Aryan and possibly with Semitic or Ethiopian connections. About 507 B.C. Darius conquered the whole Indus valley and gave a fresh

impetus to trade, which among other things introduced the art of coining money. Before Alexander's time direct Persian rule had passed away, but there was a persistent current of Aryan invasion in one form or another into the Indus valley. Out of the welter of the invasions by land and sea Brahmanism and Buddhism were evolving, not reaching stability in the Ganges valley until after the Greek invasion.

I.—HINDU PERIOD—325 B.C.—1300 A.D.

Asoka and the Maurya Empire.—For Western India the importance of Alexander's march down the Indus lay in the enormous stimulus which it gave to overseas trade, a stimulus which culminated in a comparatively close connection with the Roman Empire with its adverse effect on the imperial financial system, and also in the fact that it paved the way for the huge empire of the Mauryas. Chandragupta Maurya (B.C. 322—298) was the first real chakhravarti and ruled from Pataliputra (Patna) the whole of India north of the Vindyas including Sind and Gujarat. He received a Greek ambassador at his court. Recent excavations at Pataliputra show strong Persian influence there and the Arthasastra, a text-book of political science, reveals a system of imperial organisation fully corroborated by the Greek reports already known. With those details we are not concerned, but the political influence of the west coast must be emphasised.

Asoka, the great Buddhist patron, added to the Maurya empire Kalinga and the whole of the Konkan, extending his influence over the hinterland of the Deccan and the Berars. Western India was placed under the prince-governor of Ujjain, while such towns as Junagadh, Supara, Vanavasi and Isila (unknown) were the headquarters of local chiefs (pradesikas) and royal officers (mahamatras). Buddhism was spread among the traders of the coast towns, accompanied presumably by Jainism. It was a time of peace and of active intercourse with foreign nations, especially the Syrian Greeks. Asoka's empire broke up after his death, the western provinces being divided between the princes of Takshasila and Ujjain ; the dynasty maintained its existence till B.C. 185, and its name revived in much later times in the Konkan (sixth century).

The fall of the Mauryas was followed by two large movements of people. From the east coast regions a definite invasion of the Deccan by the Satavahanas, as successors of the Andhras, definitely spread Hinduism in the Deccan and established it in its final form. The Satavahanas were established at Paithan on the Godavery before B.C. 150 and soon they had reached Nasik and the Western Ghats. Their objective was undoubtedly the port of Sopara and the control of its valuable trade. In the north the Bactrian Greeks (B.C. 180)

invaded the Punjab and occupied the whole country as far east as Mutthra. Menander (B.C. 110) and Apollodotos (B.C. 100) possibly ruled in Sind and Kathiawar. The former of these rulers by his Buddist learnings greatly struck the local imagination and the pidgin-Greek philosophy of the questions of King Milinda is one of the text books of Buddhism.

In the meantime a great migration of the nations of Northern Asia brought about the downfall of the Eurasian Greek princelets. The invasion of Bactria by the Yue-chi drove the Parthians into Sind and the Punjab and the Indo-Parthian kingdoms subsequently succumbed to the Kushans, who branched off from the Yue-chi. The new comers infused new vigour into Indian culture. Buddhism now crossed the frontier into Central Asia. Trade with Rome brought ever-growing wealth to the cities of the coast, for which " sailing directions " were carefully drawn up (Periplus maris erythraei) while Ptolemy (fl. 150 A.D.) was able to give a better plan of Sind in his geography than of Great Britain. One cannot omit reference to the Indo-Parthian king Gondopharnes and his legendary connection with St. Thomas, nor to Kanishka, the greatest of the Kushans, who by 89 A.D. extended his sovereignty to the Indus delta. From about his time the fortunes of Sind became somewhat dissociated from those of Peninsular India.

This appears to be due to another Persian intrusion associated for our purposes with the name of the western Kshatrapa Nahapana, a saka who about 100 A.D. occupied Malwa, Gujarat, and the Western Deccan down to Junnar, where he ruled till at least 124 A.D. About A.D. 126 the Satavahanas of Paithan recovered their Deccan provinces, while Nahapana's northern dominions fell into the hands of Chastana, the founder of another line of Kshatrapas who ruled at Ujjain, who retained Kathiawar and Gujerat till about A.D. 300. Their best known ruler Rudradaman I (A. D. 150) held the seaboard from the mouth of the Indus to the Damanganga, together with the inland country from Multan to Bhilsa. The kingdom of his rivals, the Satavahanas, streched across the peninsula from sea to sea, and on the west from the Damanganga to Vanavasi in Kanara, the chief towns being Dhanakataka (Dharnikot) in the Kistna delta, Tagara (Ther) near Naldrug, and Paithan on the Godaveri. About 210 A.D. their power in the west seems to have died out, while that of the Kshtrapas took its place (C. 230-300 A.D.) The country flourished so long as the two kingdoms were at peace. Brahmans and Buddhists shared the royal bounty and the merchants of Datamiti (Demetrias) in Sind, of Broach in Gujarat, of Nasik and Karad in the Deccan, and of Sopara and Kalyan in the Konkan, vied with each other in building temples and monasteries on all the main roads to the coast.

The Kshatrapas, foreigners as they were, were the first Indian dynasty to use classical Sanskrit in inscriptions, and Rudradaman himself was versed in all the learning of the Brahmans. The Satavahanas seem to have given much encouragement to Prakrit literature. After the fall of the Paithan dynasty (A.D. 210) Broach monopolised the European trade which was much encouraged by the Kshatrapas, who now seized and held Kalyan but before long trade decayed as the Roman Empire was bankrupt and Palmyra fell (A.D. 273).

The next century and a half is a period of great obscurity. Of Sind we hear nothing : in Gujarat a series of short-lived Kshatrapa dynasties followed each other till C. 410 A.D., when the country was conquered by the Guptas, who held it not without difficulty till about A.D. 460 : and in the Deccan and Konkan we can dimly trace a number of small kingdoms, some of them founded by northern tribes (Abhiras). In the latter half of the fifth century new races come upon the scene. New Central Asian hordes, led by the White Huns, poured into India from the north-west, conquered Sind, and spread over the whole country as far as the Narbada. South of that river on the coast and in the Northern Deccan an extensive though short-lived empire was formed by the Taikutakas, who were either identical or closely connected with the Kalacuris of Tripuri near Jabalpur.

From A.D. 500 onwards the new foreign invaders quickly became Hinduised, and became the parents of some of the most famous Rajput clans. The Brahmanic sects began to get the upper hand over Buddhism, and Persian and Arabian influences became more powerful than European. The White Huns set up a dynasty of Shahis in Sind, whose history henceforth depended more upon its relations with Persia than upon its dealings with other Indian powers. In Kathiawar the Valabhis, who were probably of northern origin, though they seem to have served the kings of Malwa, established themselves on the ruins of the Gupta power. In the Narbada Valley and south Gujarat the Taikutakas maintained themselves until about A.D. 580, but they probably lost their Deccan provinces somewhat earlier. The Northern Konkan was ruled by the Mauryas of Puri near Bombay, while the coast further south obeyed the Kadambas of Vanavasi, and the Southern Deccan was the theatre of a struggle between two local tribes, the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas.

Until about A.D. 630 the Shahis continued to rule Sind at Alor and Brahmanabad, and kept up active intercourse, sometimes friendly and sometimes hostile, with the Sassanians of Persia. In northern Sind sun-worship flourished, while in the south Buddhism was strong, and the country remained to a great extent untouched by the Brahmanical revival, though about A.D. 630 the Brahman minister Chach usurped

the throne and founded a short-lived dynasty, which was overthrown by the Arab invaders in A.D. 711.

Further south, the states of Gujarat were overshadowed by the power of a new and energetic race, the Gujars, who had probably entered India with the White Huns (A.D. 452), and who, besides more northerly settlements in the Punjab and Rajputana, established themselves at Bhilmal near Mount Abu. By A.D. 600 they had overrun north-eastern Kathiawar, received the submission of the Valabhis, and set up a branch at Broach (A.D. 585—740). They rapidly assimilated Indian culture, and were the forefathers of some of the most famous Rajput races.

The eighth century saw the entrance of the Musalmans into Indian politics (A.D. 711), and the fall of the Western Chalukya dynasty (A.D. 742). The Musalmans raided Gujarat, and destroyed the famous city of Valabhi (C. 770 A.D.), but their permanent conquests were limited to Sind, the history of which from this period is dealt with in the next section. The Chavadas, a Rajput tribe probably of Gujar origin, took advantage of the confusion caused by the Moslem raids to found the first kingdom of Anahilavada (A.D. 746) probably with the countenance and aid of the Gujars of Bhilmal, whose empire in the course of the next fifty years covered all Rajputana and Malva, threatened Bengal and eventually shifted its centre to Kanauj.

South of the Mahi also changes not less far-reaching took place. The Rashtrakutas at last (C. 742 A.D.) overthrew their old enemies the Chalukyas, whom they penned in Mysore, and set up a new empire with its capital at Malkhed, sixty miles south-east of Sholapur. The new kingdom was not so extensive as the old, for it did not include the territory by Vengi : but it was strong enough to prevent any northern power securing a lodgment on the southern bank of the Narbada.

The balance of power between the Gujars and the Rashtrakutas lasted for about two centuries (C. 750-950 A.D.). The Gujar Empire seems to have very soon shown a tendency to break up into separate states (Chauhans of Ajmir, Parmars of Dhar, Chavadas of Anahilavada, etc.). The Gujarat branch seems to have encouraged literature and especially to have patronised the Jains. In Kathiawar a new kingdom was founded at Girnar by the Chudasamas (C. 850—1125 A.D.) who migrated from Sind by way of Cutch. The foreign policy of the Gujars was determined by the presence of the Rashtrakutas on their southern frontier, which seems to have been usually the Mahi. Neither kingdom was strong enough to encroach to any large extent upon the territory of the other ; a state of things to which the dissensions between the Rashtrakutas of the main line and a branch that ruled in

Gujarat may have contributed. The Rashtrakutas carried on a good deal of desultory frontier fighting and had to meet several attacks from the Chalukyas of the south, but after the reign of Govinda III (A.D. 808) they do not seem to have attempted conquests on a large scale. They were Saivas in religion, but Amoghavarsha I (A.D. 850—877) was a patron of Jain literature. The power and magnificence of the dynasty greatly impressed the Arabs, to whom the king was known as the Balahara (Vallabharaja). But the local chiefs with whom the Arabs chiefly came in contact were the Silaharas of Puri, Cheul and Thana, who were made Governors of the Konkan in the reign of Amoghavarsha I. Another branch of the same family ruled the coast further south (A.D. 800—1008). The trade with the Persian Gulf revived, and brought with it a great influx of Parsi refugees (A.D. 775) who found a ready welcome at the hands of Chiefs who honoured impartially Siva, Buddha and Jina. But this revival of trade was attended with a great outburst of piracy, in which the daring sailors of Western Kathiawar took a leading part.

In A.D. 946 the kingdom of Anahilavada was conquered by Mularaja Solanki, son of a Gujar Chief who probably ruled somewhere in Northern Rajputana. A few years later (A.D. 973) a revolution took place in the Deccan also, when Tailapa II, who was connected in some way with the old Chalukya family, overthrew the Rashtrakutas and set up a new Chalukya kingdom, for whose capital Kalyan in the Deccan was soon chosen. His follower Barappa founded a subordinate dynasty in Southern Gujarat, but further south the Silaharas still continued to rule the coast.

In Gujarat the direct descendants of Mulraja reigned at Anahilavada until A.D. 1143. In religion they were Saivas and showed a special attachment to the temple of Somnath, which frequently brought them into collision with the Chudasamas of Girnar, who commanded the road to that holy place. The Chudasamas called in the aid of the Chiefs of Cutch and Sind (probably the Sumras) and were not finally subdued till A.D. 1013. The northern frontier of the Solanki kingdom was constantly threatened by the Chauhans of Ajmir, who however never inflicted any serious defeat on the Anahilavada kings. Wars with Malwa were also frequent till about A.D. 1134 when Siddharaja defeated the Paramaras and occupied Ujjain. The relations of the Solankis with the Chalukyas of the Deccan were at first hostile and some time after A.D. 1050 the Solankis conquered Gujarat south of the Mahi; but the later kings of Kalyan seem to have been on friendly terms with their northern neighbours. The famous sack of Somnath by Mahmud of Ghazni (A.D. 1023) seemed to threaten the extinction of the Solanki kingdom, but produced no lasting effects and the Anahilavada

Chiefs were left free to patronise literature and to adorn their chief towns with beautiful buildings.

The Deccan remained from about A.D. 973 to 1156 in the hands of the Chalukyas of Kalyan, who adopted on a large scale the system begun by their Rashtrakutas predecessors of placing large provinces under hereditary Governors, a policy which eventually proved fatal to their power. They carried on a series of indecisive wars with the Cholas of Kanchi (Conjeveram), and inflicted several defeats on the Paramaras of Malwa and the Kalachuris of Tripuri (near Jabalpur), but did not attempt any lasting conquest of those kingdoms. They encouraged trade and showed much favour to Musalman settlers on the coast and like most Indian kings of this period, they surrounded themselves with poets and scholars and posed as patrons of literature. But the power of the feudatories always tended to increase at the expense of the central Government, while a rival arose in Mysore in the Hoysala line of Halebid, who first became dangerous about A.D. 1120.

Towards the middle of the twelfth century, the throne of Anahilavada passed to a collateral branch of Mularaja's line, but the change brought with it no alteration in policy beyond an increase in the influence of the Jains. Kathiawar and Malwa were nominally provinces of Anahilavada, but we still hear of wars against chiefs who continued to resist the Solanki arms. The Konkan was invaded (about A.D. 1160), but without permanent results, while the Chauhans of Ajmir continued to threaten the northern frontier. The far more serious danger of Muhammedan conquest was averted by the defeat of Muhammad Sam in A.D. 1178, which saved Gujarat from serious molestation for more than a century. But the Solanki kingdom had in its hereditary feudatories the same source of weakness as the Chalukya Empire of Kalyan ; and when the last scion of Mularaja's line died in A.D. 1242, all power had already passed to the Vaghela Chiefs of Dholka.

The same century that saw the decline of the Solankis (A.D. 1143-1242) witnessed also a long and complicated struggle for the mastery of the Deccan. About A.D. 1157, Vijjala, a Kalachury feudatory of the Chalukyas, set up as an independent ruler at Kalyan, whence the Chalukyas fled ; but the new dynasty was hardly founded when it was overthrown (A.D. 1167) by a revolution in which Basava, the founder of the Lingayat sect, is said to have been the leader. The Southern Deccan now fell into absolute confusion, and most of the great feudatories claimed independence, while the last of the Chalukyas and of the Kalachuris fought for the mastery, and the Hoysala king stood ready to destroy the victor. In the Northern Deccan, where there were fewer competitors, the feudatory Yadavas of Devagiri had

been steadily enlarging their boundaries and strengthening their armies for the final struggle. The Hoysalas were the first to move. They destroyed the Kalachuris in A.D. 1184 and the Chalukyas in 1192, in which year they also defeated the Yadavas, and for a time it seemed as if they would succeed to the whole heritage of the Chalukyas. But, after an interval of struggle the Hoysalas were driven back into Mysore,, and the Yadavas under Singhana remained masters of the Deccan (A.D. 1212). The Konkan Chiefs, however, maintained their independence for some time longer.

The Dholka Chiefs, who about A.D. 1233 superseded the Solankis in Gujarat, belonged to a younger branch of the Royal house, but their power was only a feeble caricature of the greatness of their predecessors. Their kingdom shrank to a part of Northern Gujarat and Eastern Kathiawar, and their wars were little more than cattle lifting raids. They were obliged to submit to, and to conclude a treaty of alliance with the Yadava kings of the south. Still at this time commerce flourished, and merchants spent large sums in building temples, while court poets and panegyrists were not wanting. But the real weakness of the kingdom is evident from the ease with which Ala-ud-din's brother Alakhan subdued it in a single campaign (A.D. 1297). The Yadavas also did not long enjoy their kingdom. Their first task, the subjugation of the great feudatories, was completed in the Deccan about A.D. 1250, and in the Konkan some ten years later. It is notable that we now for the first time meet with Brahmin generals and Brahman provincial governors, employed in preference to the hereditary local chiefs whose power had proved so dangerous. The Yadavas had no serious rivals on their frontiers, and we hear little of their foreign relations. Their own kingdom was peaceful and prosperous in reaction from the troubles of the preceding century: the treasury was full, many temples were built (Hemadpant), learning flourished and a vernacular literature began to spring up (Jananesvara). But these fair prospects were put an end to by an unforeseen enemy. Ala-ud-din Khilji suddenly appeared before Devagiri with 8,000 men, swept off the treasures of King Ramchandra and exacted a promise of tribute (A.D. 1294). After several revolts the last of the Yadavas was put to death in 1318 and the Deccan became a Muhammadan province.

II.—EARLY MAHOMEDAN PERIOD

Sind was conquered by the Syrian Arabs under Muhammad Kasim in A.D. 711—715, and continued to receive governors from Bagdad until A.D. 871, after which date for about a century it was divided between the Arab states of Mansura and Multan. The Arab garrison settled

down in the country and married native wives, and the civil government was left much in the hands of the Brahmans. The sun-worship of Multan and the Buddhism of Southern Sind were tolerated, though the system of taxation gave such strong motives for conversion to Islam that, by the middle of the 14th century at latest, Sind had become a thoroughly Musalman country. In the Arab period a large revenue was raised and trade flourished. The earlier governors made Sind an outpost of Islam, from which they ravaged the neighbouring Hindu kingdoms as far as Malwa and Broach, but the later Chiefs were not strong enough to push their conquests further into India. An important feature of the period was the migration of Turki tribes in small bodies from the Oxus into India, where some of them fell under the spell of Islam, while others became Hinduised. The spread of the Karmatian heresy from about A.D. 985 onwards drew down upon Multan the vengeance of Mahmud of Ghazni, who twice took the city (in A.D. 1005 and 1011) and marched through the whole length of Sind on his return from Somnath (A.D. 1023). The Karmatians, however, long remained powerful in the province through the adherence of the Sumra tribe, whose chief centre was in the south.

The annexation of Northern Sind to the Delhi Empire dates from about A.D. 1175, when Multan was taken by Muhammad Sam. The City was henceforward the seat of a Governor and the chief bulwark against the Mughals. Muhammad overran the seaboard also in A.D. 1182 and Sind steadily grew in importance as the outlet for the trade of Central Asia. Ibn Batuta has left an interesting account of his visit to Sind and of its system of government which seems to have left untouched in the main the quasi-Hindu organisation of the Sumras. From about 1351 the Sammas spring into prominence. Cross-bred between Rajputs and Baloch with a strong substratum of indigenous blood the Samma Jams declared their independence of Delhi and the country entered on a period of great prosperity. The happiness of the reign of Jam Nizam-ud-din (A.D. 1461—1509) is still celebrated in song but the dynasty had no great strength and faction in Balochistan and Gujarat combined to bring about its downfall. No resistance could be offered to the wilder and more militant tribes from beyond the Bolan Pass.

In 1521 the Sammas were displaced by the Arghun Turks, with whom Hummayun came into collision during his wanderings (A.D. 1540—1543). The Arghuns in their turn were driven out in A.D. 1554 by the Tarkhans, in whose time Thatta was sacked by the Portuguese (A.D. 1556). Bhakkar was occupied by Akbar's officers in 1574 and Thatta in 1591, from which latter date Sind once more became a province of the Delhi Empire.

For nearly a century (A.D. 1297—1392) Governors were sent to Gujarat by the Sultans of Delhi, but their province included only the open country about Patan, Cambay, Baroda and Broach, and lower Tapti, and yielded a revenue of about two crores. This territory suffered from the turbulence of the Mughal mercenaries and from the hostility of the Hindu Chiefs of Kathiawar and the eastern hills, who were only brought to temporary submission by the presence of Sultan Muhammad Tughlak himself (A.D. 1347—1350). The last Governor, Zafar Khan, the son of a converted Tank Rajput, was left more and more to himself owing to the increasing weakness of the central power and finally assumed the title of king in A.D. 1407. Owing chiefly to the unusual capacity of two of his descendants, Ahmed Shah (A.D. 1410—1441), the founder of Ahmedabad, and Mahmud Shah Begarha (A.D. 1459—1511), the kingdom flourished down to A.D. 1526, and lingered on, despite the factious quarrels of its nobles, until the province was conquered by Akbar in A.D. 1572. At its best period the kingdom comprised Northern Gujarat from Abu to the Narbada, Kathiawar, which became a Musalman province through the occupation of Diu (A.D. 1402) and Girnar (A.D. 1471) and the sack of Dwarka Bet (A.D. 1473); the Tapti Valley as far east as Talner; and the tract between the Ghats and the sea from Surat to Bombay.

Between these southern districts and those of the Bahmanis, with whom Gujarat was usually at peace, lay the buffer states of Baglan and Burhanpur, the latter of which became for a long time a Gujarati dependency under the Faruki Chiefs of Thalner and Asirgad (A.D. 1370—1599). The kings of Gujarat were almost uniformly successful in war, but could not permanently subdue their neighbours of Chitor and Malwa, though the latter province was for a short time annexed (in A.D. 1531). For the most part their dominions enjoyed internal peace, pirates were kept in check, the arts and industries were encouraged, and cultivation increased an efficient revenue system, in spite of occasional famines (as in A.D. 1482 and 1525-1526). The earlier kings took a fanatical pleasure in the destruction of Hindu temples, but the later rulers employed even unconverted Brahmans in high office. The decline of the kingdom set in under Bahadur Shah (A.D. 1526—1537), who neglected the civil government and wasted the strength of the State in wars in the Deccan, Malwa and Chitor, so that he was unable to offer much resistance to Humayun (A.D. 1534), who might have held Gujarat permanently had he not been recalled to Agra by the proceedings of Shir Shah (A.D. 1535). The last king of the dynasty submitted to Akbar in A.D. 1572, but rebelled in A.D. 1583, and was not finally captured till A.D. 1593, in which year the Mughals also took Junagad.

The Deccan was organised as a Mahomedan province by Muhammad Tughlak, who divided it into four districts for which he appointed Moslem chiefs and collectors and brought down settlers of all classes from Delhi. It included at least Chaul, Dabhol, Deogir, Kandhar, Bidar, Kulbarga and Raibag, and for a time Varangol, which last, however, was soon retaken by the Hindus. The garrison was commanded by Mughal and Afghan officers, who in A.D. 1347 were driven into revolt by the severity of the Sultan and set up a separate kingdom under the rule of Hasan Gangu Bahmani, a low-born Afghan of Delhi. Henceforward until A.D. 1586 the Sultans of Delhi were too busy in Northern India to intervene in the affairs of the Deccan. The house of Bahmani did not die out until A.D. 1525, but it ceased to be of political account after A.D. 1482. It produced some active soldiers, but no really great ruler, and its prosperity was due partly to a succession of able ministers, partly to the absence of any rival of really equal energy. The centre of the Bahmani power was the open country of the Deccan from Daulatabad to Kulbarga. The frontier was advanced to Kaulas in A.D. 1351, to Golkonda in A.D. 1373 and to Varangol in A.D. 1424, but did not reach the Bay of Bengal until 1472. South of Dabhol and the Krishna, the Konkan and Karnatic were for the most part held by petty Hindu chiefs who looked for aid to the Rajas of Vijayanagar with whom the Bahmanis disputed the possession of the Raichur Doab and the fort of Bankapur.

The Moslems were on the whole successful in these wars and retained the Doab, but their progress in the Ghats and Konkan was very slow and incomplete. They invaded the Konkan in A.D. 1429 and 1436 with only partial success, and in A.D. 1453 with disastrous failure and did not effectively occupy Goa till 1470. Their power in the Konkan at no time extended beyond a few of the larger ports. The Brahmnis carried on war against the neighbouring Hindu powers in milder fashion than most Moslem kings, and freely employed Hindus in civil offices. The best of them also put down robbers and pirates, fostered the trade of Chaul and Dabhol, embellished their towns with buildings, and patronised saints and poets. The interior of their country seems to have enjoyed peace, but suffered from terrible famines in 1396—1407 and in 1472—1473. The downfall of the dynasty was brought about by the bitter jealousy between the Deccani nobles and the foreign chiefs (Afghans, Turks, Mughals, Persians and Arabs) upon whom the Sultans chiefly relied.

At the end of the fifteenth century, the Bahmani Empire was divided into five separate kingdoms, the more northerly of which (Ahmednagar and Berar) were founded by Deccani nobles, while the three southern states of Bijapur, Bidar and Golkonda were established

by Turki chiefs. About the same time (A.D. 1490) there was a change of dynasty at Vijayanagar also, and the Portuguese profited by the troubles to gain a footing on the coast. The quarrels between the foreign and Deccani parties broke out afresh both at Ahmednagar and at Bijapur and proved the ruin of the former kingdom. The house of Ahmednagar was of Brahman origin and freely employed its fellows in high civil offices.[9] The Bijapur kings, who descended from the Maratha wife of their Osmanli founder, from about A.D. 1535 made Marathi their official language and took Brahman clerks and Maratha soldiers into their service. The Ahmednagar kingdom included the port of Chaul, the valley of the Godavari as far as Nander, and the greater part of the present Nasik, Nagar, Poona and Sholapur districts; Sholapur itself, together with Naldrug and Kalyani, was usually held by Bijapur, though the Nagar kings claimed them whenever they felt strong enough. The districts of Mudgal and Raichur were a similar bone of contention between Bijapur and Vijayanagar.

The original partition of the Deccan had no elements of permanency, as the statesmen of the period were well aware, but the balance of power was preserved by constantly shifting alliances in which the Moslem states and the rulers of Vijayanagar took part, until the ravages committed by the Hindu troops in 1562 brought about a league between the Mahomedan powers, which destroyed the Vijayanagar kingdom (A.D. 1564). Ahmednagar then proceeded to absorb Berar (1572), while Bijapur set about conquering the Hindu districts south of the Krishna. During this period the Eastern Deccan was disturbed by perpetual warfare and the Moslems were not strong enough at sea to protect their trade against the Portuguese, whose own commerce fell into decay after the sack of Vijayanagar. Although the Faruki king of Khandesh had acknowledged Akbar's supremacy in 1572, the emperor did not actively intervene in the affairs of the Deccan until A.D. 1586, when his troops unsuccessfully invaded Berar in support of a pretender to the throne of Ahmednagar. In spite of this warning the reckless factions of the Deccan did not compose their differences. In 1595 a new Mughal army besieged Nagar and compelled the cession of Berar, and in 1596 war broke out afresh and ended in the capture of Nagar and the imprisonment of the boy king by the Mughals (A.D 1600). Khandesh had become a Mughal province in the previous year (1599).

In 1498 the Portuguese came to Calicut in search of "spices and Christians". Their crusading valour soon gave them a footing in the ports of East Africa and Malabar, and after defeating the Egyptian fleet at Diu in 1509, they became unquestioned masters of the Indian Ocean, where they were careful to allow no local navy to grow

up and no merchantmen to trade without their pass. The next step was to establish settlements on the coast, in which they were helped by the weakness of the country powers. They took Goa in 1510, Malacca in 1511 and Ormuz in 1515. Later, the decay of the kingdom of Gujarat enabled them to occupy Chaul (1531), Bassein with its dependencies, including Bombay (1534), Diu (1535) and Daman (1559). But they soon became a corrupt and luxurious society, based upon slave labour and mixed marriages, and recruited by place-hunters and wastrels from home. The cruelties of the Inquisition (from 1560) alienated the natives and the union of Portugal with Spain (1580) deprived the Indian settlements of their claim to be the first care of the home Government. The Portuguese monopoly of the trade with Europe could henceforth last so long only as no European rival came upon the scene. On land, however, they were strong enough to beat off all Moslem attacks on Goa (1570) and Chaul (1570 and 1592—1594).

III.—MUGHAL PERIOD, 1600—1739 A.D.

By the end of the 16th century the Delhi Empire included the whole of Sind, Khandesh and Gujarat, with the exception of the Portuguese possessions of Diu, Daman, Bassein and Bombay. Northern Sind with Sibi formed the Sirkar of Bhakkar under the Suba of Multan. Southern Sind formed the Suba of Thatta; Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat were under the Subadar of Ahmedabad; Sultanpur and Nandurbar formed a Sirkar of the Suba of Malwa: and Eastern Khandesh with parts of Nimar and Berar formed the Suba of Dandesh, with its head-quarters at Burhanpur. The Subadars had both military and civil powers and were assisted in the former department by Faujdars of districts, and in the latter by a Diwan with a staff of revenue officers and Kotwals. The efficiency of the administration was, however, much weakened by frequent transfers of officers, especially the Subadars and by the practice, which soon grew up, of allowing the great nobles to remain at Court and to carry on their Governments by deputy. The land-tax, which was fixed at the cash equivalent of one-third of the produce, was the chief head of revenue, and was assessed upon a system devised by Raja Todar Mal. Akbar abolished many minor imposts and transit duties and prohibited Sati and the enslavement of prisoners of war, but it is doubtful, whether the control of the central power was at any time strong enough to enforce the Emperor's benevolent measures in distant provinces. The Emperors down to Aurangzeb employed Hindus and Musalmans indifferently in positions of trust and did not levy the Jizya from the former.

Sind remained a province of the Delhi Empire until 1739, when it was ceded to Nadir Shah and again became cut off from the

general stream of Indian history. It was often combined with the Suba of Multan and governed by a prince of the royal house such as the unhappy Dara Shukoh. But progress was checked by the prevalence of robbers and by the feuds of the Baluch tribes, and the revenues of the province fell from 40 crores of dams under Shah Jahan to about 30 crores under Aurangzeb. By 1658 the Kalhora tribe was able to hold its own against the Mughals : in 1701 it conquered Shikarpur. By 1739 the Kalhora Chiefs were the real masters of the whole of Sind. The two great trading centres of Sind were founded during this period, Shikarpur about A.D. 1605 by the Daudpotras after hard fighting with the Jatois and Karachi in A.D. 1729 by a peaceful migration of traders from Kharak.

In Gujarat, down to the death of Aurangzeb (A.D. 1707), the Mughal Viceroys were on the whole successful in maintaining order and prosperity in spite of the turbulence of the Kolis and Rajputs in the north and the famines of A.D. 1596, 1631, 1681, 1684 and 1697—1698, and of the Deccani attacks on Surat which was sacked once by Malik Ambar (A.D. 1609) and twice by Shivaji (A.D. 1664 and 1670). Almost throughout the Mughal period the province yielded a revenue of nearly two crores of rupees and a large foreign trade was carried on at the ports of Cambay, Broach and Surat. The English factory at the latter port was founded in 1613, but not fully recognised by the Government till 1616. The decline of Mughal rule began with a Maratha raid across the Narbada in A.D. 1705. From 1711 these invasions became annual and the Marathas established themselves successively at Songad (1719), Champaner (1723) and Baroda (1734). The beginning of the end came during the Governorship of Sarbuland Khan (1723—1730), who farmed out the revenues and admitted the Maratha claims to *Chauth* and *Sardeshmukhi*. Henceforward although the Delhi Court continued to appoint Viceroys until A.D. 1748, absolute anarchy reigned in the province which was ravaged impartially by the hostile leaders of the Peshwa's and the Gaikwar's armies, by the Rajas of Jodhpur, by the agents of Nizam-ul Mulk and by such local Moslem Chiefs as the Babis, who established themselves at Junagad (1738) and Balasinor (1761), the Jhaloris, who settled at Palanpur (1715) and Momin Khan, who set up the state of Cambay (1748). Famines in 1719, 1732 and 1747 added to the misery of the people. In 1737 the Gaikwar was admitted to a full half share in the revenues of the province and occupied Ahmedabad jointly with the Viceroy's troops (1738). Broach from 1731 to 1752 was held by a deputy of the Nizam, but had to give up a share of its customs to the Gaikwar. Surat suffered chiefly from the violence of rival candidates for the Governorship.

By 1600 the Mughals held Khandesh and the forts of Nagar and Nasik, but had by no means subdued the open country or crushed the Deccani Mussalmans, who established a new capital at Khirki (Aurungabad) close to their old centre of Daulatabad. In 1609 Malik Ambar recovered Ahmednagar and nearly the whole of the old Nizam-shahi dominions, and sacked Surat. Almost until his death (1626) he remained master of the Deccan, where he introduced the revenue system that has made his name a household word. The Mughals did not really regain their position until 1630, or finally crush the Nizam-shahis and capture Daulatabad until 1633. These success brought them into collision with the Bijapur Government which had hitherto followed a temporising policy. The result of the war was a peace very favourable to Bijapur, which gained the territory between the Bhima and the Nira, as well as the Northern Konkan up to the Bassein river (1636). The peace lasted for twenty years (till 1656), during which the Mughal pacified the Northern Deccan and introduced Todar Mal's revenue system, while the Bijapur Government turned its attention to the conquest of the petty chiefs of the Karnatic. At this time the Hindus begin to play a leading part in the Deccan. For a hundred years the Marathas had been learning warfare, and the Brahmans the arts of government, in the service of the Bijapur Kings. At the same time there had been a notable revival of Hindu religious feeling under the guidance of Vaishnav preachers (Eknath: Tukaram). The Mughals had destroyed Ahmednagar and were threatening Bijapur. The old order was clearly falling to pieces and the Marathas only wanted a leader. They soon found one in Shivaji.

SHIVAJI

Shivaji Bhosle was born (1627) and brought up in the country which passed from Nagar to Bijapur under the treaty of 1636, and though a younger son, was initiated very early into the management of the family estate, owing to the absence of his father and brothers in the Karnatic. He was trained from the first as the Hindu ruler of a Hindu state, though this ideal by no means excluded politic submission to a foreign superior who did not interfere in home affairs, as is shown by his acceptance of the title of Raja and a Jaghir in Berar from the Mughals (1667). As his power increased, Shivaji modelled his Government more and more on the old Hindu kingship of the law books, in his council of ministers, in his system of espionage and in the combination of peace at home with constant war abroad. The complete attainment of his ideal was notified to the world by his coronation in 1674. This restoration of the old law under a Hindu King took such a hold upon the Maratha imagination that Shivaji's

system was unable to survive the death of its founder, the incapacity of Sambhaji and the troubles of the regency of Rajaram.

Shivaji built up his kingdom at the expense of Bijapur. He began by subduing the new provinces in the North Konkan and between the Bhima and the Nira (1646—1648). He next conquered Javli in the old Bijapur dominions (1655) and overran the Konkan from Janjira to Goa (1659—1662), after which he built forts on the coast and began to create a navy. The Bijapur Government, distracted by wars abroad and factions at home, failed to recover its lost provinces and was compelled by an alliance between Shivaji and the Mughals to promise tribute to the former (1668). On the death of the king in 1672, Shivaji renewed the war and conquered Panala with the open country to the east of it, Satara, Ponda near Goa and the ports of Karwar and Ankola (1672—1676). The Sidis of Janjira had saved themselves by entering the Mughal service (1670). Shivaji next allied himself with Golkonda and invaded the Bijapur Karnatic (1676—1687). The Bijapur Government, now hard-pressed by the Mughals, bought peace and alliance by ceding Kopal and Bellari and resigning the over-lordship of the Karnatic (1679). In his two wars with the Mughals (1662—65 and 1670—80) which interfered with his designs on Bijapur, Shivaji was not the aggressor. Aurangzeb on his part desired to weaken the Deccani powers by fomenting their quarrels, but not to crush them until he could take the field in person. Hence the real fight for the mastery of the Deccan did not take place in Shivaji's lifetime and his raids upon Surat (1664 and 1670), Nagar (1664 and 1679), Aurangabad (1664 and 1679), Khandesh (1670, 1675 and 1679), and Berar (1673 and 1675) were diversions only. Shivaji carefully strengthened the forts in his territories, and collected his revenues direct through Government officers. His army, both horse and foot, received regular pay, and had to account for their plunder. But under Sambhaji discipline was relaxed and treasure wasted, and the best officers were alienated by the cruelty and incapacity of the Raja, who gave himself up to petty warfare with the Sidis and Portuguese (1681—1683). At Bijapur factious quarrels broke out among the nobles on the death of Muhammad Adil Shah (1656) and the fall of the monarchy was only a question of time. The Mughals besieged the city in 1657 and again in 1666. The king bought peace by the cession of Sholapur and the adjoining districts (1668). In 1675 a fresh Mughal invasion ended in a truce and alliance which was renewed in 1678. But Aurangzeb pressed for harder terms and the Bijapur regency turned for help to Shivaji who created a diversion by plundering the Mughal Deccan (1679). But after Shivaji's death the Mughal party again got the upper hand in Bijapur and tried to recover some of the districts ceded to the Marathas.

Aurangzeb judged that the time had now come for completing the conquest of the Deccan, which he entered in person with a vast army (1684). For a time success seemed to follow his arms. He took the capital and occupied the territory of Bijapur (1686) and Golkonda (1687) and captured and executed Sambhaji (1689). But he had now destroyed the only organised Musalman power of the Deccan and was to enter upon a war of race and religion in which the Marathas were no longer paralyzed by the incapacity of Sambhaji. The country was overrun by the disbanded soldiery of the fallen kingdoms, and the resulting anarchy gave full scope to the guerilla tactics of the Marathas. Aurangzeb could neither trust his officers nor do everything himself, and corruption and disorganisation increased from year to year until the whole imperial machine was out of gear. In the first stage of the war, Rajaram, the Maratha regent, held his Court at Jinji (1690—1698), which was besieged by the Mughals, while the Maratha horse overran the country in every direction. In the next period (1699—1705) Aurangzeb besieged the Maratha forts, while the Maratha horsemen ranged further afield into Malwa and Gujarat. About 1705 the tide definitely turned. The Marathas recaptured their forts, and Aurangzeb retired to Nagar, where he died (1707).

The Marathas had now definitely won the fight. The Emperor withdrew the remnant of the great army of the Deccan, but created a division among his enemies by releasing Shivaji's grandson Shahu, who had been brought up at the Mughal Court (1707). Shahu established himself at Satara, while the younger branch of Shivaji's line set up a separate kingdom at Kolhapur (1710). After a period of anarchy, Shahu aided by the talents of Balaji Vishvanath, the founder of the Peshwa's line, restored order in his own States, was acknowledged (1713) by Angria the commander of the fleet, who ruled the Konkan from Kolaba southwards, and obtained (1720) from the Emperor the cession of the country south of the Bhima as far east as Pandharpur, as well as the right to levy *chauth* ($\frac{1}{4}$) and *Sardeshmukhi* ($\frac{1}{10}$) from the Mughal Deccan, the Karnatic, Tanjor, Trichinopoly and Mysore. These levies originated in some shadowy claims over Ahmednagar which Shivaji's father had acquired in 1629 and which Shivaji put forward in 1657, but transferred in 1666 to the debit of Bijapur, which admitted them in 1668. They were afterwards extended to Khandesh (1670), then to the whole Deccan (1699), and finally to other parts of India, and gave the Marathas a pretext for interfering wherever they chose. The collections were so arranged as to intermingle the interests of the several chiefs and make them dependent on their Brahman clerks.

The increasing power of the Peshwa and the devotion of the Maratha forces to distant enterprises, brought about the decay of Shivaji's council of ministers, which was only suited for the management of home affairs. As the authority of the Raja grew less, the kingdom became a confederacy of leaders whose chief bond of union was a joint interest in their plunder. The year 1724 was a turning point in Deccan history, marked by the definite adoption by Shahu, under the influence of Balaji's son Bajirao, of the policy of destroying the Mughal Empire, in preference to consolidating his own dominions in the south, and by the arrival in the Deccan of Nizam-ul-Mulk, nominally as the Emperor's deputy, but really as an independent ruler. The Nizam desired to free the *Suba* of Hyderabad from the Maratha claims, but was completely defeated (1728). His ally, the Raja of Kolhapur, was bought off by the cession of the country between the Varna and Tungabhadra (1730); and his tool, Trimbakrao Dabhade, was defeated and slain (1731). The Peshwa now (1732—1736) turned his attention to Malwa and advanced to the gates of Delhi. In 1737 the Nizam was induced by the Emperor to invade Malwa, where he was defeated, but in the Deccan his troops met the Marathas on equal terms and peace was restored to the vexation of Bajirao, who died in 1740 hard-pressed by debts and by the intrigues of his enemies at Court. Meanwhile the ruin of the Mughal Empire was completed by the invasion of Nadir Shah (1739).

Events in the Konkan, during the Mughal period, concern chiefly the local relations between the Portuguese, the Sidis of Janjira, the Angrias and the English.

In 1600 the Portuguese held the coast from Daman to Bombay, as well as the detached settlements of Diu, Chaul and Goa, and their monopoly of the trade with Europe and control over the coasting traffic had not been seriously questioned. They were, however, unable to exclude the English, who having formed the East India Company in 1599, sent ships to Surat in 1608, beat the Portuguese in two sea fights off that port in 1612 and 1615, and took Ormuz from them in 1622. The Dutch also appeared at Surat in 1616, joined the English in burning Bombay in 1626, twice blockaded Goa (1639—42 and 1660), planted a factory at Vengurla (before 1641) and took Cochin (1663). The Portuguese perforce acquiesced in the loss of their trade, which carried with it the loss of their importance in Indian waters, They unwillingly handed over Bombay to the English in 1665, and kept on more or less unfriendly though not openly hostile terms with them. They aided Shivaji at first with warlike stores (1662), but turned against him when he made an attempt on Goa (1668), and carried on a desultory war for many years (1670—1683). When the Angrias became dangerous,

intervention in their family quarrels led to a war between the Portuguese and the Peshwa, in which the former, after a heroic resistance worthy of their earlier days, lost Salsette (1737), Bassein (1739) and Chaul (1740) to the Marathas.

The Sidis of Janjira were admirals of the Nizamshahi fleet in the days of Malik Ambar and owed a nominal allegiance to Bijapur from 1636 to 1670, when to avoid absorption by Shivaji they entered the Mughal service. In this capacity they were often unwelcome guests in Bombay, from which the English did not venture to exclude them until 1680, and to which they returned in 1689 under the Emperor's orders to enforce a peace (1690). Against the Marathas the Sidis maintained themselves with considerable success, except in 1713, when an alliance between Angria and the Peshwa compelled them to cede some forts, and in 1735, when a disputed succession at Janjira again enabled the Peshwa to recover lost territory. The rise of the Angrias had again brought the Sidis and the English together, and in 1733 they concluded an alliance which lasted for half a century.

The beginnings of the Maratha fleet date from Shivaji's time (1662), but it was not till 1690 that Kanhoji Angria was given high command at sea. The war in the Deccan gave him a free hand, and by 1713 he was recognised as ruler of the Konkan from Kolaba to Vijaydurg, which latter place he made his capital. His piracies turned against him all the trading powers, but neither the English (in 1717, 1719, 1720 and 1722), the Portuguese (in 1720 and 1722), nor the Dutch (in 1724) were able to take his strongholds. On his death in 1728 quarrels broke out among his sons, but did not put a stop to their predatory activity.

BOMBAY AND THE BRITISH

The English appeared on the coast in 1608 and obtained an authorised factory at Surat in 1616. They soon had branches at Ahmedabad, Cambay, Broach and Baroda, and in 1649 they opened one at Rajapur. Bombay was ceded to Charles II by the Portuguese under the marriage treaty of 1661, and was most unwillingly handed over to the English by the local officers in 1665. It was transferred in 1668 to the East India Company, who placed it under the President of the Factory of Surat. During the governorship of Gerard Aungier (1669—1677) the land revenue of the island was settled, law courts and a mint opened, the fort strengthened, a militia organised, and a large population of merchants and craftsmen attracted by freedom of trade and worship and other advantages. Thus firmly founded, the settlement was able to live through the troubles of the next thirty years, in spite of plague (1686), an unhealthy climate, domestic sedition (1683-1684) straitened supplies, rampant piracy, the steady unfriendliness

of the Portuguese, the dangerous neighbourhood of the Marathas and the Sidis and finally the disputes of the old and the new East India Companies. A premature attempt (1689—1690) to wrest the mastery of the seas from the Mughals nearly brought it to ruin, but for the most part the English tried to trim between the Sidis and the Marathas, and to keep alive what trade was left to them by the wars in the Deccan and the depredations of the pirates.

In 1708 a brighter period began with the union of the two companies and the transfer of the Governor's head-quarters from Surat to Bombay. The Deccan had become more settled and the Mughals were no longer to be feared. The two great needs of the time were now a base of supplies on the mainland and the suppression of piracy. The former object was attained in 1733 by an alliance with the Sidis, but the pirates, though held in check, were not suppressed until the next period. The Maratha conquest of Bassein and Salsette (1737—1739) put an end to the hostility of the Portuguese, but warned Bombay to strengthen its forces by sea and land against a more dangerous enemy. The town wall had been finished in 1718 and settlers again flocked in, especially from distracted Gujarat. A bank was started (1720), reclamations begun, the law courts improved (1727—1728), and the China trade encouraged (1738).

The Marathas were the dominant power in the Presidency down to 1799, but during the first 34 years of this period (1740—1774) they had only local rivals to deal with. From 1774 onwards the history of the Presidency is the history of the struggle between them and the English, which ended in the success of the latter.

Gujarat was now parcelled out among a number of local chiefs who carried on ceaseless petty wars, which the Marathas had no wish to suppress so long as they could secure their share of the plunder of the province. The Peshwa's seizure of half the Gaikwar's share in 1751 only added another claimant of blackmail. After Paniput the local Musalmans tried but failed to drive out the Gaikwar (1761), and the last chance of a strong native government growing up was ruined by the disputed succession at Baroda in 1768. The internal troubles at Surat lasted until the castle was taken by the English in 1759. This event gave them claims on Broach, which had been independent since 1752, but was taken by a British force in 1772.

In 1740 the new Peshwa, Balaji, had first to strengthen his own position in the Deccan. He bought off his most dangerous rival Raghoji Bhosle of Nagpur, by giving him a free hand in Bengal (1744). He obtained from Shahu on his death-bed a deed empowering him to govern the kingdom (1749); he secured the succession of a puppet raja of doubtful legitimacy (1749); won over the leading chiefs by liberal

grants ; made Poona the capital of the confederacy (1750) ; and baffled by treachery the rising of Damaji Gaikwar (1751).

The old Nizam died in 1748. Balaji took part in the disputes among his sons, and, in spite of the aid given by the French to their nominee, extorted a cession of all the country west of Berar between the Tapti and the Godavari (1752). Further quarrels among the Nizam's sons enabled the Peshwa to occupy Nagar. This led to a war, at the end of which (1760) the Marathas obtained possession of the *suba* of Bijapur, which they henceforth retained, as well as of other lands which the Mughals regained later (1763 and 1766).

In 1743 the Peshwa had become governor of Malwa; in 1754 his troops had decided the succession to the Mughal Empire; and in 1755 they levied *chauth* in Hindustan and at Arcot. But their military power was broken when at its height by Ahmad Shah Abdali at the bloody battle of Paniput (1761).

This crushing blow enabled the Nizam to recover of his lost provinces (1763); gave Haidar Ali time to strengthen himself in Mysore (1764); and freed Delhi from Maratha domination for nine years (1761—1770). The Bhosle of Berar showed a tendency to break off from the confederacy and Balaji's brother Raghoba began that course which for twenty years made him the stormy petrel of Maratha politics. None of the country powers, however, was strong enough to overthrow the Maratha kingdom. The able young Peshwa Madhavrao (1761—1772) checkmated his turbulent uncle, played off the Nizam against the Bhosle, repeatedly defeated Haider Ali, and re-established Maratha influence at Delhi (1770—1772). He now found time to bring his Deccan provinces under a system of government, which however rude, was vigorous, popular and comparatively honest, and under which he realized a revenue of some 280 lakhs of rupees.

The English in Bombay had continued to strengthen their defences by reason of the French wars (1744—1748 and 1756—1762). Merchants and other refugees flocked to the island from the disturbed districts of the mainland, and the question of supplies as well as that of the protection of trade became more pressing. Both objects were in a measure secured by an alliance with the Peshwa which resulted in the cession of Bankot to the English (1755) and in the destruction of the pirate nest at Vijyadurg (1756). The occupation of Surat castle (1759) and the capture of the forts of Malvan and Redi (1765) were further steps taken in the interests of trade.

Even in sending an envoy to Poona in 1772 to treat for the cession of Salsette and Bassein, which they had coveted since 1739, the object of the Bombay Government was the safety and supply of Bombay. It was not until the Presidency was made subordinate to

Bengal (1774) that the Government entered the field of "high politics". In 1774 civil war broke out between Raghoba and the ministry which governed in the name of the child Peshwa Madhavrao II.

Hearing of a Portuguese expedition for the recovery of Salsette, the Bombay Government seized that island (1774) and agreed to aid Raghoba in return for the cession of Salsette, Bassein and certain districts in Gujarat (1775). The Governor-General, however, concluded with the Poona Ministry the treaty of Purandar (1776), under which Raghoba was to be pensioned off and Salsette and Broach were to be left in the hands of the English. But the wording of the treaty gave rise to new disputes, and the fear of a French invasion aided by the Poona Ministry led the Bombay Government to send Raghoba towards Poona with an army, which, however, was compelled to surrender at Vadgaon to Sindia and Nana Fadnis, the two leading members of the Peshwa's Government (1779). The balance was restored by the march from the Jumna to Surat of a Bengal army, which met with considerable success in Gujarat and took Bassein (1780). A league between the Peshwa, the Nizam, and Haidar Ali (whose aid the Marathas obtained by confirming his conquests in Dharwar) led the English to drop the scheme of setting up Raghoba at Poona, and Malwa and Madras became the chief theatre of war. Sindia was the first to come to terms (1781), and some months later Nana Fadnis also agreed to the treaty of Salbai (1782), under which Salsette remained with the English, who handed over Broach to Sindia. The Gaikwar was protected against the Peshwa, and Raghoba was pensioned off and died soon after (1784).

For twenty years (1782—1803) the British and Maratha Governments remained at peace. It was during this period that the Maratha confederacy began to break up. The Gaikwar was detached by his acceptance of British protection (1782); Sindia had become accustomed to act alone in Hindustan, and took no part in the Mysore War (1785—1792), while the Berar Chiefs were encouraged by the English to follow a policy of their own. The last important common enterprise of the confederacy was the war with the Nizam in 1794. The national tactics had fallen out of favour, and many chiefs raised regular troops on the European model.

In Gujarat there was little improvement in the Government during this period, though in spite of disputes in the Gaikwar's family and intrigues at the Poona Court, a semblance of order was preserved by British influence from 1782 to 1799, when the Gaikwar took Ahmedabad and imprisoned the Peshwa's agent. Further disturbances then took place, which were put down by a British force (1803). In 1799 the Peshwa farmed his rights to the Gaikwar, who entered into subsidiary alliance with the English. Negotiations followed between the English,

the Peshwa and the Gaikwar, which ended in the cession to the former of Dholka, Nadiad, Vijapur, Matar, Kadi, Kim-Katodra, Kaira, Chorasi, Chikhli, a share of the Kathiawar tribute and the *chauth* of Surat (1805). The British Government had annexed Surat in 1800 on the death of the Nawab, whose family were pensioned off. Broach was re-conquered from Sindia by the English in the war of 1803.

After the peace with the English (1782) the first care of Nana Fadnis was to regain, by an alliance with the Nizam, the territory with which the Peshwa had bought the aid of Mysore in 1779. This object was attained in 1787, but Tipu renewed the war, and by attacking Travancore drove the English to join the alliance against him (1790). In 1792 he made peace at the cost of half his dominions, of which the Peshwa obtained the portion north of the Varada river. Nana's next object was to recover arrears of *chauth* from the Nizam (1794). In this he was successful (1795), but the advantages gained were soon lost again (1796).

The accession of Raghoba's son Bajirao to the Peshwaship (1796) caused the fall of Nana Fadnis and the ruin of the Maratha power. Through his efforts to secure the throne and to shake off first Nana Fadnis and then Sindia, he incurred the distrust of all parties and plunged the Deccan into civil wars in which the Rajas both of Satara and of Kolhapur took part. He intrigued both with the English and with Tipu, but took no part in the last Mysore War (1799), at the end of which he found himself hemmed in between a British protectorate (the Nizam) on the east and British districts on the south. The Governor-General invited him to enter the system of subsidiary alliance, and the choice before him was either to accept or to resist. In fear of Holkar, who took Poona in revenge for the murder of his brother, Bajirao chose the alliance, fled to the Konkan and signed the treaty of Bassein (1802). The English restored him to Poona, won battles at Assaye, at Argaon and in Hindustan against Sindia and the Berar chief who had taken up arms on hearing of the treaty of Bassein, and forced them to sue for peace (1803).

The Bombay Government took but a subordinate part in these proceedings, as from 1774 their foreign policy had been controlled by the Supreme Government at Calcutta, and in the Deccan campaign of 1803 the chief part was taken by Madras troops. Still, so far as its means would allow, Bombay took part in the Mysore wars (1790—1792 and 1799), sent a force to occupy Perim (1799) and fitted out the English expedition to Egypt (1801). The pirates of Malvan and Vengurla became very troublesome after 1780, and nothing practical was done to check them. Bombay nevertheless grew more populous and prosperous as a city of refuge from war and famine. The

great fire of 1803 led to the extension of the town from the fort northwards, where much land had been reclaimed. The Secretariat was reorganized in 1786 and the Recorder's Court was opened in 1798. The Presidency included only Salsette, the harbour islands (from 1774), Surat (from 1800) and Bankot (from 1756), the affairs of Northern Gujarat and the Deccan being the business of the Governor-General's Agents at Baroda and Poona respectively. Regular Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice were set up for Salsette and the Islands in 1799, for Surat in 1800 and for Bankot in 1803. The revenue of Salsette, which was at first farmed, was taken under direct Government management in 1788, reduced in 1797, and placed under a separate Collector in 1799, and a permanent settlement was offered in 1801 without success. The island was connected with Bombay by the building of Siön causeway (1798—1803).

SIND, 1739—1843 A.D.

From 1739 to 1747 Nadir Shah and from 1748 onwards the Afghan chief of Kandahar was recognised as suzerain of Sind and held Sibi and Shikarpur. The Kalhoras, however, were for the most part left to fight out, without interference, their family quarrels and their wars with the petty chiefs of the south. Their only noteworthy act was the foundation of Hyderabad (1768). The Kalhoras were ousted by their Talpur ministers in 1783 at the end of a regular tribal blood feud. The Talpurs had three independent branches—one at Hyderabad, one at Mirpur and one at Khairpur. Both they and their predecessors discouraged trade, and the country relapsed into barbarism under a rude feudal system, the abuses of which were aggravated by the farming of the revenue. The English had a factory at Thatta from 1758—1775, but both this and a later mission (1799) failed. In 1809 they opened regular political relations with the Mirs, who were from the first suspicious and unfriendly, though in 1832 they were induced to assent to commercial treaties. On the outbreak of the first Afghan war (1838) a British force marched through Sind to Afghanistan much against the will of the Mirs, and detachments were stationed at Manora and Bhakkar to secure the free navigation of the Indus and the payment of the tribute due from the Mirs to the Afghan King. As the tribute was not regularly paid the surrender of Karachi, Thatta, Sukkur and the control of the Indus was insisted upon (1843). This led to an outbreak on the part of the Baluchi troops, who attacked the Residency at Hyderabad. The rising was put down by Napier in the battles of Miani and Dabo, and Sind became British territory (1843). It was at first made a separate province under the governorship of Sir C. Napier, who organized the Collectorates, created a military commission for the trial of offences

and put down the more flagrant forms of crime. On his departure Sind was annexed to the Bombay Presidency (1847).

BRITISH PERIOD, 1803—1911 A.D.

From 1803 onwards the English were by far the strongest power in Western India although it was not until some time later that the Peshwa's Government was extinguished and the Presidency organised on its present basis.

Kathiawar was held by a multitude of Chiefs from whom the Gaikwar collected a precarious tribute by a system of yearly raids. The English fixed the tribute (1807), put down disturbances in Navanagar (1811 and 1815), Okhamandal (1816) and Junagadh (1816), suppressed piracy (1819) and took over the collection of the tribute (1820). They settled the Mahi Kantha tribute in 1811 and took over the collection in 1820. The Peshwa's farm expired in 1814, and Bajirao once more interfered in Gujarat, but was finally excluded by the treaty of Poona (1817) and lost the remainder of his possessions in 1818. All outstanding questions were settled by a series of treaties between the British and the Gaikwar (1881). The districts of Kaira and Broach were taken over by the Bombay Government in 1805. Like Surat and Salsette, they were organised on the old Bengal model, each having a collector for revenue duties, and a judge for civil, criminal and police work; but all important judicial cases were heard by a provincial circuit court of three judges, subject in the last resort to the Governor and Council sitting as Sadar Adalat. The law applied was usually that of the defendant. Little change also was made in the revenue management, even the farming system being continued. The most important innovation was the appointment of Government talatis or accountants in the villages. Power was taken for the settlement of claims to rent-free lands (1814) and political pensions (1815), and arrangements were made for the collection of the customs and the control of the liquor (1816) and opium traffic (1818). Special provision was made for the encouragement of irrigation (1813). In 1817, territory was added to the districts of Kaira, Broach and Surat. The Bombay Government wisely attempted no sudden change, but the weakness of the police in the interior of the districts was a serious defect in the system. In 1818, therefore, the powers of district magistrate were transferred from the judge to the collector and the duties and powers of the several grades of police officers were laid down. In spite of a severe famine in 1812, the British districts in Gujarat flourished exceedingly during this period.

Soon after Bajirao's restoration, the Deccan suffered severely from famine (1804) and was infested by bands of plunderers. More

serious disorders were prevented by the presence of the British subsidiary force. Bajirao gave himself up to hoarding money and avenging himself on the Jaghirdars who had opposed him. The country was ruined by the farming of the revenue and the corruption of the courts of law. About 1812 Bajirao began to think of shaking off British control. He sent agents to Sindia and to Nagpur, revived his claims on the Gaikwar, and raised troops both openly and secretly. The murder of the Gaikwar's minister led the Governor-General to insist upon the conclusion of the treaty of Poona, which excluded the Peshwa from Gujarat (1817). At this time the war against the Pindharis in Central India had just begun and all the Maratha States were greatly excited. At last Bajirao, after long vacillation, attacked the British force at Kirkee near Poona, but was defeated and became a hunted fugitive (1817). He surrendered in 1818 and retired on a pension to Bithur near Cawnpore. His dominions were quickly reduced and annexed. Out of them a kingdom was created for the Raja of Satara between the Verna and the Nira rivers, and Chikodi and Manoli were granted to Kolhapur. The rest of the Deccan was placed under a British Commissioner (1819). Though the Sidi and Angria were no longer dangerous, piracy was still rife on the coast, until the English obtained Malvan from Kolhapur and Vengurla from the Savants (1812). A great increase in the trade of Bombay followed the abolition of the Company's monopoly (1813).

The Peshwa's rights in the Northern Konkan were ceded to the British in 1817 when the district now known as Thana was formed. The coast south of the Panvel creek was conquered in 1818 and formed the district of the South Konkan (1819). Both these districts were organised on the same system as prevailed in Gujarat.

The frame-work of the system that is still in force in the Presidency dates from the Governorship of Mountstuart Elphinstone, many of whose reforms are now part of the general public law of India. His aim was to govern on the best native lines, avoiding changes until the people should be fitted for them by education. He adopted the existing division of duties between the judge and the collector, but increased the powers of the former and abolished the Provincial Court, setting up in its place a new Sadar Adalat distinct from the Governor and Council. He took steps to ascertain and record native customary law, and codified the whole of the existing regulations, to which he added a penal code and other useful enactments. In revenue matters his sympathies were with the Ryotwari system, but he would make no hasty settlements without full enquiry. He employed natives freely in positions of trust, and laid down a liberal policy for the encouragement of education both in English and in the Vernaculars. In Gujarat he maintained the old arrangements, but posted a separate Political Agent

to Kathiawar. The full system of courts was not at once introduced into the Deccan, where the revenue and criminal work of Khandesh, Nagar, Poona and Dharwar was done by British officers under the supervision of a Commissioner, while civil cases were mostly tried by Panchayats. The robbers of Khandesh were drafted into Outram's Bhil Corps (1824—35): the grosser abuses of Bajirao's days were stopped; and the peasantry were contented and orderly. The Brahmans and the soldiery felt the loss of their former chances of distinction and plunder, but there was no open rebellion, except at Kittur, where the Collector of Dharwar was murdered and that outbreak was quickly put down. Chikodi and Manoli, however, were resumed from the Kolhapur State on account of mismanagement. In 1827 Khandesh, Poona and Nagar were brought under the regulations, and the Judges and District Magistrates were given the wide powers which they still exercise. The Bhor Ghat road linking Bombay to Poona was begun at this time. In Bombay, the Recorder's Court was replaced in 1823 by the Supreme Court, which busied itself chiefly in quarrels with the executive. Municipal affairs were managed by the Court of Petty Sessions.

Elphinstone's Governorship was followed by a period of retrenchment and slower progress. The legislative powers of the local Government were withdrawn and twelve Governors succeeded each other in the space of 21 years (1827—1848). The Presidency was enlarged by the cession of the hill station of Mahableshwar by the lapse of Nipani, Chinchni and Mandvi, Kolaba, parts of Miraj, Tasgaon and the State of Satara, by the occupation of Aden, and above all, by the addition of Sind on the retirement of Sir C. Napier from the Governorship of that province. The Bombay army took part in the first Afghan war (1838—1842), but the Presidency itself was for the most part peaceful, though Koli robbers were troublesome on the Ghats down to 1830, the Mahi Kantha was disturbed in 1833, and a small rebellion took place at Nipani after the lapse of the State. In Kolhapur a more dangerous rising took place (1843-1845) in which the Savants of Vadi took part, and which led to strained relations with the Portuguese at Goa owing to their harbouring of the rebels. Otherwise the chief events affecting Native States were the establishment of a Criminal Court for Kathiawar, and the deposition of the Raja of Satara for intrigues against the British power. The Gaikwar's misgovernment (1832—1841) was dealt with less drastically. Little change was made in the form of the administration beyond the grant to the Sessions Judges in Gujarat of the same powers as in the Deccan, and the consequent abolition of the circuit system ; and the appointment of a second Revenue Commissioner for the north of the Presidency. In 1847 a third Commissioner was

appointed for Sind. Provision was made for the better performance of the duties of hereditary village and other officers and for the abolition of transit and town duties. A Board of Education was formed in 1840, and the Grant Medical College was founded in 1845 for the training of native medical practitioners. Dharwar was brought under the regulations in 1830, and the districts of Belgaum and Sholapur were formed.

The British Government, however, had the defects of its qualities. Taxation was lighter than before, but more strictly exacted. Criminal trials were more regular, but punishment was less certain. Now that order reigned, more land was tilled and trade was safer, but for that very reason there followed a great and general fall of prices, which increased the pressure of the land tax. In Gujarat and Thana the situation was met by a gradual extension of the Ryotwari system with lower rates of assessment. In the Deccan a premature attempt at a new settlement, based on imperfect information, led to gross abuses on the part of native officials, decreased cultivation and emigration to Native States. The new rates were at once reduced, and very careful enquiries, beginning in 1835, led to the formulation in 1847 of principles which have since been applied throughout the Presidency, and are still the basis of the Bombay Land Revenue system. The operations of the new survey generally resulted in a reduction of assessment, and there ensued a period of great agricultural prosperity.

The East India Company ceased to be a trading Corporation in 1833, but the commerce of Bombay continued to grow with the development of Steam Navigation. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1836, regular monthly mails to Europe were started in 1838, and the Bank of Bombay was opened in 1840. Finally in 1844 the G. I. P. Railway was projected, although its construction was not begun till 1850.

Under Lord Falkland the peace of the Presidency was unbroken, but a portion of the Khairpur territory was confiscated as a punishment for the forgery of a treaty (1852); and relations with Baroda continued unsatisfactory. In Sind regular Civil and Criminal Courts were set up, and the Eastern Nara Canal was begun. In Gujarat, the Panch Mahals were leased from Sindia. In the Deccan the Revenue Survey had brought to light many cases of lands held rent-free without authority, and the Inam Commission was appointed to inquire into all such claims (1852). The public health had hitherto been treated as a matter of Police, but now began to be entrusted to Municipalities. The opening of dispensaries was encouraged by grants-in-aid. The control of the Police was transferred from the Sadar Adalat to Government in 1852.

Under Lord Elphinstone the Presidency passed through the crisis of the mutiny without any general rising. Outbreaks among the troops at Karachi, Ahmedabad and Kolhapur were quickly put down, and two regiments disbanded, and the local rebellions in Gujarat, among the Bhils and in the Southern Maratha Country, lacked concert and cohesion. The landholders had been alarmed by the inquiries of the Inam Commission, and by the free use of the doctrine of lapse, and the classes who had lost by British rule thought they saw a chance of shaking it off. They had, however, no leader, and local conspiracies were foiled by the firmness and vigilance of the officers on the spot. The most dangerous rebel, Tatia Topi, was repeatedly defeated by a Bombay field force under Sir Hugh Rose and was finally headed off from Gujarat and hunted down in 1859. These disturbances did not check the progress of the Presidency. Education, especially in primary schools, received a great impulse from the organisation of the present Educational Department (1855), and the foundation of the Bombay University (1857). New railways were begun in Sind and Gujarat, and the mail service to Europe became fortnightly. The development of manufacturing industry began with the opening of the first cotton mill at Bombay in 1857. Lord Elphinstone did much for the water-supply and drainage of Bombay City, which he placed in the hands of three Municipal Commissioners. A beginning was made in the settlement of the powers of the Kathiawar Chiefs, but the Government of India took into their own hands for a time (1854—1860) the management of relations with Baroda.

The Presidency passed from the government of the Company to that of the Crown in 1858. The local Legislative Council was re-established during the brief administration of Sir George Clark (1860—1862).

Under Sir Bartle Frere agricultural prosperity reached its highest point, owing to the enormous demand for Indian cotton in Europe during the American Civil War (1861—1865). The wealth thus poured into the country led to an extraordinary epidemic of speculation, known as the "Share Mania," which ended in a serious commercial crisis and the failure of the Bank of Bombay. But the peasantry on the whole gained more than they lost, and in the long run the trade of Bombay was not seriously injured. In Sind a separate Judicial Commissioner was appointed, and settlement work and canal clearances were pushed on. In the Presidency the present High Court was formed by the union of the Supreme Court and the Sadar Adalat. Provision was made for the settlement of the debts of large landholders in Gujarat, and the uncertainty and alarm caused by the work of the Inam Commission were put an end to by the offer of a summary settlement to the

holders of rent-free estates. The districts of Satara and Kaladgi (now Bijapur) were formed out of the old Satara State, and the district of Kanara was transferred from the Madras Presidency to that of Bombay. Sir Bartle Frere's best monuments, however, are his public works. By imposing a local fund cess and obtaining grants from the Government of India he was enabled to cover the Presidency with a network of roads. He encouraged in every way the completion of the great trunk lines of railway, and with the funds obtained by the demolition of the town walls he began the magnificent series of public buildings that now adorns Bombay. In his time also large sums were expended on public improvements by private donors and by the Bench of Justices, who were placed in charge of Municipal affairs in 1865. He also gave great encouragement to education, to which one-third of the local fund cess was and still is devoted.

The Governorship of Sir Seymour FitzGerald (1867—1872) was notable for the reorganization of the district and village Police and for the establishment of the present system of Civil Courts. The administration of the local funds was placed in the hands of district Committees, and a Municipality with an elective element was constituted for Bombay City. In Sind progress was made with new canals and with the construction of the Indus Valley Railway. In the Presidency Government had to deal with a religious rising among the Naikdas of the Panch Mahals and with a rebellion against the Chief of Janjira. The failure of the rains in 1868 caused some distress in Gujarat and the Northern Deccan, and about Rs. 6,30,000 were spent upon measures of relief.

The Bombay Government obtained partial control over their expenditure under the provincial contract of 1872, but the system was not yet fully developed.

The leading events of Sir Phillip Wodehouse's Governorship (1872—1877) were the crisis at Baroda and the beginning of the famine in the Deccan. But to this time also belong the creation of the Bombay Port Trust, better provision for the establishment and working of District Municipalities, and for the settlement of the claims of hereditary officers; the reorganization of the Salt Department; measures for the relief of encumbered estates in Sind and Gujarat and the exemption of certain revenue matters from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, a measure which caused a somewhat heated controversy (1876). Fresh trouble in Janjira led Government to appoint a Karbhari to manage the State, and two outbreaks of dacoity occurred among the Kolis of the Ghats. Malharrao Gaikwar was tried by a special commission for mis-government and for an attempt to poison the Resident, and was found guilty on the first count and deposed, after which the State was administered

by a regency under the direct control of the Government of India (1875). In the Deccan the peasantry had fallen into debt, owing to the bad season of 1868-1869 and the ease with which they could raise money on their transferable holdings. Their creditors, wishing to forestall the action of the Limitation Act, brought pressure to bear, which led to numerous riots and outrages upon money-lenders. The facts were inquired into by a special commission, but before any action was taken on their report, the monsoon of 1876 failed and the great famine set in. It was severe throughout the Deccan and intense in the south-eastern districts, where the movement of supplies was hampered by the absence of railways. It was met by the employment of the able-bodied to the number of 285,000 on large public works and by the grant of gratuitous relief in the villages. The monsoon of 1877 was again irregular, and was followed by epidemic fever and a plague of rats. Relief measures were not discontinued until 1879, and cost 128 lakhs of rupees; yet it is supposed that 800,000 persons died in the famine. The direct result of the famine was the construction of new railways (Dhond and Manmad, Hotgi-Gadag and Londa-Margao) and irrigation works (Nira and Gokak Canals) in the Deccan, and the creation of Government forests on a large scale for the purpose of improving the rainfall and securing the supply of wood. Action was also now taken on the report of the Deccan Riots Commission, and a measure passed to protect agriculturists against the grosser forms of fraud. The Excise Department was also reorganized and the land revenue laws reduced to the form of a code (1879). Towards the end of the period of distress the Deccan was disturbed by bands of Ramoshis under a Brahman leader who had been a Government clerk. On the outbreak of the Afghan war (1879) the Presidency was called upon to furnish supplies and transport on a large scale.

The leading measure of Sir James Fergusson's Governorship (1880—1885) was the reconstitution of the Local Boards and Municipalities with a greater recognition of the elective element. In Sind a staff of Village officers were organized, and the present system of irrigation settlements was introduced, under which the assessment depends upon the means of irrigation used. In Cambay a peaceful rebellion took place against the measures of the Divan who was removed for a time and quiet was apparently restored. In 1884, after the Egyptian withdrawal from the Soudan, the Somali Coast was occupied by troops from Aden. The trade of the Presidency was fostered by a Customs union with Portugal and the cotton industry flourished, 26 new mills being opened between 1880 and 1885.

The Governorship of Lord Reay (1885—1890) was chiefly notable for the reconstruction of the Bombay City Municipality, again

on a more popular basis, for the great encouragement given to private enterprise in education by the system of grants-in-aid, which had been recommended by the Education Commission, and for the impetus given to technical education by the opening of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for the training of Mill-foremen and Engineers (1888). The peace of the Presidency was broken only by an outbreak among the low caste Talavyas of Broach (1885). The cotton industry flourished and trade was good, especially in Karachi, which was becoming the chief outlet for the exports of the Punjab. Railway extension was pushed on in Kathiawar and the Southern Deccan, but from 1887, owing to imperial needs, a stringent policy of retrenchment hampered administrative improvements, though the working of the Forest and Excise Departments were carefully enquired into and a measure was passed for the improvement of village sanitation (1889). The trial, on charges of bribery and borrowing money, of a Revenue Commissioner, who was dismissed the service on the latter charge, absorbed public attention in 1888-1889.

The leading events of Lord Harris' Governorship (1890—1895) were the enlargement of the Legislative Council under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, and the series of riots arising out of disputes between Hindus and Muhammadans that took place at Bombay and other places in 1893-1894. It was a time of financial pressure and depression in trade. In no year of the five were the crops above the average, and in one (1891-1892) famine conditions prevailed in Bijapur and parts of the neighbouring districts. Liberal grants of Takavi were the chief measure of relief. The provincial contract of 1892 was still more unfavourable than its predecessor, and the Government of India twice called upon the Bombay Government for contributions out of balances. The mill industry began to feel Japanese competition about 1890. The new Factories Act came into force in January 1892, and the cotton excise duty was imposed in 1894. The money-market was much disturbed until the mints were closed in 1893; and the new import tariff came into force in March 1894. The local Government passed measures for the consolidation of the Salt Laws and the regulation of the District Police, and, in spite of all financial difficulties, the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway was begun, and the District Police reorganised. Work was also begun on the Jamrao Canal.

In 1890—1892 Hindu feeling was much excited by discussions on the Age of Consent Bill, and by the preaching of the Cow Protection Societies, which last led to the riots of 1893-1894. In Bombay the riots lasted for three days and had to be put down by Military force. In 1890 there was a second bloodless revolution at Cambay, which ended in the

final withdrawal of the obnoxious Divan; and in 1892 a troublesome gang of Miana outlaws was put down in Kathiawar.

Under Lord Sandhurst's Governorship (1895—1900) the Presidency met with more severe trials than ever. The rains of 1895 were below the average, and the failure of those of 1896 caused famine throughout the Deccan in 1896-1897. Up to 438,000 persons were daily employed on relief works at a cost of Rs. 128 lakhs. After one poor and one fair season, there followed the great famine of 1899-1900, which desolated Gujarat and the Northern and Western Deccan, and was accompanied in its later stages by a virulent outbreak of cholera. In July 1900 the number of persons on relief works rose to 1½ millions, and that of recipients of gratuitous relief to half a million. The loss of human life and of cattle was enormous, in spite of the relief measures, on which, down to the end of March 1900 alone, Rs. 115 lakhs were spent directly, and Rs. 40 lakhs in the form of advances to landholders.

Plague appeared in Bombay City in September 1896, and has since spread by land and sea to every part of the Presidency. It was dealt with at first chiefly by disinfection and hospital treatment, but isolation of the sick was not enforced in Bombay for reasons of policy, and in the districts for want of legal powers. After the passing of the Epidemic Diseases Act in February 1897, much more stringent segregation was enforced under European supervision, detention camps for travellers were established, and the hospitals were staffed with doctors and nurses from England. In some places inoculation proved useful but the measure most generally effective was the evacuation of infected localities. The inspection of sea-going passengers was successful in preventing the conveyance of infection to Europe. But the plague measures caused great alarm and discontent, and were violently opposed in 1898 at Sinnar and Bombay. When the most stringent and costly measures failed to stamp out the disease it became clear that a permanent plague policy could not be based on them. From October 1898, therefore, more use was made of Native Volunteer Agency, the restrictions on travelling were relaxed, and the discretional relief fund was started to help the poorer sufferers. The enquiries of the Plague Commission (1898-1899) resulted in still further relaxations, which came into force under the orders of the Government of India from July 1900. The people are now generally accustomed both to the plague and to the plague measures, and accept both with resignation. Down to the end of October 1902 over 531,000 deaths had been reported in the Presidency as due to plague.

An immediate result of the plague was the creation of a Board of Trustees for the improvement of Bombay City, which took office in

November 1898, with large powers for clearing insanitary areas and laying out new streets.

Riots at Porbandar and Dhulia in 1898 showed that Hindus and Musalmans were not yet reconciled. Moreover, bitter feelings against Government found vent in the Native Press, in an attempted strike against the payment of revenue, and in disturbances arising out of forest grievances in Thana, and culminated in the murder of the Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee and another officer by a band of Brahman fanatics in June 1897. The disaffection was quelled by the prosecution of several newspapers for sedition, the removal from Poona of two leading Brahmans under Regulation XXV of 1827, and the arrest and punishment of the murderers. Of a more normal kind were outbreaks of dacoity in Sind, Kathiawar and Belgaum and among the Kolis of the Ghats, as well as displays of religious fanaticism in Sind and Kaira.

Trade and industry suffered very severely during these years. Rigid economy was enforced in every department, and all large schemes of improvement were postponed. Hopeful signs were the undertaking of feeder railways by private enterprise and the opening of the Jamrao Canal in Sind.

Lord Northcote arrived in Bombay on February 15th, 1900, to assume as heavy a burden as ever fell to the lot of a Provincial Governor. Western India had not recovered from the great famine of 1896-97 and had been scourged by repeated epidemics of plague ; and at the moment of his arrival the Presidency had been overtaken by a drought of exceptional severity, while the plague continued to rage with disastrous effect in the City of Bombay. In 1899-1900 no fewer than fifteen districts were included in the famine-stricken area, the affected tract comprising 60,665 square miles and embracing a population of 9·8 millions. Gujarat and Kathiawar were most seriously affected and the people, less used than the people of the Deccan to seasons of drought and scarcity, showed little power of resistance. The season of 1899-1900 was followed by two years of crop failure, necessitating a comprehensive programme of relief, in which the system of payment by results and of daily wages was adopted with great advantage. Closely associated with the Government's relief policy in Gujarat was the protracted controversy regarding the collection of land revenue in certain talukas of Broach and Surat, which eventually resulted in a special enquiry being instituted by Government, while the institution of a cattle farm at Chharodi, better known as the Northcote Gaushala, for the maintenance of which His Excellency subscribed the major portion of the necessary funds, operated to prevent the extinction of one of the most notable products of Gujarat. Proposals were also submitted to the Government of India for the

automatic suspension of assessment over whole areas affected by failure of rain or other calamities, the object being to prevent debts for assessment being allowed to hang for an indefinite period round the necks of the poorer cultivators.

The most important legislative enactment was a bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code which aroused much controversy. The main feature of the bill was the limitation of the right of transfer of lands by the occupant, and it empowered the heads of districts to forfeit any lands for which the revenue might be in arrears and to re-grant such lands without encumbrance to cultivating occupants, subject to the condition that the right of occupancy should lapse if the lands were alienated without permission. The bill was passed in 1901-02 after considerable opposition of a curiously misguided and exaggerated character. Another measure of importance was the District Municipalities Bill of 1900-01 which reduced the proportion of nominated councillors, gave greater facilities for the collection of rates and taxes, empowered Government to entrust committees in certain areas with Municipal functions, and consolidated the existing laws into a single act. In addition to these the Record-of-Rights Act was passed in 1901-02 as a complement to existing legislation governing the Bombay Land Revenue system: while the Bombay City Police Act of 1902 extended the powers of the police in preserving public order and controlling traffic.

Lord Northcote's tenure of office synchronized with a period of great financial stringency, during which the Provincial Government was dependent for such progress as was made upon special grants from the Imperial Government. The administration was fully taxed in coping with the problems arising from three years of famine, while the overmastering activity of the Government of India necessarily tied the hands of the Provincial authorities in dealing with such questions as education, police and irrigation. Nevertheless a good deal of unostentatious work was accomplished. A commission was appointed to enquire into the improvement of Aden Harbour : a special officer was entrusted with the duty of investigating the position and condition of the Gujarat talukdars and a considerable measure of decentralization was introduced into the administration of plague measures. Increased grants for education were made to Municipalities and local bodies, vernacular training colleges were developed, new hostels were built, and agricultural education was improved. Technical education was stimulated by a scheme for an institute at Ahmedabad, by the development of workshop classes and electrical engineering at the Poona College of Science, and by the reorganization of the School of Art in Bombay. The experimental farms at Poona, Kirkee and Surat were developed, and in general the

foundations were laid for the creation of a machinery for the scientific study of economic botany and agriculture. Much was also done to bring hospital equipment more in line with modern requirements. New women's wards at St. George's Hospital and a new Police Hospital were sanctioned; land was acquired for an extension of the Grant Medical College, and Government consented to an arrangement whereby they guaranteed a moiety of the cost of nursing in all public hospitals.

During this period the City Improvement Trust completed their Nagpada Scheme and erected certain experimental chawls for the poor, while substantial progress was made with the new road from Queen's Road to Carnac Bridge, with the Colaba reclamation scheme and with the laying out of the Chaupati estate. The mill industry which in 1900 was paralysed by the depressed state of the China Market had recovered by 1903, while from 1901 the value of trade showed a steady rise upwards, which was reflected in the annual receipts of the Port Trusts at Bombay, Karachi and Aden. In 1900-01 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was purchased by the State, but continued under a new agreement to be managed by the old proprietary company. The most important changes in police administration were the introduction in 1900-01 throughout the Presidency of the system of identification by means of finger impressions and the formation in the following year of a Criminal Investigation Department.

Apart from the improvements mentioned above, the regime of Lord Northcote which commenced approximately amid universal mourning for the death of the Queen-Empress Victoria, was marked by a famine of great severity, incessant plague, an empty exchequer and a succession of indifferent business seasons.

In December 1903 Lord Lamington received charge of the Presidency from Sir James Monteath who had acted as Governor since Lord Northcote's departure in the preceding September. The chief features of his administration which was unfortunately cut short in 1907, were the restoration of the financial independence of the Presidency in consequence of the revision of the Provincial contract and of new arrangements for financing the cost of famine relief, the revival of irrigational projects throughout the Presidency, and the visit of Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905. The brief visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan in 1906-07 loses importance by comparison with the Royal Visit of the preceding year. Landing on the 9th November 1905, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales made two royal progresses through the city and laid the foundation stones of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India and of the Alexandra Dock, while H. R. H. the Princess of Wales opened Princess Street, which the

City Improvement Trust had constructed on the site of an ancient and very insanitary quarter.

Plague still continued in epidemic form, being excessively virulent in 1903-04 when the total number of deaths rose to 316,253. In 1904-05 it showed a tendency to decline in extent, being combated to a slight degree by attempts to popularize inoculation, but manifested itself seriously again in 1906-07.

On the whole the period of Lord Lamington's regime was one of increased prosperity and gradual recuperation from the serious scarcity of previous years. The Bombay Municipal Corporation witnessed a satisfactory development of its resources by a careful revision of property assessments; the Bombay Port Trust, which profited greatly from a considerable expansion of foreign trade, placed a contract for new docks which were estimated to cost 332 lakhs; great activity in building was witnessed in Bombay City; and a committee was appointed in 1904-05 to advise upon future extensions of the Port of Karachi. Under the head of Railway Administration Lord Lamington saw sanction granted for the construction of a light railway from Neral to Matheran in 1903-04; the conversion in 1904-05 of the Wadhwan-Rajkot Section of the Morvi Railway to the metre gauge; the commencement of work upon the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway in 1905-06; the termination of the old contract of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the purchase of the latter by the State in the same year, and considerable advance in railway construction in the territories of Native Chiefs.

In connection with the revenue administration the preparation of the Record of Rights was gradually introduced in parts of each district; the area under cotton cultivation increased by 700,000 acres in 1903-04; a separate Director of Land Records was appointed in 1905-06; the organization and registration of co-operative credit societies resulted in an increase to 69 in 1906-07; and in 1905-06 a large area of land was acquired at Poona for an Agricultural College. The opening of gold mines in Dharwar in 1903-04, the exploitation of deposits of manganese ore in 1904-05, and a considerable rise in the number of joint stock companies, mostly mills and presses, testified to the gradual recovery of the Presidency from the financial stringency of the preceding administration. Broach and Bijapur were constituted new judicial districts in 1904-05, and in 1906-07 the Sind Courts Amendment Act was passed whereby the final Appellate Court for Sind was strengthened and amalgamated with the District Court of Karachi. An Act to regulate the use of motor vehicles in the Presidency, passed in 1904-05, the Khoti Settlement Amendment Act of the same year, and the Bombay Tramways Amendment Act passed

in 1906-07 in connection with the introduction of electric traction were among the chief legislative enactments of this period.

Meanwhile considerable attention was being paid to police administration. In 1903-04 the whole force was re-armed with Martini Henry rifles; three new schemes for the accommodation of the Bombay City Police were prepared by the City Improvement Trust; a covenanted Civilian was appointed Inspector-General of Police, two posts of Deputy Inspector-General were created, and the Criminal Investigation Department was reorganized in 1905-06; while in the following year the superior ranks were regraded and a training school was established in Poona.

These years were marked by much material progress; by a liberal revenue policy which led in 1905-06 to the suspension of 94 lakhs and the remission of 23 lakhs of revenue; by the progress of great irrigational schemes, such as the Godavari-Pravara and Gokak projects in the Presidency proper and the Nira Right Bank project in Sind; and by increased support to education, as exemplified in a rise in the number of technical and industrial schools, the establishment of a Teachers' Training College, and the opening of 300 new educational institutions in 1904-05. At the same time, however, the period was remarkable for increased rancour and virulence in a certain section of the Native Press.

In October 1907 Sir John Muir Mackenzie, who had acted as Governor of the Presidency from the date of Lord Lamington's departure in July, handed over the reins of office to Sir George Sydenham Clarke. The earlier portion of the period was characterized by the preaching of sedition in the vernacular press and by serious unrest, which found vent in July 1908 in a strike of mill operatives in Bombay fomented as a protest against the arrest and conviction for sedition of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, in an anarchical attempt upon Lord Minto's life at Ahmedabad in November 1909, and in the murder of Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, in the following month. Action by the Police also led to the discovery of a secret conspiracy in the Sholapur District with ramifications in Satara. Condign punishment was awarded in the latter case, as well as in the Nasik murder and conspiracy cases, while drastic action was taken against the more virulent publications under the Press Act of 1910. This action, synchronizing with a general feeling of satisfaction arising from the promulgation of Lord Morley's Scheme of reforms in 1909, led for the time being to the temporary extinction of active sedition, and enabled Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to visit India with safety at the close of 1911 and to announce at Delhi further concessions and alterations of far-reaching significance. In

connection with the general scheme of reform the first Indian Member of the Executive Council took his seat in March 1910.

The active campaign against sedition was contemporaneous with a thorough revision of the educational administration of the Presidency. In 1907-08 the total expenditure on education rose by seven lakhs to one hundred and thirteen lakhs of rupees; in 1909-10 the salaries of teachers in primary schools were increased; and important proposals for the improvement of the University curricula were under discussion. While special grants were made for primary education, resulting in 1909-10 in an increase of 7½ per cent. in the number of primary educational institutions, the whole system of secondary education was subjected to anxious scrutiny. One of the chief features of the unrest which embraced India during this period was the participation of many pupils and *ex*-pupils of High Schools in political agitation of a most debased kind; and the attention of Government was directed towards providing secondary education with a curriculum which would afford the youth of the Presidency a clearer grasp of facts and circumstances concerning India's position in the Empire and a better chance of serving her economic needs. Two results of this general policy were the preparation in 1910-11 of a series of moral and religious handbooks for use in schools and the inauguration of Science Institutes in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Meanwhile considerable advance was made in general administration. In 1908-09 a new stage was reached in the history of Municipal Administration by the withdrawal of much of the former official control, Government conceding to urban municipalities the privilege of electing two-thirds of the total number of councillors, and to all municipalities the right to select non-official presidents, provided that the executive was strengthened by the appointment of a Government official as Chief Officer. In 1910-11 special grants were allotted by Government for the improvement of water-supply and sanitation in country towns. In 1909-10 the total number of Co-operative Credit Societies in the Presidency rose to 208, while in 1910-11 the whole question of forest conservancy in the Deccan was subjected to investigation by a special committee, which ultimately resulted in 628 square miles of reserved forest being handed back to the Revenue Department for the general benefit of the agricultural population.

Police administration naturally occupied increased attention. In 1907-08 the Bombay City Police Charges Act was passed, which gave legal sanction to certain financial arrangements between Government and the Municipal Corporation; in 1909-10 a new Criminal Investigation Department was created for Bombay City; and throughout

the period the reorganization of both the City and the District Police was actively pushed forward. The Excise Department similarly underwent reorganization in 1907-08, as a result of which the status of the subordinate staff was considerably improved. In the earlier portion of Sir George Clarke's governorship every effort was made to popularize plague inoculation ; but the results were not so encouraging as those attained by the Bombay City Pilgrim Department in a sustained endeavour to persuade Musalman pilgrims to Mecca to submit to vaccination before embarking for the Hedjaz. In 1910-11 a special enquiry was conducted into the causes of Malaria in Bombay, which resulted *inter alia* in the Municipality commencing a crusade against many old and insanitary wells in the city.

Among the chief legislative measures of this period were the Karachi Port Trust Amendment Act of 1909-10, which empowered the Trustees to raise loans ; the Act for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, which was approaching a partial completion in 1912 ; and the Act to control racing in Western India which was passed in 1912 and was designed to control excessive gambling upon the race courses in Bombay and Poona.

The City Improvement Trust, which made considerable progress in the work of housing the poor classes, received, a special grant of 50 lakhs from the Government of India in 1910-11 and was enabled to notify a much-needed scheme for a wide thoroughfare through the eastern portion of the Island. The Port Trust in the meanwhile was actively prosecuting the construction of the new docks and the reclamation of land between Mazagon and Sewri. In 1908-09 a scheme for deepening Aden harbour was sanctioned, and in 1910-11 nearly eight lakhs were expended on the construction of overbridges across the railways in Bombay City.

Excluding the political disturbances alluded to above, the public peace was unbroken save by a somewhat serious disturbance at the Muharram of 1910-11, which resulted from an attempt on the part of the Police to purge the festival of its more objectionable features. The period was one of advancing prosperity, but slightly marred by the partial failure of the monsoon of 1911 ; trade increased ; new banks were opened ; and in the domain of administration much was done towards the removal of grievances, the revision of the educational system, and the initiation of public works of permanent utility.

THE WAR AND THE REFORMED CONSTITUTION

The ten years ending with the 31st of March 1922 were the most important in the modern history of the Bombay Presidency. The Great

War and the reform of the constitution were events not comparable with any that have taken place since the Province came under the rule of the British.

For nearly one hundred years the record of Bombay had been one of ordered progress in administration and economic and industrial expansion. The wars in Europe and the campaigns on the frontiers of India itself had left the life of the Presidency virtually untouched. But the outbreak of the Great War of 1914 and the rapid extension of the area of operations to the Near and the Far East brought the Presidency at a bound into the forefront of events. The two great seaports of Bombay and Karachi became military bases of vital importance. Its public buildings were turned into hospitals and local industries harnessed to the needs of war. At Poona, Ahmednagar and Deolali great camps sprang up. At Belgaum were confined civilians belonging to the enemy countries. The Presidency, which heretofore had contributed but slightly to the armed forces of the Crown, raised a force of 74,000 men for service in the combatant and non-combatant ranks of the army, while the crews of the transports and merchant vessels engaged in war work were drawn largely from the maritime districts of the Konkan.

The personnel of the higher ranks of the administration was cut down to the absolute minimum in order to release as many men of the public services as possible for more active service with the forces. Expenditure was rigidly curtailed and restricted to essentials, with the result that, while Provincial taxation was not increased during the war, the budget showed each year a surplus.

The people of Bombay subscribed generously and freely to the many appeals for funds for war relief and war purposes, contributing 11 crores to the first war loan and nearly 14 crores to the second.

To the administration the war brought many problems. The sudden and artificial inflation of prices by those who sought to profit at the expense of the poor was met by the issue of stern warnings to the profiteers and the formation of an unofficial prices committee. Later, when the partial failure of the rains in 1918 sent up the price of foodstuffs a Controller of Prices was appointed and supplies arranged for from outside the Presidency. When mad speculation threatened to dislocate the staple manufacturing industry of the Presidency action was taken under the Defence of India Act and measures adopted by legislation to place the cotton trade on a more satisfactory basis. Profiteering in rents was stopped by the Rent Acts.

To the industrial centres of the Presidency the war brought prosperity. The cotton mills made huge profits, while the trading community generally made money, with the result that the year 1920 saw

a great boom in speculation both in land and in public companies. Seaborne trade and Shipping rose to record heights.

Politically the Presidency has always been well advanced and the publication in 1919 of the terms of the Government of India Act was received on the whole with satisfaction by the political leaders of Bombay. As a result of the agitation against the Rowlatt Act and the Satyagraha movement started by Mr. Gandhi there was in April 1919 severe rioting at Ahmedabad and Viramgam involving loss of life. The outbreak was handled with firmness and decision and the disturbances did not spread beyond a small area in Gujarat. Lord Willingdon, who had succeeded Lord Sydenham as Governor in 1913 and held office during the whole period of the war, was succeeded in December 1918 by Sir George Lloyd.

The first elections under the new constitution were held in November 1920 and the first session of the elected Legislative Council was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on February 23rd, 1921.

A brief account is given below of the principal events in the administration of the various departments of Government during the past ten years :—

THE INDIAN STATES

Within a few hours of the news being received that England was involved in war telegrams began to pour into Government from the Princes and Chiefs of the Presidency, placing at the disposal of the King-Emperor their personal services and their whole resources. The record of the Princes and Chiefs of the Presidency was indeed a fine one. Several of them served in the field, others gave their Imperial service troops for active service abroad, while the Maharao of Cutch defrayed the cost of a regiment at the front for the whole period of the war. All contributed generously to the war and relief funds. Their eminent services were acknowledged by the bestowal of higher titles and dignities.

The Maharao of Cutch represented India at the Imperial Conference.

LEGISLATION

A number of Acts of importance were passed during the decade. A noticeable feature of the legislation of this period is the passing of Special Acts, the administration of which is almost wholly in the hands of local authorities, and not of Government, in distinction to the previous policy of legislation which was more particularly in the direction of codification. In 1912 an Act was passed whereby all medical practitioners, with the exception of Hakims and Vaids who followed indigenous

methods, were required to be registered. In 1913 the constitution of the Bombay Improvement Trust was amended, the Municipal Corporation was declared to be the reversionary heir of the Trust and a desirable working arrangement was established between the two bodies. An important revision of the Bombay Land Revenue Code was made by Act IV of 1914 which placed the liability to land revenue on the land and therefore on the actual occupant of the land. The Record of Rights Act was abolished and its provisions embodied in the Land Revenue Code with the result that village accounts are now based on the Record of Rights.

During the war period there was but little legislation of importance, the Acts actually passed being amending Acts to facilitate working or to remove anomalies. The Town Planning Act and the Act to provide for the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, an Act which made possible the adoption by any mofussil municipality of a policy of free and compulsory education, and the Rent Acts of 1918 to control the levy of rents of premises in certain specified areas, notably Bombay and Karachi and their suburbs, were the most important.

FAMINE

In 1918-19 a bad monsoon led to the failure of crops in many parts of the Presidency and famine was declared in 11 districts, the west Deccan and Konkan being particularly badly off. Except in two districts, demand for famine relief works was negligible and the average number of persons in receipt of famine relief was about 100,000 which rose in May 1919 to under 150,000. So far as the area affected and the condition of crops was concerned, the famine was worse than that of 1899-1900 ; but where ten persons required relief then only one required it in 1918-19. It is evident that the improved economic conditions of the people, the better organisation of relief together with the natural relief that is afforded by the growth of industries have had a striking effect in ameliorating famine conditions.

CO-OPERATION

The remarkable growth of the Co-operative Movement is one of the most striking features of the past ten years. In the year 1912-13 there were only 515 societies of all kinds with a membership of 46,537 and a working capital of under 50 lakhs. On 31st March 1922 the number of societies was 3,411 with a membership of 328,000 and a working capital of 4 crores and 35 lakhs. These figures show the extent to which agricultural indebtedness has been reduced and the manner in which thrift and self-help is spreading amongst the rural population. The progress of Bombay in the Co-operative Movement is perhaps greater than in

many other provinces in India. At the end of the year 1920-21 there were 13·7 members of primary societies per 1,000 inhabitants, the figure for Madras being 9·3, for Bengal 5 and United Provinces 2·4. The average working capital for India was Re. 1 per head; in Bombay it is Rs. 1-12-0.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The want of tonnage and restrictions of various kinds seriously hampered trade during the war years. Normal conditions did not arrive with the end of hostilities; freights were still high, railways and cables were congested; industrial unrest and the appalling mortality in the influenza epidemic had a depressing effect. But in 1920 the value of the Imports and Exports rose far beyond all previous records, the aggregate value of the foreign and coasting trade of the Presidency being 345 crores compared with 216½ crores in 1913-14. The effect of the war was particularly noticeable in figures showing the course of trade in pre-war and post-war years. The share of the British Empire remained almost the same, while that of the United Kingdom fell from 30·6 per cent. to 29·36 per cent. The greatest difference was in the share of Continental Europe which fell from 28·5 per cent. to 7·66 per cent., the loss being made up by Asia, chiefly Japan, whose share rose from 23·61 per cent. to 41·5 per cent.

In the programme of port extensions to meet the growing trade of Bombay, great progress has been made. The Alexandra Dock which was opened in 1914 was used during the greater part of the war almost exclusively for military purposes. It is now open to commercial traffic and provides 17 additional berths. The Ballard Pier provides up-to-date accommodation for landing and embarking of passengers and the running of mail trains direct from the Wharf to all parts of India. The Reclamation of nearly 4,000 acres of land between Sewree and Mazagon has been completed and the great Cotton Exchange and godowns at Sewree will be ready next year. The mileage of the Port Trust Railway has increased to 105 miles and a special pier for the accommodation of vessels carrying oil in bulk has been constructed on Trombay Island whence oil is pumped to the installation on the Sewree Reclamation.

PUBLIC WORKS

Up to the outbreak of war large public works had been constructed or were in process of construction. Extensions of the railway system had been, in 1911-12, 143 miles; in 1912-13, 100 miles; 1913-14, 100 miles. The General Post Office and the Sassoon Reformatory in Bombay, offices at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad, Colleges and hospitals at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Mirpur Khas and Poona, bridges and piers at

Rewas bunder, Koregaon, Kalyan, were built during this period. The greatest work of all, however, was the practical completion of the Reclamation works of the Port Trust, when His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Alexandra Dock on 21st March 1914.

During the war expenditure on public works was restricted to works of necessity or to the completion of those which were well in hand. The Customs Houses of Bombay and Karachi, the College of Science and the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay were completed. The two latter were at once taken over for use as war hospitals. Educational Institutions were erected, notably at Shikarpur and at Hyderabad, but elsewhere the works were mainly bungalows for the housing of officers.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The cholera epidemic of 1912 was very severe and was responsible for 64,500 deaths, the highest figure recorded for 20 years. But these figures shrink into insignificance compared with the mortality during the influenza epidemic of 1918, which swept the whole country. The maximum mortality reached in 1900, a year of severe and widespread famine, fell short of the figure of 1918 by more than four lakhs. No exact estimate of the mortality due to the disease can be made. A rough estimate arrived at by the Sanitary Commissioner is nearly one million and a half for the whole Presidency. Deaths were heaviest among the most vigorous of the population, *viz.*, adults aged between 20 and 40. About 62 men and 79 women died out of every 1,000 living within these ages.

FINANCE

Before the war the income of the Presidency was 7·9 crores and the expenditure 7·8 crores. During the war the expenditure was drastically restricted in order to assist the Central Government in the task of preserving the solvency of the State in the face of the immense military expenditure and as a result expenditure was kept steadily within the income. There were increases in imperial taxation—in income-tax and in customs—but provincial taxation was not disturbed. The steady rise in the cost of living had to be met by corresponding increases in the pay of Government servants and the cost of administration generally went steadily up without a corresponding natural rise in the normal sources of revenue, the most important of which is Land Revenue. This varies according to season but apart from seasonal vicissitudes does not increase rapidly. In 1914-15 Land Revenue produced 5,11 lakhs, in 1920-21 it fell to 4,90 lakhs. In 1921-22 Revenue amounted to 12,35 lakhs and expenditure to 13,75 lakhs. Expanding sources of revenue such as Income-tax and Customs, go to the revenues of the Central Government.

Excise revenue increased from 2,20 in 1914-15 to 3,83 in 1920-21. The increase was due to higher taxation and not to increased consumption ; the consumption of country liquor in 1914-15 was 25½ lakhs of gallons and in 1920-21, 28·4 lakhs of gallons. The revenue from stamps rose to 170 lakhs from 81 in 1914-15.

Forests yielded 47 lakhs in 1914-15, in 1918-19, 155 and in 1920-21, 87.

Expenditure on general administration rose from 21 lakhs to 42 lakhs due to increased salaries and the growth of the establishment which the increasing volume and complexity of administration has rendered necessary. The cost of the administration of justice rose to 80 lakhs from 58 and the expenditure on education 83 to 1,83 lakhs, medical relief from 18 to 57 lakhs, Public Health from 6½ to 24 lakhs, Agriculture from 12½ to 28 lakhs, civil works from 1,13 to 2,42. The percentage increases were Medical 280 per cent., Public Health 400 per cent. and Agriculture 225 per cent.

EDUCATION

The steady progress made in education is one of the noteworthy features of the last ten years, and is reflected in the growth of literacy. In 1911 the literates numbered 121 males and 14·5 females per thousand, while in 1921 the figures rose to 140 and 25 respectively.

The provincial expenditure on Education has increased from 83 lakhs in 1914-15 to 1,83 lakhs in 1921-22. University Education has gone up by 50 per cent.—from 8 lakhs to 12 lakhs—due to the opening of new colleges and more liberal grants. Secondary education has similarly increased nearly 50 per cent. from 19 lakhs to 27 lakhs. The expenditure on primary education has trebled, having risen from 36 lakhs to 1,07 lakhs. Practically all the expenditure is in the form of grants to local bodies and to non-Government schools. The total cost of about 8 lakhs of pupils in primary schools in Bombay in 1920-21 was over 1¼ crores of rupees. In 1919-20 the Bombay Government contributed 67 lakhs towards primary education, while other provincial Governments together contributed 114 lakhs only, although their combined population is more than 11 times that of Bombay.

BOY SCOUTS

An interesting development in Education has been the inauguration of the Boy Scout movement with official encouragement but without official interference or control of any kind. In 1921 Government appointed a special officer to organize the movement and with the aid of public subscriptions sent six young men to England for training as Scout Masters.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT

Among the several problems that confronted Government at the close of the war the Housing question was the most important, for the building of houses had not, for various reasons, kept pace with the large increase in population. The famine in houses was felt acutely by the people and had to be countered by such temporary palliatives as Rent control. The real solution lay in providing housing accommodation, particularly for the poorer and middle classes, and soon after the arrival of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd the problem was tackled in earnest. In 1919 it was estimated that of a population of about 1,200,000 nearly 900,000 lived in one-room tenements under most insanitary conditions, and a scheme of a bold and comprehensive character was necessary in order to remove an evil which was becoming a menace not only to the general industrial and financial prosperity of the City but to the health of its citizens. A special organization working directly under the control of Government, with wide powers and large financial resources, was clearly needed. Government accordingly established a Development Department with the following objects :—

(1) The carrying out of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
(2) The undertaking of industrial housing schemes.
(3) The development of Salsette.

In connection with these schemes the Bombay Government floated the first provincial loan issued in India. It met with instant success and over 9 crores were subscribed at 6½ per cent.

All the schemes are making rapid progress. Their result will be, in the words of the Governor, "to put the great port and City of Bombay in a position to handle its trade in the cheapest and most efficient manner so as to attract, on account of its cheap facilities, the maximum trade possible ; to provide through this trade an ever-increasing quantity of work and wages for its labouring classes, and to secure that all classes and particularly the working classes shall have healthier and happier surroundings."

LABOUR PROBLEMS

Industrial unrest was another post-war problem of considerable difficulty. The Bombay mill strikes of 1918-19 and January 1920 involved about 150,000 men. These were followed by the postal strike in September 1920 and strikes in the Railway workshops and Tramways, and in Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Those who were called upon to pronounce a judgment on labour disputes, felt the absence of reliable data on which the merits of claims in dispute could be

assessed. It was clear that not only were Government and the disputants in need of information but the general public were even more in the dark as to the truth about prevailing economic conditions.

Such an absence of accurate information was clearly harmful to all parties and Government decided that a Labour Office must be instituted, a decision which was carried into effect in April 1921. The new Labour Office has since been engaged in an investigation of the economic situation in Bombay and upon the preparation and publication of statistics, in order to enable employers and employed, the press and the public, to take a greater and better informed interest in labour problems and to base their judgments on facts and not opinions. With accurate figures of prices and wages and the cost of living kept by the Labour Office little time need be taken in coming to a decision on the *economic* merits of a dispute.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the Labour Bureau, Government appointed a Committee presided over by Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., to report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes. The Committee have submitted an interesting report including proposals for constituting by legislation Industrial Courts of Enquiry. The report is receiving the consideration of Government.

PUBLICITY

Another new department of Government created during the decade was the Directorate of Information, which was started in January 1920. Its principal function is the collation and dissemination of information relating to the administration of the Presidency, more particularly in regard to matters affecting the relations of Government and the public, and, generally, all matters which can be conveniently included in the term publicity.

The machinery for the dissemination and circulation of this information consists of :—

(1) Leaflets and pamphlets in English and the vernaculars circulated through official and non-official channels and the Honorary Correspondents of the Directorate ;

(2) Articles for the Press throughout the Presidency ;

(3) Answers to enquiries written and verbal.

Attached to the Directorate is a library and bureau where Government publications, reference books and newspaper files may be consulted by the Public or Press representatives.

AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture has made substantial advance. The department has popularised the use of new implements, good seed

and concentrated manures, and many experiments and investigations have been made to ascertain the best varieties of cotton, sugar cane, wheat and rice. These are now being widely distributed amongst cultivators.

IRRIGATION

As a result of the conclusions arrived at by the Irrigation Commission of 1901-03 the Bombay Government deputed one of its engineers—Mr. H. F. Beale—to enquire into the possibility of constructing storage works throughout the Deccan and to submit proposals. The final report was published in 1909 and some of the works suggested have already been taken in hand while the remainder will provide ample work for many years to come.

Prior to the inauguration of Mr. Beale's surveys the Nira Right Bank Canal and the extension of the Nira Left Bank Canal with enlarged storage at Bhatghar had been considered and so had the construction of the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals, with storage at Bhandardara. The first is under construction and the Dam when completed will be the largest in volume of masonry in the world, 190 feet high, 5,333 feet long and will store 24,000 million cubic feet of water. This dam which will be known as the Lloyd Dam is to replace an old one constructed in 1889-1890 and giving storage for the Nira Left Bank Canal. Besides a small area in Satara and a considerable area in Phaltan State, a large tract of country in Sholapur, which suffers greatly from the ravages of famine, will be benefited by this work which will begin to operate in 1924 and, it is hoped, will be completed in 1927. The total area commanded will be 900,000 acres.

The Pravara river scheme is the more spectacular. The dam, one of the highest in the world, will tower to a height of 270 feet above the river bed or 74 feet higher than the top of the finial on the dome of the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay. It will be 1,600 feet long and will impound 13,000 million cubic feet of water. The area of the lake when full will be six square miles and this bountiful supply harnessed to benefit the tillers of the soil instead of being allowed to pass wastefully to the sea, will be gradually passed out into the Pravara river down which it will pass for fifty miles before reaching the pick-up weir at the canal heads.

The culturable area to be commanded by the Pravara canals is 183,000 acres in Ahmednagar District. The canals are already working and it is hoped that the whole scheme will be completed in 1924.

The total quantity of water which will be stored in reservoirs when the works at present under construction are completed will be 64,927 cubic feet or a quantity sufficient to cover the whole of the Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur Collectorates to a depth of 1¼ inches.

Sind has about 14 million acres of cultivable land, out of which only 4 million are cultivated. Ten million acres, much of which is capable of growing cotton, lie waste for want of water. Government have endeavoured to improve the water supply of the country by inundation canals, and the work of the Irrigation Department in Sind for the past ten years has been devoted to keeping those canals in good condition and making the best possible use of them. Since 1912 Government have had under consideration the great irrigation work known as Sukkur Barrage Project. The scheme, as finally revised by irrigation experts in 1920, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State and will be started when the financial arrangements are complete. The Sukkur Barrage is by far the largest irrigation work ever projected. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1,835 lakhs, of which the barrage accounts for about Rs. 569 lakhs and the canals for Rs. 1,266 lakhs. It will command a gross area of 7½ million acres, of which 6½ acres are culturable. An annual area of irrigation of 5½ million acres is anticipated, of which 2 million acres represents existing inundation irrigation which will be given an assured supply by the new canals. The estimated return is 194 lakhs from water rates alone, but the bringing under cultivation of 3½ million acres and the production of crops worth 25 crores must lead to an increase in the revenues from railways, income tax, customs, excise, etc., and have an important effect on the country's general prosperity.

CHAPTER II

AREA, ASPECT, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS

The Bombay Presidency is divided into five revenue divisions and twenty-seven districts, including the City of Bombay, and comprises 377 Indian States. The British Districts, including Sind, contain a total area of 123,541 square miles and a total population of 19,291,719; the Indian States under the Bombay Government cover an additional area of 63,453 square miles with a population of 7,409,429; while within the geographical limits of the Presidency are included the Portuguese possessions of Goa, Daman and Diu with an aggregate area of 1,470 square miles and the State of Baroda with an area of 8,182 square miles and a population of 2,121,875, which is under the political control of the Government of India. The outlying Settlement of Aden has an area of 80 square miles with a population of 56,500. Of the four administrative divisions of the Presidency, Sind alone is geographically one. The other natural divisions are the island of Cutch; the peninsula of Kathiawar; the great plain of Gujarat between the mouth of the Luni and the western outposts of the Satpuras; the valley of the Tapti (Surat and Khandesh); the table-land of the Deccan East of the chain of the Ghats; and the Konkan or strip of littoral between the Ghats and the sea. The coast line is deeply indented by the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay and broken by many bays and creeks; but the only harbours that are sufficiently land locked to protect shipping during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon are those of Karachi, Bombay, Karwar, Vijyadurg and Marmagoa.

Sind or the lower valley of the Indus is the most northerly section of the Presidency, and encloses an area of 46,944 square miles, exclusive of the territory of H.H. the Mir of Khairpur, with a population of 3,279,377. It includes the seven districts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Nawabshah, Larkana, Thar Parkar, and Upper Sind Frontier, and the Indian State of Khairpur (area 6,050 square miles and population 193,152). Cut off from the rest of the Presidency by the deserts or the sea, Sind differs widely from it in physical features and climate as well as in the language, dress and customs of the people. Sind proper or the central alluvial plain watered by the Indus lies between the Kohistan or hill-country that rises to the Kirthar range (7,200 feet) on the border of Baluchistan and the Registan or Thar desert that stretches eastward into Rajputana. In years of good rainfall the Kohistan yields abundant fodder for cattle and camels and supports a scanty tillage on the banks

of the hill streams or *nais* one of which (the Hab) forms the boundary between Sind and Baluchistan. Central Sind lies on both banks of the Indus which flows southward with many windings until after a course of 450 miles through Sind it empties itself into the Arabian Sea near Karachi. The delta of the Indus the head of which now lies opposite Shahbandar covers an area of about 3,000 square miles and extends along the coast-line for 125 miles. The marshy portions contain good pasturage and rice grows luxuriantly wherever cultivation is possible; but the soil generally is not fertile, being a mixture of sand and clay. The entire course of the Indus in British territory lies within the zone of deficient rainfall and cultivation is absolutely dependent therefore upon artificial irrigation. The chief Irrigation canals are the Desert, Begari, Western Nara, the Jamrao and the Eastern Nara. In the Registan on the east of the Indus rolling sandhills alternate with wooded valleys or stretches of level pasture land.

The climate of Sind is among the hottest and most variable in India. The average temperature of the summer months is 95° and that of the winter months 60°. But the thermometer rises in summer to 114° and on occasions to 125°, while in winter it falls at night a few degrees below freezing-point. The climate of Karachi and the coast is however more equable, for a strong sea-breeze blows regularly from April to October. The rainfall of Sind is scanty and irregular, averaging only about 8 inches.

The salt of the Delta is the only mineral product of commercial importance. The *rabi* or spring crops, sown from September to November and reaped from February to April, consist of wheat, barley, gram, vetches, oilseeds and vegetables; while the *kharif* or autumn crops, sown from May to August during the river floods and reaped from October to December, comprise the millets (*bajri* and *jowar*), rice, indigo, *san*, hemp, *til*, pulses and cotton. The fruits common to the country are dates, plaintains, mangoes, limes, oranges, pomegranates, figs, grapes, tamarinds, mulberries and melons. Egyptian cotton, with a longer staple than the ordinary variety, has been grown with considerable success. The chief trees of Sind are the *babul* (Acacia arabica), *bahan* (Populus Euphratica), *kandi* (Prosopis Spicigera) and *siras*, while the shores of the Indus delta abound with low mangrove thickets, which yield good fuel and fodder.

The commoner wild animals are the wolf, wild hog, gazelle, hog-deer, jackal, wild-cat and hare. Ibex and the wild ass, and occasionally leopards and bears, are met with. Water fowl of many kinds are common on the lakes and pools, and good sea fish are caught off the coast, the chief varieties being the pomfret, sole and sardine. Fresh water fish are plentiful and the oysters of Karachi have acquired a

well-merited reputation. The long and the snub-nosed crocodiles are found in the Indus. Among domestic animals, one-humped camels, buffaloes, fat-tailed sheep, horses, mules and asses are bred in large numbers.

Cutch, exclusive of a portion of the great salt marsh termed the Rann, which divides it from the continent of India, comprises an area of 7,616 square miles with a population of 484,547. For the most part treeless, barren and rocky, the aspect of the country is varied by ranges of hills and isolated peaks, by rugged and deeply-cut river beds, and by well-tilled valleys. The whole area forms a separate Indian State, whose low-lying southern shore rises gradually about 1,000 feet to a chain of bare volcanic hills that run in a half-circle from west to east. It is a land of few trees, and the annual rainfall is scanty, averaging about 12 inches. During April, May, October and part of November the heat is excessive. The local breed of camel is much sought after, but increased imports of Arab and other horses have reduced the value of the once famous Cutch horses. Herds of wild asses (Equus onager) haunt the Rann, and the leopard and wild hog are also to be found. Iron and coal exist but are not worked, and good building-stone is plentiful. Most of the soil being sandy and easily tilled, holdings are large and produce wheat and barley of indifferent quality, cotton, the ordinary varieties of millet and pulse, and a little garden produce.

Kathiawar is a peninsula lying between 20° 41′ and 23° 8′ N. and 68° 56′ and 72° 20′ E. Its area is about 23,445 square miles and it contains a population of 2,538,497. Within these limits it includes about 1,245 square miles of territory belonging to the Gaekwar of Baroda, about 1,298 square miles belonging to the British district of Ahmedabad and the Portuguese possession of Diu measuring about 20 square miles. The remainder is the territory forming the Political Agency subordinate to the Governor of Bombay, established in 1822, having under its control 187 separate States, talukas and estates, great and small, whose chiefs divide among themselves the greater portion of the peninsula. The physical features of the peninsula suggest that it may once have been an island or a group of islands of volcanic origins. Along the northern border stretch the shallow waters of the Rann ; on the east lie a belt of salt land and the long lagoon of the Nal marking the line of the depression which probably formed until recent times a connecting link between the Gulf of Cambay and the Little Rann. The country is undulating with low ranges of hills running in very irregular directions, the chief range being the Gir in the south which runs nearly parallel with the coast along the north of Babriawar and Sorath to the neighbourhood of Girnar—an important granitic mass, the highest peak of which is 3,500 feet above sea-level. The richest cultivation is found along the course of

the Bhadar river which rises in the Mandar hills and at Mahuva and Lilia where good fruit and vegetables are grown. Sugarcane is grown with success in the same locality. Gondal and the northern and eastern districts of Jhalawar are famous for cotton, while Halar in the west yields wheat, millet and other grains. Kathiawar indeed has the essential features of a prosperous agricultural country, namely, temperate climate, moderate rainfall, abundance of streams and ponds, and a very varied soil, while of late years considerable progress has been made in artificial irrigations.

Iron and the building-stone of Porbandar are the chief mineral products. Except in the Gir forests Kathiawar is thinly wooded, and even there the timber is of little value. The mangrove abounds along the coast and is largely used as fuel; the cocoanut and wild date are common; and excellent mangoes are grown in Mahuva from Bombay grafts. The principal wild animals of the peninsula are the lion (found in the Gir range), leopard, cheetah, antelope, hog, hyena, wolf, jackal, wild cat, fox, porcupine and smaller vermin. The Indian python and the cobra, the crocodile and land tortoise are common. Horses, formerly of excellent repute, are bred in large numbers, for most of the States maintain stud-farms; while milch cows and buffaloes are reared in the Gir, camels in the Rann, and asses in Halar and Jhalawar. The climate of Kathiawar is on the whole pleasant and healthy, the rainfall varying on the average from 21 inches in Jhalawar to 42 inches in Sorath.

Gujarat, by which is meant the central plain north of the Narbada and east of the Rann of Cutch and Kathiawar, has an area of 29,071 square miles. Of this area less than one-fourth (7,168 square miles), chiefly in the centre and south, is British territory belonging to the four districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach. About 4,902 square miles, chiefly in two blocks—one lying west of the Sabarmati and the other between the Mahi and Narbada—belong to Baroda. The remainder belongs to the large and small States that have relations with the Bombay Government, and is distributed among the Agencies of Palanpur in the north, Mahi Kantha in the north-east, Rewa Kantha in the east, and Cambay at the mouth of the Sabarmati.

The plain is bounded on the north by the desert of Marwar and on the east by the hills of crystalline rock that run south-east from Abu to join the western outliers of the Vindhyas near Pavagarh. From these hills, in the neighbourhood of which the country is rough, rocky and well-wooded, it slopes in a south-westerly direction towards the Rann of Cutch, the Nal and the sea, unbroken by any stony outcrop or rising ground. The central region is of recent alluvial formation and has one of the richest soils in India, though parts of it are liable to flooding in the

rains, and it suffered much in the famine of 1899-1902. Towards the Rann, the Nal and the coast the plain passes into salt or sandy waste, where the sub-soil water is brackish and lies deep below the surface. The grazing lands of Palanpur in the north are watered by the Banas and Saraswati, which flow from the Arravalli Mountains into the Little Rann. The Sabarmati, rising near the source of the Banas, flows into the Gulf of Cambay. Further east, the Mahi, rising far away in Malwa, flows into the same Gulf, which finally receives also the waters of the Narbada, the lower course of which passes between Central Baroda and Rajpipla and through the British district of Broach. The rainfall varies from 20 to 30 inches.

Good building stone is found in parts of Gujarat, while the Panch Mahals District yields iron and lead. The central and coast tracts are stoneless, and have fine groves of field trees, while the eastern hills are covered with forest. Good salt is manufactured in large quantities at the Government works at Kharaghoda on the edge of the Rann. The forests of the eastern hills contain *khakra* (Butea frondosa), teak (Tectona grandis), *nim* (Melia azadirachta) and bamboo, while black wood (Dalbergia latifolia) is found in Palanpur. The chief field trees of Gujarat are the *mahuda* (Bassia latifolia), mango (Mangifera indica) and *rayan* (Mimusops indica), wheat, *bajri*, and rice are the staple crops, the first being most important in the north and the second being less grown than *jowar* in Broach. Maize is the chief food-grain in the Panch Mahals. Cotton is grown practically everywhere, but is specially characteristic of Broach. Gram and sesamum are widely grown and in Kaira tobacco is a crop of some importance.

The spread of cultivation has driven the tiger, panther and bear into the eastern hills and greatly reduced the numbers of the wild hog; but deer, especially black buck and *nilgai*, are still common. Game-birds both by land and water, are abundant. The *maral* is the chief river fish. Among domestic animals the oxen of Kakrej, Daskroi and Nadiad are famous. Horses are bred in Ahmedabad and Kaira, and camels more or less everywhere north of the Mahi, though many of those met with are brought in to graze from Mewar and Malwa.

The Tapti Valley, which geographically includes the coast tract from the Kim to the Damanganga River and the inland country between the Satpura and the Satmala Hills, comprises an area of 18,975 square miles. It includes the British district of Surat on the coast, with the small state of Sachin, a strip of land on the west of the Ghats divided between the States of Baroda, Bansda, Dharampur, the Dangs and Surgana, the British districts of Khandesh and Nasik (part) and the Portuguese settlement of Daman (182 square miles). Besides the Satpuras to the north and the Satmalas to the south, the great range of the

Sahyadris or western Ghats, beginning south of the Tapti about 60 miles from the sea, runs in a south-westerly direction towards Peint, throwing out spurs to the east between the rich river-bottoms and on the west foothills nearly up to the sea board. To the east no natural barrier separates Khandesh from Nimar and Berar. At the foot of the wooded hills of the trap and basalt the soil is thin and poor, but nearer the rivers it is a rich alluvium. Until the Tapti Valley Railway was opened the rich lands of Surat and Khandesh were separated by the wild and wooded belt of Indian State territory that lies on the western face of the Ghats and stretches northward across the Tapti.

The Tapti rising at a spot two miles distant from the sacred tank of Multai on the Satpura plateau, flows in a westerly direction through the Butel and Nimar districts of the Central Provinces and after entering Khandesh receives on the left bank the waters of the Purna from the hills of Berar. Thence it flows through a broad and fertile valley, bounded on the north by the Satpuras and on the south by the Satmalas, and eventually after descending through wild country it sweeps southward to the sea through the alluvial plain of Surat. The other tributaries, of which the Girna is the most noteworthy, mostly rise in the Sahyadris.

The rainfall is heavy on the hills and in the forest belt, but varies in the open country from 40 inches at Surat to 22 inches at Dhulia. In the coast tract the temperature is equable, but inland it ranges between 52° in the cold weather and 110° in the hot season. Excluding the building-stone of Khandesh which is not widely known, there are no mineral products of importance but the forests of Khandesh are the most important in the Bombay Presidency after those of Kanara. Teak, *babul*, blackwood, *anjan*, (Hardwickia biuata), *khair* (acacia catachu) and *salai* (Boswellia Serata) are the chief trees. Among field trees the banian, mango, *mahua*, *pipal*, *palas*, *umbar* and *temburni* are frequently seen.

Cotton is the chief crop of the Tapti Valley, the most important food-crops being rice on the coast and *bajri* inland. *Jowar* and wheat are also widely grown. Castor oil-seed (Ricinus communis) is common on the coast and sesamum in Khandesh.

The cows and buffaloes of Surat as greatly esteemed—the cows for their appearance and the buffaloes for their yield of milk. Bulsar is famous for its breed of *patiri* goats, which are very good milkers; and the same district produces a small hardy bullock which is much used in harness.

In the hilly and wooded parts of the tract, wild beasts are numerous, comprising the tiger, leopard, cheetah, bear, caracal, wolf, bison, *sambhar* deer, spotted deer, antelope and gazelle.

Among game birds the wild duck, snipe, quail and partridge are found, but not in such numbers as in Gujarat.

The Deccan section of the Presidency, which in its widest sense includes the whole of India south of the Narbada, has an area of 45,575 square miles, of which 9,761 square miles belong to Indian States. The Political divisions of the Deccan are, from north to south, the British districts of Nasik (part), Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Kanara (part), Bijapur and Dharwar : the small States of Bhor and Phaltan between Poona and Satara ; the States of the Kolhapur Agency, with Aundh and Jath, between Satara and Sholapur on the one hand, and Belgaum and Bijapur on the other ; the Akalkot State between Sholapur and the Nizam's territory : and Savanur with some detached portions of states of the Kolhapur Agency, in the east of Dharwar.

The Deccan includes the western parts of the basins of the Godavari and Krishna river systems, the watershed of which runs eastward from Harischandragad towards Ahmednagar and then widens in a south-westerly direction into the Balaghat of Bhir and Bidar. Nowhere is the eastern boundary of the British districts marked by any more formidable barrier than a river-bed, and north of the Godavari, and again between the Bhima and the Tungabhadra, there is no natural frontier at all. On its western side the Deccan descends seaward by a succession of terraces from the Western Ghats which rise in parts to more than 4,000 feet in height and terminate abruptly near Cape Comorin. The eastern side of the enclosed table-land being much lower than the western, all the principal rivers of the Deccan—the Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery—rising in the Western Ghats flow eastward and escape by openings in the eastern Ghats into the Bay of Bengal. From the main mass of the Ghats many flat-topped spurs run eastwards into the plain and part the valleys of the many streams that eventually find their way to the Godavari or the Krishna. The rough and rocky region of the west passes gradually into the broad flat black-soil plain of the *Desh* or Central Deccan, which stretches eastwards far into the Nizam's territory, unbroken save by the flat rocky lands of Atpadi, Sangola and Jath to the east and north of the Krishna. Of the river systems of the Deccan that of the Godavari is much the smaller. The river rises at Trimbak in the Nasik District and flows in a south-easterly direction, passing by Nasik town and separating Ahmednagar District from Hyderabad. Above Nasik it flows along a narrow rocky bed, but further east the banks are lower and more earthy. Fifteen miles below Nasik it receives, on the right, the Darna from the hills of Igatpuri, and seventeen miles further down, on the left, the Kadva from Dindor . At the latter confluence, at Nander, the stream is dammed for irrigation. Near Nevasa it receives the combined waters of the Pravara and Mula,

which rise in the hills of Akola near Harischandragad. The Krishna system spreads fanwise over an enormous area from Junnar in the north to Mysore in the south, and is divisible into three minor groups which do not unite until they have left the limits of the Bombay Presidency. These are (i) the Bhima, which rises at the shrine of Bhimashankar in the Western Ghats and flows south-eastwards through or along the boundary of the Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts for about 340 miles, until it enters the Nizam's Dominions, after receiving on the left bank the Ghodnadi of Junnar and the Sina of Ahmednagar, and on the right bank the Mutha Mula of Poona and the Nira of Bhor : (ii) the Krishna itself which rises just north of Mahableshwar and flows southwards skirting the eastern spurs of the hills, past Karad in Satara, where it receives on the right bank the Koyna from the western side of the Mahableshwar hills, and Sangli, where it receives the waters of the Varna, until it reaches Kurundvad, where the Panchganga joins it on the right bank. The river then turns eastward and flows through Belgaum District, the states of the Southern Maratha Agency, and Bijapur, in the latter of which districts it is joined on the right bank by the Ghatprabha and Malprabha from the Western Ghats : and (iii) the Tungabhadra which rises in Mysore and forms the boundary between Dharwar District and Mysore and Bellary.

The Deccan receives a moderate rainfall of between 20 and 30 inches, starting with downpour and drizzle from the south-west from June to September, and ending with sharp heavy storms from the north-east in October. The fall on the Sahyadris is much heavier, averaging about 125 inches ; while in the east the rainfall is somewhat irregular and precarious. In the north the cold weather is dry and bracing, but in the south though cool it is somewhat damp. Throughout the Deccan the Trappean and Basalti rocks yield good building-stone, and iron is abundant though not profitably workable. Over most of the trap area occurs the peculiar black, argillaceous and calcareous soil known as *regar* or cotton-soil, from its suitability for cotton growing. Sand stone is found in the south-east, where gold and manganese also occur. The forest lands of the Deccan lie chiefly on or near the Sahyadris, though the higher peaks are for the most part bare. The most important are the teak forests of inland Kanara. The chief forest trees are teak and bamboos in the north, and teak, blackwood, *jambul*, *ain*, *nana*, *hirda* and bamboos in the south. The eastern plains are practically treeless, save for a little *babul* and *khair* scrub. The mango is grown everywhere for its fruit and the wild date for its juice. The jack and the *kaju* tree are specially characteristic of the south. In the Godavari valley the chief crops are *bajri* and wheat and in the west *nagli* (eleusine corocana). In the central parts *bajri* and *jowar* occupy the greater

portion of the cultivated area, while in the south the chief crops in order of importance are *jowar*, cotton, *bajri* and wheat. Wherever the rainfall is heavy rice is grown ; where it is light, *tur*, gram, sesamum and linseed. Sugarcane is an important crop in Poona and Satara and tobacco in Satara and Belgaum.

Horses and ponies are bred in the northern Deccan, but all the best cattle are imported from other parts of India. The tiger, the bear, and the *sambhar* are found in the Sahyadris and in the far south. The panther is more common, as also are the black buck and wild hog in the eastern plains. Game birds are less common than in Gujarat.

The Konkan is the name applied to the tract of country below the Western Ghats south of the Damanganga river, and includes the City of Bombay, the newly formed Bombay Suburban District (which is administered as a separate revenue division), the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, the coast strip of north Kanara, the Indian States of Janjira, Savantvadi and Jawhar, and the Portuguese territory of Goa. It contains a population of nearly five millions, of whom 1,175,914 live in the City of Bombay. Of the total area about 1,300 square miles belong to the Portuguese settlement of Goa, 1,560 square miles to Janjira, Savantvadi and Jawhar, and the remainder (about 11,000 square miles) to the four British districts mentioned above and the City of Bombay. It is a difficult country to travel in, for in addition to rivers, creeks, and harbours, there are many isolated peaks and detached ranges of hills. The most important harbours are those of Bombay, Vijyadurg, Marmagoa and Karwar. In north-east Thana the Deccan trap forms a high table-land, which passes southwards in a series of abrupt isolated hills to the bare flat laterite plateau of Ratnagiri. The granite and sandstone hills of North Kanara are locally reckoned as distinct from the main range of the Western Ghats, and the large proportion of forest it contains distinguishes below-ghat Kanara from the rest of the Konkan. Cultivation consists of rich plots of rice land and groves of coconut palms, watered by a never-failing supply from the storm clouds of the south-west monsoon. In Kanara tillage is confined to narrow strips along the edge of the streams. The Konkan watered by hill streams and intersected by tidal backwaters, can boast of no great river : but it has a very important source of wealth in the great plantations of palms which rise along the coast.

Extremes of heat and cold are unknown as the climate is always tempered by the seabreeze : but it can be very oppressive when the sun adds its power to the enervating influence of the moisture-laden atmosphere. The Konkan receives the full brunt of the monsoon's fury and has a rainfall varying from 100 inches in the north to 150 inches in the south.

The trap and laterite hills yield good building-stone and road metal and salt is manufactured from sea water at certain places along the coast. The inland parts of Thana and Kolaba and the greater part of Kanara are covered with forest, but in Ratnagiri trees are scarce. The chief forest trees are teak, blackwood, *ain*, *khair*, *hirda*, and bamboo. On the coast line the characteristic is everywhere the cocopalm. The jack, the mango, and in the south the *kaju*, are grown for their fruit, and the palmyra, the wild date, and the *mahuva* or *mhoura* for the liquor which they yield.

In the Konkan soils are classified as rice, garden, or *varkas* (the light and poor soil of the uplands). The open tracts of land at the bottom of the coast valleys are devoted to rice, which is by far the most important crop. Where the soil is light and easily worked with a good supply of fresh water, gardens are formed. The spice gardens peculiar to Kanara are formed in soil closely resembling the red loam of the hilly tracts in Belgaum and Dharwar. On the uplands the *varkas* soils yield coarse grains at long intervals.

There are no good breeds of domestic animals, and neither horses nor sheep thrive in the Konkan. Among wild animals, the tiger, black bear and *sambhar* occur in the forests of the Ghats and the chital and bison in Kanara. The panther and the four-horned deer are more common. Snipe, quail, and in less numbers wild duck are regular visitants of the northern Konkan. Snakes, especially the cobra and the *phursa*, are common and deadly, and the great king-cobra (Elaps ophiophagus) is found in Kanara. The sea-fisheries are important and give employments to several castes, chief of which are the Kolis, the original inhabitants of Bombay and the neighbouring coast tract. Pomfret, sole, stone-fish and lady-fish are sold fresh, while others such as the *bombil*, are salted and dried. Large quantities of small fry are sold as manure.

Economic Geography.—The position which the Presidency will take in the pending industrial development of India will depend on purely geographical considerations. Its mineral wealth is almost negligible. The limestone and alluvial deposits of Sind and Gujarat, the enormous deposits of Deccan trap and the palæozoic rocks of the Southern Maratha Country are for the most part of little value except as a source of building materials. Mineral fuel is conspicuous by its absence. Factory life is bound up with the development of hydro-electrics and, when cheap power is available, it is probable that the richer bauxite deposits will be made to yield up their wealth. With its development, too, Bombay will become the centre of a circle of industrial towns, deriving their strength from the high level reservoirs along the Western Ghats. One Hydro-electric scheme is working, two

others are in hand and the recent report of the Government of India survey shows that six sites have been examined and are acceptable and that a further fifteen are worth detailed examination, with possibly many schemes of small dimensions. Of the Koyna River project, which would have a head of 1,600 feet and develop 225,000 K. W. continuously, the report says "(It) is by far the most promising of all the possible ones in Bombay and is among the largest continuous power sites in the world."

The heavy rainfall along the Western Ghats ensures the success of these large electrical undertakings, but still more does it indicate that the forests and grass lands of the Konkan may become the unfailing source of a supply of power alcohol.

There are as yet few indications of the changes which must come. In Sind the Sukkur barrage is designed to revolutionise agricultural prospects there, which at present depend on the variable levels of the Indus. In Gujarat the industries depend on the rail-borne coal of Eastern India. In Bombay itself there is a persistent demand for all the electrical power now available or likely to be produced in the next decade, merely for the conversion of the existing plant to more economical methods of working. After its satisfaction expansion is assured and the increased demand both for food and for raw materials is bound to have a reflex action in the improvement of agriculture. A distillery has been erected at Nasik but, even so, machinery adapted to the use of alcohol is still required if agriculture and all its subsidiary industries are to be permanently benefited.

For the greater part of the Presidency agriculture must be the principal industry and though the adverse tropical conditions of labour may be overcome in a large measure by the employment of machinery, operated by locally produced alcohol, the vagaries of the monsoon will remain for generations as a potent retarding factor. The economic potentialities of the Presidency, even in the absence of rich minerals, are great on account of its varied climate and crops but nothing short of a silent slow social revolution will effect their conversion to positive wealth. This has probably already begun, for the last census revealed a steady flow of the people of the lower castes from their villages to the industrial centres, where cash wages correct their social disabilities.

International trade is not only a necessity for industrial development but inevitable in a province which has such a long coast line as Bombay has. The future of aerial transport is very uncertain but the route from Karachi to Bombay has been shown to be practicable. In this one connection Karachi is likely to become of greater relative importance than Bombay but the development of other maritime ports on the West

coast is not likely to affect the supremacy of Bombay which is so well situated with respect to peninsular India.

The steady application of the Town Planning Act to the larger towns is effecting a change in the attitude of the middle classes to the housing question and a development department has been expressly created to enable the City of Bombay to expand beyond the cramping conditions of the island on which it has grown up. The profession of civil engineering is steadily rising, and, though working in brick and stone, is nearly as backward as agriculture; the use of cement, for the making of which the presidency has raw materials in abundance, is daily expanding.

Above all the lack of transport facilities retards economic development. The Presidency proper is essentially a hilly province and Sind is much dissected by a maze of waterways. Granted that agriculture is the most important industry, light railways for the moving of bulky crops, more roads and more bridges to improve access to the markets are required. Very important too is the lack of transport in forest areas where the science of forestry and the profitable exploitation of the forests are retarded by the inability to market at cheap rates the wealth now in sight as a result of the labour of a generation of forest officers. Strangely enough the lack of transport facilities has had one important result in fighting famine in areas where the rainfall is notoriously precarious, for there the cultivator has begun to learn that the storing of grass in good years is a wonderfully sure insurance against high prices in another year.

CHAPTER III

FORMS OF ADMINISTRATION

The existing system of Government of Bombay provides for a Governor and four ordinary members of Council and three ministers. The ordinary members of Council are appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual in accordance with section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919. The ministers are appointed by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of that Act. The functions of the Legislative Council are described in the chapter on Legislative Authority.

Since the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms, the business of Government is divided into (i) Reserved and (ii) Transferred subjects.* The administration of reserved subjects is carried on by the Governor and the four Members of his executive Council, and that of transferred subjects by the Ministers. Questions which present no special difficulty are disposed of by the Member or Minister in charge of the Department. Questions involving expenditure to any great amount are disposed of by the Member or Minister in charge after consultation with the Finance Member. Questions affecting the general policy of Government in any matter pertaining to the administration of the Reserved Departments are decided in accordance with the decision of the Governor in Council. Similar questions concerning transferred subjects are dealt with by the Governor with the advice of the Minister in charge of the Department concerned. The budgets of Government are settled after discussion at joint meetings of both Members of Council and Ministers presided over by the Governor.

All papers connected with public business reach Government through the Secretariat, where they are properly arranged and submitted to Members or Ministers in charge of the Departments to which they belong together with all available material for coming to a decision in the shape of former correspondence, acts or resolutions relating to same or an analogous subject, and also with the recorded opinions of the Secretary or Deputy Secretary in the Departments in question or both.

The strength of the Secretariat is as follows. For the Revenue Department a Secretary and a Deputy Secretary who are covenanted civilians and two Assistant Secretaries who are uncovenanted officers.

In the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, the strength is the same as in the Revenue Department; in each of the Finance, Home and Legal Departments there is a covenanted Secretary and Deputy Secretary and an uncovenanted Assistant

* For list of these subjects see appendix.

Secretary. The Political Department has a covenanted Secretary and an uncovenanted Assistant Secretary. The Secretary, Legal Department, is also Remembrancer of Legal Affairs with an Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs under him; the latter is also Secretary to the Legislative Council. There is a covenanted Secretary in the Development Department and an uncovenanted Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

In the Public Works Department (including Railway Department) there are a Secretary, a Joint Secretary and two Under Secretaries who are either Royal or Civil Engineers, and two Uncovenanted Assistant Secretaries. The Separate Department is under the Chief Secretary who is assisted by the Senior of the Civilian Deputy Secretaries.

Political.—The territories under the rule of Indian Princes and Chiefs extend over an area of 65,836 square miles, or more than one-third of the entire area of the Presidency. The variety of the relations which, under the terms of the several treaties, subsist between the British Government and the rulers of the different States and the general superintendence exercised by Government as the Paramount Power, necessitate the presence of an Agent or representative at the principal Courts. The smaller and less important States are either grouped together under the general supervision of a Political Agent, or are looked after by the Collectors of the districts within the local limits of which they may happen to be situated. The position of the Agent varies, roughly speaking, with the importance of the State. In some cases he does little more than give advice and exercise a general surveillance. In other cases Agents are invested with a direct share in the administration; while States in which the ruler is a minor are directly managed by Government Officers or under arrangements approved by Government. In connection with the administration of the two last-named classes of States, a large amount of judicial work devolves on the Governor in Council, in criminal cases as a Court of Reference and Appeal, and in civil matters as a Court of Appeal. The supervision of all the Indian States in this Presidency rests with the Government of Bombay, with the exception of that of Baroda, where the Resident Political Officer is an Agent to the Governor General.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE

The Revenue Administration of the Presidency of Bombay is carried on by the following officers acting under Government :—

Four Commissioners, 26 Collectors, 1 Deputy Commissioner and a number of Assistant Collectors. All these officers with the exception of two, who belong to the Bombay (Provincial) Civil

Service, are members of the Covenanted Civil Service. In addition to the officers mentioned above, there are 90 Deputy Collectors. They are divided into three grades and are generally in charge of district treasuries or of divisions of districts.

Since 1920 a new Division and a new district, *viz.*, the Bombay Suburban Division and the Bombay Suburban District, have been created in connection with the scheme for the Development of Bombay and its suburbs. The Commissionership of the new Division is held by the Secretary to Government, Development Department, in addition to his own duties and for the administration of the district a temporary post of Collector has been created.

A Collectorate generally contains ten talukas, each of which comprises about one hundred Government villages, that is, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, a large number of whom are hereditary. The officers on whose services Government is mainly dependent are the patil, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes; the talati or kulkarni, who is the clerk and accountant; the mhar who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. The patil and kulkarni either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections. The mhar and watchman, in common with other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive in addition grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The remaining servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and others whose services are necessary to the community. A village is for Government or social purposes complete in itself, so its revenue accounts are simple but complete. They are based on the Record of Rights. Every plot of land held by an occupant is separately measured, assessed and entered in the Record in the name of the person or persons in actual possession of it. The land revenue demand is based on this Record which is thus both a Record of Rights as well as of liability.

Over each taluka of a collectorate there is an officer termed MAMLATDAR (or Mukhtiarkar in Sind) whose salary varies from Rs. 200 to 350 per mensem. This officer is responsible for the treasury business of his taluka. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages, that the village accounts are duly kept, that the occupants get their payments duly receipted, that the boundary marks are kept in proper repair; in fact, to see that the village officers do their work properly. He is also a Magistrate.

AN ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY COLLECTOR is placed in revenue charge of, on an average, three talukas. He has to travel about them during

seven months in the year. He has to satisfy himself by direct personal inspection that the revenue work is being properly done; he sees that the revenue of each village is properly brought to account, nominates the village officers, judges for himself of the wants of his talukas in respect of local roads, wells, tree plantations and the like, hears appeal from the orders of Mamlatdars and when he has appellate powers replies to references made by them, and generally supervises their proceedings.

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE is placed over the whole district. He goes on tour over his charge for at least four months in the year. Besides superintending the realisation of the land revenue the duties of administering the excise and other special taxes and of supervising the stamp revenue devolve in each district upon the Collector as executive head of the district; he is also the district Registrar and Visitor of the district Jail and has important duties to perform in connection with local funds and municipalities, with the Land Acquisition Act and the forests, and his opinion is required on all questions of executive administration.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS, of whom there are three for the Presidency proper and one in Sind—exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue administration of the Presidency. These Officers are constantly on the move in their respective divisions during the fair season. They have thus an opportunity of judging for themselves of the requirements of the several parts of the country, of the manner in which both the revenue and police administration is being carried on, and of the qualifications of the several officials. They entertain appeals from the Collectors' decisions and are the channel of communication between them and the Government.

An important feature of the Revenue Administration is the steady rise in the revenue for non-agricultural use of lands. With the growth of trade and business and the expansion of towns more and more land is being diverted to non-agricultural purposes and the enhanced assessment realised on this account forms a not inconsiderable portion of the Revenue of the land.

LAND RECORDS

The functions of the Land Records Department are to provide statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts, to provide a Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and lastly to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations.

The Land Records staff consists of a Director of Land Records, who is also Settlement Commissioner, four Superintendents of Land

Records, District Inspectors and Circle Inspectors. The function of the Director of Land Records has been limited to inspection and advice, and he has been expressly excluded from control over the district establishments which are subordinated to the Collectors. The position of Superintendents is that of Assistant to the Commissioners to whose orders they are generally subject. The Circle Inspectors form part of the Mamlatdars' establishments and have to supervise closely the work of the village accountants and to perform all the outdoor duties originally assigned to the General Duty Karkuns. They are directly under the control of the Assistants and Deputy Collectors and the Mamlatdars who are held responsible that their work is sufficient in quantity and quality. The District Inspector supervises and tests their work and also has charge of the survey office at head-quarters.

A complete record of rights and interests in lands has been prepared for all unalienated villages throughout the Presidency and steps are being taken to prepare it for alienated villages also. The record has proved of very great value to the land revenue administration and to the public at large who were not slow in realising its importance as an authentic record of their titles.

City surveys form an important part of land records. Such surveys have now been introduced in Bombay City and in most of the important cities and towns in the Presidency. The progress of this work is being maintained. Suitable arrangements have also been made for the maintenance of city survey records after completion. In Bombay a special office, viz., the Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, does this work under the control of the Collector of Bombay.

On account of the close connection which necessarily exists between the record of rights and the deed registration which is the business of the Registration Department, the offices of the Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration are placed under the control of one officer who holds both appointments. This officer also exercises general control over the work of the Photozincographic Press at Poona.

REGISTRATION

For purposes of registration the Presidency is divided into districts and sub-districts which correspond in the main to the Revenue Collectorates and Talukas. In some cases Joint Sub-Registrars are appointed in charge of heavily worked sub-districts and in others the talukas are sub-divided into two or more registration sub-districts. The Collector is Registrar of the District and for every sub-district there is a Sub-Registrar who is subordinate to him. The working of the department is under the supervision of the Inspector General of

Registration. The revenue and expenditure were in 1921 Rs. 13 lakhs and Rs. 6½ lakhs respectively. The system of copying documents by means of photography instead of by hand has been introduced experimentally in seven sub-registry offices and will be extended to other offices if found successful.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges, has both ordinary and extraordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises original and appellate functions. The appellate Judges of the High Court also supervise the administration of justice by Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Ordinary original jurisdiction is exercised in matters both civil and criminal, which arise within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, but the High Court may in Civil cases remove and itself try any suit brought in any Court under its superintendence and, in criminal cases, exercise jurisdiction over all persons residing in any place whose Courts are subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

In civil matters the High Court is a Court of Appeal :—

From the judgment of one Judge of the High Court or from the judgment of any Division Court, the members of which are equally divided in opinion and do not amount in number to a majority of the High Court.

From the decisions of all Civil Courts under its superintendence.

In criminal matters the High Court is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of all Sessions Courts.

It exercises also the functions of an Insolvency Court, possesses the civil and criminal jurisdiction of an Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Court in prize cases and other maritime questions arising in India, and has testamentary jurisdiction and matrimonial jurisdiction over Christians. One of the Judges of the High Court officiates as Judge of the Parsee Matrimonial Court. Matrimonial decrees by District Courts require confirmation by the High Court.

Court of Judicial Commissioner of Sind.—In the province of Sind the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind is the highest Court of Civil and Criminal Appeal and the High Court at Bombay has no jurisdiction in or over the province except in a few cases such as decrees in matrimonial causes and European British subjects. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind consists of a Judicial Commissioner together with three Additional Judicial Commissioners, one of whom must be a Barrister of at least 5 years' standing and be qualified to deal with mercantile cases. The Court performs generally all the functions of a High Court for Sind and also the functions of a District and Sessions Court for the District of Karachi and of a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

Appeals from the decisions of a single Judge sitting as an original Court lie to a Bench consisting of two other Judges.

In the Mofussil.—The administration of civil justice is, in addition to the High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, entrusted to four grades of Courts, those of District and Assistant Judges and of two classes of officers styled, respectively, First and Second Class Subordinate Judges. There are at present eighteen District Judges, four Joint Judges and ten Assistant Judges, though the number of Assistant Judges is frequently less than ten as the number required to act for District Judges on leave varies considerably. All these officers are members of the Indian Civil Service except three District Judges and seven Assistant Judges who belong to the Bombay Civil Service.

There are twenty-two First Class and one hundred and seven Second Class Subordinate Judges in the Presidency proper. In the province of Sind there are three First Class and thirteen Second Class Subordinate Judges.

The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge of the Second Class extends to all original suits and civil proceedings wherein the subject matter does not exceed five thousand rupees in value. He has no appellate powers.

The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge of the First Class extends to all original civil suits, except suits in which Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party. An officer of this class may be (and some of them are) invested with appellate jurisdiction. A Subordinate Judge of the First Class may be invested with summary powers of a Small Causes Court Judge for the trial of suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value and a Subordinate Judge of the Second Class with similar powers in suits up to Rs. 200. The High Court may invest any Subordinate Judge with the powers of a District Judge or District Court, to try certain cases.

An Assistant Judge may try such original suits of less than Rs. 10,000 in amount or value as the District Judge refers to him for decision.

The officer who presides over the principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction in each district is called the District Judge. He exercises a general control over all courts within his charge, and refers for decision to the Assistant Judge such suits as he deems proper. He has also to arrange for the guardianship of the minors and lunatics, and the management of their property. The Judges of Surat and Poona are Judges of the Parsee Matrimonial Courts in those towns and the Judge of Poona, as Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan, decides, under a Regulation of 1827, cases in which certain gentlemen of high rank are interested.

In cases which do not exceed Rs. 5,000 in amount or value an appeal lies, on both matter of fact and of law, from the decree of an Assistant or Subordinate Judge to the Court of the District Judge, and from the latter's decision a second appeal lies to the High Court on points of law. An appeal from the decision of an Assistant or Subordinate Judge in cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value, and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits, lies to the High Court. From the decision of the High Court a further appeal may be made to His Majesty in Council when the property in dispute is of the amount or value of Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but appeals are also allowed in cases of special importance or involving grave questions of law.

The Small Causes Courts.—For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts invested with summary powers have been established in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Poona and Karachi. The Judges of the mofussil Small Causes Courts have jurisdiction in money suits within the towns where the Courts are situated up to Rs. 500 in value and their decisions are final, save in so far as they are subject to reference on points of law to the High Court or to the supervision of the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of these Courts may be extended to Rs. 1,000 and they can also be invested with appellate jurisdiction. The Presidency Small Causes Court has cognisance in suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value arising within the Island of Bombay.

The Schedule Districts are those which "have never been brought within or have from time to time been removed from the operation of the general Acts and Regulations and the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Judicature," and consist so far as this Presidency is concerned of the province of Sind, Aden and its dependencies, and the Mewasi Chiefs' villages. In Sind the judicial system nearly resembles that of the regulation portion of the Presidency. In Aden and its dependencies the Resident has rather more extensive powers than a District and Sessions Judge, but his decisions are in certain cases subject to revision by the High Court at Bombay. His assistants are usually invested with inferior civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Resident's Court is also a Colonial Court of the Admiralty. In the Mewasi villages the Collector of West Khandesh is *ex-officio* Political Agent and his Court has jurisdiction in all civil matters subject to the appeal to the High Court. As a Magistrate he has powers to award imprisonment up to five years and fine subject to revision by the High Court.

Village Munsiffs.—The Village Munsiffs appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act have, some within the limits of a group of villages and some within the limits of a single village, power to dispose

of petty suits up to Rs. 10 in value. The posts of the conciliators have now been abolished. There are 131 Village Munsiffs.

Other Civil Courts.—Cantonment Magistrates may be invested with civil jurisdiction within a limit of Rs. 500.

Mamlatdars have jurisdiction in suits regarding immediate possession of immoveable property. Their decisions are not liable to appeal, though subject to revision by the High Court, and the party put in possession by a Mamlatdar under the Act may retain it as against the defendant in the possession suit unless or until ousted by the decree of a competent Civil Court.

The Judicial System.—The Judicial Branch of the service is recruited by the appointment of officers of the Indian Civil Service who have some years' experience of revenue and executive work, and of members of the Bombay Civil Service, as Assistant Judges. After a period of training in judicial work the officers of the Indian Civil Service who have been appointed to this branch may either revert to the revenue or remain in the judicial branch according as the exigencies of the service require. From among those Indian Civilians who remain in the branch appointments to the higher judicial posts are made as vacancies occur. Three of the higher appointments in the judicial branch are also expressly reserved for members of the Bombay Civil Service who have undergone training as Assistant Judges. Recently provision has been made for the appointment of members of the Bar to the offices of Assistant Judges and District Judges and it has been decided to fill eventually six appointments of District Judges from the members of the Bar.

Criminal Courts.—District and Assistant Judges under the title of Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction. But the executive district officers who, in addition to their revenue duties, are invested with magisterial powers, dispose of original criminal work to a great extent. There are under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the High Court, four grades of Criminal Courts—those of the Magistrates of the Third, Second and First Class respectively and the Courts of Sessions. The different classes of Magistrates are invested with the following powers:—

Magistrates of the Third Class, with power to inflict imprisonment not exceeding one month and fine not exceeding fifty rupees;

Magistrates of the Second Class with power to inflict imprisonment not exceeding six months and fine not exceeding two hundred rupees;

Magistrates of the First Class with power to inflict imprisonment not exceeding two years and fine not exceeding one thousand rupees. Magistrates of the First Class may also pass sentences of whipping.

In each district the Chief Revenue Officer, under the title of Magistrate of the District, has special powers of controlling Magistrates of all classes within the limits of his executive charge. The Court of the Magistrate of the District is also a Court of appeal from the sentences of any Magistrate of the Second or Third Class within the district. First Class Magistrates, not being district Magistrates, may, if specially empowered by Government, decide appeals from the decisions of Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes and both First and Second Class Magistrates may, under the title of Sub-Divisional Magistrates, exercise, if so empowered, many of the functions of the Magistrate of the district within the sub-division of the district which is placed under their charge, remaining, however, subject to the control of the District Magistrate.

In addition to the Stipendiary Magistrates there are several Honorary and Special Magistrates and Benches of Honorary Magistrates, in the mofussil and Benches of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at the Presidency town to relieve the Stipendiary Magistrates.

Under the general title of Courts of Sessions three grades of officers are included, the Sessions Judge, who is the District Judge, the Additional Sessions Judge, who is the Assistant Judge with full powers, and the Assistant Sessions Judge who is the Assistant Judge.

The Sessions Judge is empowered to try any offence, and to pass upon any offender any sentence authorised by law, subject, in the case of a capital sentence, to confirmation by the High Court.

The Additional Sessions Judge can only try cases which by general or special orders of Government he is empowered to try, or which are made over to him by the Sessions Judge, but, except in the matter of revision, he has equal powers on the bench with the latter.

The Assistant Sessions Judge can only try such cases as the Local Government may direct or as are made over to him by general order of the Sessions Judge. An appeal against sentences of transportation for any term or imprisonment for more than four years passed by an Assistant Sessions Judge lies to the High Court. Against all other sentences an appeal lies to the Court of Sessions, while in no case can the sentence of an Assistant Sessions Judge exceed imprisonment or transportation for seven years.

Any Subordinate Judge being a member of the Bombay Civil Service may also be invested with the powers of the Assistant Sessions Judge in addition by the local Government, but not more than two may however be so appointed at any one time.

ORGANISATION OF THE POLICE

The Police force consists of two distinct bodies, the stipendiary and the village police. The stipendiary force is divided into grades,

the members of which beginning as Constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 19 in Southern Division, Rs. 20 in Northern and Central Divisions and Rs. 21 in Sind have the opportunity of becoming Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and even Deputy Superintendents. In the mofussil—

the Sub-Inspector has charge of the Police Station,

the Inspector of a Circle comprising several Police Stations or a large Town, and an

Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent of a Sub-Division of a District.

The pay of a Sub-Inspector ranges from Rs. 75 to Rs. 160, and that of an Inspector from Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The pay of a Prosecuting Sub-Inspector ranges from Rs. 90 to Rs. 180 per mensem and that of a Prosecuting Inspector from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The pay of a Deputy Superintendent of Police ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 700 per mensem.

It is not the purpose of Government to give the stipendiary police a regular military character, and a portion only are armed, and to them are allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure. In 1920 out of the total strength of 26,631 officers and men 11,857 were armed with firearms. The knowledge of drill required from them is not very elaborate. The more purely police functions are discharged equally by members of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force.

The proportion of police to area and population of the different portions of the Presidency varies greatly, being determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the density and character of the population, and the neighbourhood of Native States.

In the Northern Division there is one policeman to every 2·58 square miles and to 661 inhabitants.

In the Central Division 1 to 4·93 square miles and to 841 inhabitants.

In the Southern Division 1 to 5·20 square miles and to 1,053 inhabitants.

In Sind 1 to 7·32 square miles and to 545 inhabitants. Of the total police force, excluding officers, 1,459 were mounted.

For the purpose of control in the Presidency proper the whole force is under the Inspector General of Police, who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Certain administrative powers have, however, been reserved to the Commissioners of Divisions.

In Sind the old arrangement under which the Commissioner in Sind was the head of the Police and was assisted by a Deputy Inspector

General of Police, continued in force until October 1922. Since then almost all the provisions of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, have been extended to Sind and certain powers have been delegated to the Inspector General of Police of the Presidency with the special object of securing for the administration of the Police in Sind the advantages of the experience and technical knowledge of the Inspector General of Police and of ensuring closer co-ordination of methods and organisation between the Police forces in Sind and in the Presidency proper. The Commissioner still continues, save in certain directions, to control and be responsible as heretofore for the police. But the Inspector General of Police will assist him in dealing with questions of salaries, distribution of police and certain other matters of organisation and administration.

The executive management of the police in each district is vested, under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District, in a Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent and has in some cases one or more Assistant Superintendents under him.

Recruitment for the Indian (Imperial) Police Service, which was originally wholly made in England is now made both in England and in India on the results of the competitive examinations held in both the countries. A certain percentage of appointments is also made by promotion from the Provincial Police Service. Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents (direct nominees) are, on appointment, attached to the Central Police Training School, Nasik. Their course of training ordinarily extends from 18 months to two years. After completion of their training, during which they pass tests in law, languages and drill these officers are posted to districts for active duty as Assistant and Deputy Superintendents under the District Superintendents.

The taluka which is the sub-division of a district for revenue purposes, is usually divided into two or more Police Stations and the Sub-Inspector in charge of a Police Station is quite independent of the Mamlatdar in his executive control of the police under him and answerable only to the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police. Under a Police Station there are one or more outposts according to the size, criminality and local conditions of the area forming the Station. These outposts are manned from the regular police force allotted to the Police Station under which they are situated. Outposts are in charge of head constables and head constables and constables have a number of villages assigned to them for patrol purposes; thus a regular system of patrol is maintained throughout each district of the Presidency.

Railway Police.—A special police organization exists in connection with the railways of this Presidency—the North-Western which traverses Sind, the B. B. & C. I., the G. I. P. and the M. & S. M. Railways. The police employed along these lines of rail are under the supervision of three Superintendents. At first, after the creation of the appointments of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, the Railway Police of the Presidency proper were placed under the superior control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, but in 1910 the duties of the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation were restricted to the detection of crime and the Superintendents of Railway Police were placed under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range and Southern Range, respectively, and this arrangement still continues. The Railway Police in Sind are subject to the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind. The Inspector General of Police exercises ultimate control over the Police of all Railways outside Sind. The Railway Police form a distinct body quite independent of the Police of the districts in which they serve, but their pay and prospects are identical with those of the District Police. Since the year 1919 the cost of the "Crime and Order Police" is wholly debited to the Provincial Revenues and that of the "Watch and Ward Staff" is borne by Railway Administrations.

Criminal Investigation Department.—In addition to the police attached to individual districts there exists a special organization for the detection of crime called the Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau and is under the immediate control of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The combined establishments now consist of one Superintendent of Police, eleven Inspectors, thirty-six Sub-Inspectors, twenty-four Head Constables, thirteen Constables, one Havaldar, four Naiks, twenty-one Pattawallas, one Office Superintendent and five clerks. The Criminal Investigation Department, in co-operation with the Police of other provinces, is employed in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, in the investigation into crime having ramifications over several jurisdictions and in the pursuit of criminals. The Finger Print Bureau has been working satisfactorily since its establishment in 1901. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, also supervises and controls the Special Branch. In the year 1921 the Criminal Investigation Department in Sind was reorganized and its total strength now consists of one Superintendent of Police, two Deputy Superintendents, four Inspectors, eight Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables, 20 Constables, one Head Clerk and three clerks.

Bombay City Police.—The total strength of the Police of all ranks serving in Bombay City in 1921 was 3,748 officers and men, of whom ninety-seven were mounted. The whole force is under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who is assisted by four Deputy Commissioners and ten Superintendents. The working of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, is under the immediate control of one of the Deputy Commissioners. The cost of the police is defrayed by Government.

Village Police.—Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867 the village police are, subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner, administered by the different District Magistrates. It is their special duty to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. They are not stipendiary, but receive perquisites from the inhabitants of the village or rent-free lands of small sums of money from Government. In each village the village police are under the charge of the police patil, who is often, but by no means always, the person performing the duties of revenue patil. His duties as police patil are to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, and to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the village police and the health and general condition of the community in his village. Under a form of administration which preserves the village as the unit of collection in revenue matters the institution of village police naturally holds an important place.

There are no village police in Sind, but in their place village or taluka trackers (paggis) are employed.

The Jail Department.—There are four classes of jails : subsidiary jails placed at different points all over the Presidency for the confinement of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment ; district prisons at Karachi, Sukkur, Rajkot, Dhulia, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Dharwar and Karwar ; special prisons at Shikarpur, Thana, Aden and the City of Bombay ; and three Central Prisons at Yeravda, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. There are in addition two Extra-Mural Gangs, one in the Deccan and one in Sind. The office of Superintendent of the Prison is ordinarily held by the Civil Surgeon and in such cases the immediate charge of the prison is in the hands of a Jailor subordinate to him. All the prisons in the Presidency are under the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons. Regular provision is made for the appointment of visitors to each prison.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.—For the proper surveillance and control of criminal tribes and their reclamation settlements have been

established under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1911, under the control of a special officer called the Criminal Tribes Officer at Sholapur, Hotgi, Indi, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Kerur, Gadag, Hubli, Khanapur, Gokak, Dandeli, Baramati and Visapur. Of these settlements, however, those at Sholapur, Gokak and Hubli are worked by Missionary Societies financed by Government. The population so placed in Settlements are restricted in their movements and subject to discipline and punishment. Work is generally provided for them in the settlements and where possible labour from those Settlements is also utilised in mills. They are also taught handicrafts and schools are provided for the education of their children. The Criminal tribes so placed in Settlements total 12,637.

LOCAL FUNDS

The present system of local self-Government in rural areas dates from the year 1884 when an Act was passed to promote interest among the people in local matters and to give them a voice in the disposal of local funds. For each district a district local board was established, and for each taluka a taluka local board, the latter body being subordinate to the former. The proportion of elected and nominated members on the boards was fixed at two-thirds and one-third, respectively. The number on each board was fixed by Government and the taluka was divided into groups of villages, each of which returns one member. Honorary Magistrates, revenue or police patils, holders of land assessed at Rs. 48 per annum, owners of immoveable property worth Rs. 5,000, persons who earned at least Rs. 500 per annum, and pensioners drawing Rs. 50 per mensem were entitled to vote at the election and to stand as candidates. In addition to these, holders of entire alienated villages elected one member from among their own number and municipalities with a population of more than 5,000 also elected a member. The remaining members were nominated by the Commissioners, with the proviso that not more than half of such members might be salaried servants of Government. The elected members of a district local board consisted therefore of—

(*a*) one or more members for each taluka board or group of taluka boards ;

(*b*) one member for each municipal district containing not less than 18,000 inhabitants, elected by the municipal councillors from among their own number ;

(*c*) one member elected by the holders of entire alienated villages from among their own number.

Every local board is presided over by a president, either an official or a non-official, who is a member of the local board and is appointed by Government. In addition, a vice-president is usually elected

by the Board from among its members. Such an appointment is obligatory under the Act if the president is a salaried servant of Government. The funds at the disposal of the boards consist chiefly of the one anna cess on Land Revenue, but there are other revenues, such as the proceeds of ferries, tolls on local fund roads, quarrying fees, etc. In addition to these, considerable extra grants are made by Government for education, roads and bridges, the improvement of communications, water-supply and village sanitation, and the proper equipment and maintenance of dispensaries.

In 1920-21 Government's contribution to the expenditure of local boards under the more important heads of Education, Medical and Civil Works compared with the total expenditure under the respective heads was as shown below :—

	Government contribution. Rs.	Total expenditure. Rs.
Education ..	59,53,415	69,64,616
Medical ..	96,341	8,72,621
Civil Works ..	21,57,925	43,35,465

The greater part of the revenue is usually spent by the District Board on works of general utility to the whole district, but each taluka board has funds at its disposal to enable it to carry out and maintain works of purely local utility for which it is primarily responsible. At least one-third of the net revenue from the one-anna cess must be spent on education.

The total expenditure from district local funds during the year 1920-21 amounted to Rs. 1,30,33,183 of which Rs. 69,64,616 were expended on education, and the remainder on roads, tanks, wells, dispensaries and other useful works and services. Certain powers of control are reserved by the Act to the Collector, the Commissioner and to Government, but they have rarely been exercised. Notwithstanding the extensive powers granted, the measure, in so far as it aimed at creating an interest in local self-government, has not been altogether a success. This is largely due to the fact that the financial resources of the boards are not susceptible of expansion and there is consequently little scope for initiative in their utilization.

This, briefly, is the system that has obtained during the period under review, *i.e.*, up to March 31st, 1922.

Experience, while it has revealed certain deficiences in the Act of 1884, has also shown that greater independence and responsibility and more extended powers can be given to Local Boards. A Bill with this object has been introduced into the Legislative Council and passed its first reading at the September Session. The proposed bill will confer certain sanitary and other powers to prevent nuisances and in order to

enable the district local boards to meet the expense of exercising their extended functions, it is proposed to give them wider powers of taxation. It is also proposed to widen the franchise considerably so as to increase the number of voters and ensure representation to all tax-payers to raise the elective element on boards to ¾ of the total number of members. All Presidents and Vice-Presidents must be non-officials and will be elected by the Boards. Women may be elected to the Boards and separate Mahomedan constituencies are provided for.

MUNICIPALITIES

During the past decade the policy of Government has been to give more and more power to Local Bodies and, where control is exercised, to use that control solely for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the rate-payers, especially where Government funds have been lent for local purposes. This policy is especially noticeable in the case of municipalities. In Bombay City the powers of the Corporation are practically uncontrolled, while in the mofussil Government control has been to a very considerable extent relaxed. There are in the Presidency 33 City Municipalities and 124 Town Municipalities. The distinction between the two is largely a matter of population. No town with a population of less than 15,000 can be declared a City Municipality. but when a town is so declared it can appoint a Chief Executive Officer with extensive responsibilities and wide powers as defined by the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901. These Municipalities may also appoint a Health Officer and an Engineer and their rules and bye-laws are sanctioned by Government. In the case of town municipalities this sanction is given by the Commissioner. During the last ten years 10 town municipalities have been raised to the status of city municipalities, and all now have a Chief Officer. All permanent municipalities with a few exceptions in Sind must have not less than half its members elected and not more than one-half of the non-elected may be salaried servants of Government. Government have the power to appoint a President, but in practice this power is usually delegated to the municipalities who elect their own President. Up to the year 1920 in a large majority of municipalities the proportion of elected members to nominated members was two-thirds and in the year 1917 Government decided that no revenue officer of Government should stand as a candidate for the office of President or Vice-President of a municipality. In 1920 the popular composition of the municipalities was largely increased by a widening of the franchise and the cutting down of the nominated councillors to one-fifth of the total. Moreover, all Presidents were elected. The principle of communal representation was adopted for Sind in 1917-18. In 1921-22 the municipal franchise was

put upon the same basis as that for the local Legislative Council and communal representation to Mahomedans was allowed in all municipalities.

Government's power to supersede a municipality in cases of grave and repeated default had had to be exercised several times in recent years either on account of serious laxity in administration, sacrifice of public to private interests, neglect of water supply and drainge installations or abuse of power in respect of appointments. In December 1921 as a result of the Non-co-operation campaign the municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat refused to carry out their duties with regard to education and had to be superseded.

The principal duties of municipalities lie in the direction of the provision and maintenance of public and utility services such as roads, dispensaries, water supply, sanitation and education. They are allowed to raise funds both by direct and indirect taxation. Moreover, when the circumstances of a case require it and the Local Body is prepared to make adequate efforts to help itself, Government renders assistance both by loans and grants-in-aid (subject to a limit of 50 per cent. of the cost in the latter case) towards the cost of big undertakings. By this means Ahmedabad, Poona, Lonavla, Nasik, Jalgaon, Karad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other towns have been provided with an improved water supply and Ahmedabad and Poona with a complete system of underground drainage. In some cases where the question of goodwater supply is of more than local importance water-works have been constructed entirely at Government expense. Pandharpur, a great pilgrim centre, is a case in point. Town improvements and the opening out of congested and insanitary areas are other objects for which Government makes liberal grants. Considerable improvements in the sanitary services of urban areas have been brought about by Government's assistance. Municipalities with a population of 15,000 and over may appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and Government bears two-third of the cost of the Health Officers and one-half of the cost of Sanitary Inspectors.

Municipalites are now allowed practically a free hand in the matter of the selection and appointment of their Chief Officers.

In 1910-11 the income of the District Municipalities amounted to Rs. 74¾ lakhs and their expenditure to 74¼ lakhs. In 1920-21 these figures had more than doubled, the income amounting to 1 crore and 80 lakhs and the expenditure to 1 crore and 64 lakhs. So far as general administration is concerned the municipalities in the Presidency including Sind have maintained a steady progress and the expenditure, generally speaking, is equitably distributed in satisfaction of the various public requirements. The increased cost of administration,

however, is making it more and more difficult for the municipalities to make both ends meet, but they are making every effort to increase their resources by means of both direct and indirect taxation so as to meet their normal expenditure and leave a reasonable working margin for emergencies.

While a certain distinction exists between City and Town Municipalities, experience has shown that the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 under which the affairs of the municipalities are regulated is not sufficiently elastic to enable the administration to be adapted to the wide variations in size, resources and development which the industrial progress of the Presidency has brought about in the various towns. Government have, therefore, decided to replace the old Act by two separate Acts, one for the advanced and larger municipalities and the other for less advanced and smaller ones. In the case of the larger municipalities greater powers will be given to Standing Committees of the municipalities. The latter will decide larger questions of policy but questions of lesser interest will be disposed of by the Standing Committee which will also exercise a general and more intimate control over the executive.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The head of the department is the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. The number of covenanted medical officers subject to his authority is 59. The question of throwing open superior medical appointments to independent medical practitioners is under consideration. Besides the lady doctor in charge of the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, and the Honorary Gynæcologists at the Medical Schools at Poona and Ahmedabad, there are now seven women medical graduates in the Bombay Medical Service. The sanctioned appointments for women medical officers in the Subordinate Medical Service at important hospitals in the Presidency is ten, but so far it has been possible to fill only six of them. There are 75 officers of the Provincial Medical Service, of whom 4 are in charge of Civil Surgeoncies 26 Military Assistant Surgeons, 3 of whom have been appointed to Civil Surgeoncies; and 515 officers of the Subordinate Medical Service, who are employed at Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

Chemical Laboratories.—There are two Chemical Laboratories, one at Bombay for the Presidency proper, and the other at Karachi for Sind. There is a Chemical Analyser for each of the laboratories and at Bombay there are besides three Assistant Chemical Analysers. The Chemical Analysers, who are under the control of the Local Government and are subordinate to the Surgeon-General, have up to now been selected by the Government of India from a service for the

whole of India. The post of Chemical Analyser for Sind has, from this year, been thrown open to private medical practitioners possessing the requisite qualifications.

Medical Schools and Colleges.—The Grant Medical College, Bombay, educates students to the standards of degrees in Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University. At this College also are trained Military Assistant Surgeons for Government service. There are three medical schools in the Mofussil at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. The course of study extends to four years and provides Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons and officers of the Subordinate Medical Service for Government service.

Nursing.—With a view to improve the arrangements for the provision of trained nurses in the large hospitals of the Presidency, Government sanctioned in 1902 a scheme whereby grants-in-aid for nursing are admissible to Government hospitals, the object being to increase their efficiency and at the same time to afford additional facilities for the training of a body of qualified local nurses who would be available subsequently to attend to private cases, or for employment in the event of the outbreak of any serious epidemic. In accordance with the scheme, which is working satisfactorily, 15 Nursing Associations registered under Act XXI of 1860 have been constituted. The Bombay Presidency Nursing Association at present controls the education and training of nurses and, after examination, grants certificates of proficiency in the different branches of nursing. It also maintains a register of trained nurses. A scheme for the reconstitution of nursing arrangements in the Bombay Presidency is under consideration. It has however been held up in view of the present financial situation.

The Bacteriological Laboratory.—The Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, formerly known as the Plague Research Laboratory, manufactures anti-plague vaccine for the whole of India. Investigation work in connection with preventive medicine and pathological diagnosis for the whole of the Bombay Presidency is also carried out at the Laboratory which functions as a general research institute for the Presidency. Plague research however still remains its chief duty. The Laboratory is conducted by a Director and two Assistant Directors whose appointments are made by the Government of India. Pasteur treatment of rabies has also been recently introduced at the Laboratory and arrangements are being made to give treatment at other centres in the Presidency, as the anti-rabic vaccine prepared in Bombay can now be sent considerable distances in cold storage.

Department of Public Health.—On the suggestion of the Government of India the nomenclature of the Department hitherto

known as the Sanitary Department has been changed to Public Health Department. This Department is controlled by the Director of Public Health assisted by five officers called Assistant Directors of Public Health. The Department includes also the Belgaum Vaccine Institute and the Public Health Laboratories. The chief duties vested in the Department are the watching of the sanitary conditions of the people of the Presidency, recording all vital statistics, reporting the prevalence and prevention of diseases, advising local authorities as well as Government on schemes and questions relating to sanitation and suggesting precautionary measures against epidemics in general. It has also technical and executive charge of vaccination throughout the Presidency, Bombay City excepted. The Port Health Officers of Bombay, Karachi and Aden are responsible for the port sanitation under their charge and subordinate to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

The Sanitary Board.—The Sanitary Board are the advisers of Government upon all general questions of sanitary policy, including the formation of the principles to be followed for the health and orderly growth of inhabited areas and the preparation and submission to Government of type designs for that purpose and is also consulted by Government regarding large individual schemes of sanitary improvements. The Board ordinarily report to Government upon such matters as may be referred to them by Government for their opinion but are free to represent to Government of their own motion any matter which they consider to be of importance. The Board consists of the following members :—

1. The Commissioner, C. D. (President).
2. The Secretary, General Department.
3. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department in charge of sanitary matters.
4. The Director of Public Health.
5. The Sanitary Engineer (as member and Secretary).
6. Two non-official members.

FORESTS

In the Forest Department the continued progress of the previous decade has been maintained. For purposes of administration the Presidency has been divided into four Forest Circles, three of which are in charge of Conservators and one (the Sind Circle) in charge of a Deputy Conservator. The appointment of Chief Conservator of Forest was created in 1907. The incumbent of the post is at the head of the Forest Department and the Conservators and Deputy Conservator in charge of Circles work under him.

The Controlling Forest Staff has been divided into an Imperial Service and a Provincial Service. Both these Services were reconstituted in 1920 in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. The Imperial Service now consists of one Chief Conservator, three Conservators and 24 Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Such of the Extra Deputy Conservators as were fully qualified to hold a major charge have been transferred to the Imperial Service and are regarded as holding listed posts in that service. Those not so promoted are styled Extra Deputy Conservators and continue to be members of the Provincial Service. 12½ per cent. of the appointments in the Imperial Forest Service are regarded as listed, and open to officers of the Provincial Forest Service. The Provincial Forest Service consists of 25 officers, *viz.*, two Extra Deputy Conservators of Forest, and 23 Assistant Conservators. A reorganisation scheme increasing the number of appointments in the Imperial Service has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State ; but owing to financial stringency it has not been possible to give effect to it. There are 33 Forest Divisions which for purposes of administrative appointments have been classified into major and minor charges. Five major charges have been allotted to the officers promoted from the Provincial Forest Service and the remaining divisions are held by officers of the Imperial Service.

The Imperial Service is now recruited partly from officers appointed in England by the Secretary of State and partly by nomination of candidates made by the Government of India.

The Provincial Service is recruited under rules promulgated by the Government of Bombay, partly by the promotion of Rangers from the Protective Establishment and partly by direct appointment as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservators of men who have completed the course at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute and College is also utilised for the training of Forest Rangers for the Bombay Presidency. A college was opened in 1920 at Dharwar, specially for the training of Rangers of this Presidency ; but for financial reasons it was closed down in 1922.

Forest administration is a branch of the general administration and the central authority in forest matters is the Commissioner of a Division, subject to the general orders of Government. The Chief Conservator is the local head of the Forest Department and the technical adviser of Government in forest matters. Forest Officers in charge of Circles have full powers in all professional operations of technical forestry ; but in all other matters, such as those of rights and privileges of the people in forests, local supply of grass, grazing and fodder, and generally as regards the relation of the department with the people, control vests

in the local revenue officers and the forest officers are subordinate to them for these purposes. A Working Plans Division is maintained in each Circle and the duties of the divisional officers are to ascertain the capabilities of the forests in the production of timber and other forest produce and to prepare scientific schemes for the exploitation of the forests so that they may be worked for the greatest benefit both of the State and the people. The work in connection with the preparation of working plans is generally well advanced, but revision of plans is carried on continuously. The classification of forests into forest proper, fuel and fodder, reserves and pastures has been completed in all Circles and the areas classed as pastures have been transferred to the Revenue Department for management.

The total area under Forest at the end of 1920-21 was 14,930 square miles, of which 1,044 square miles are protected forest. Of the total area of 14,930 square miles, 12,571 square miles are in charge of the Forest Department and the remaining area, *viz.*, 2,359 square miles, is in charge of the Revenue Department. The revenue and expenditure have increased considerably in recent years. The figures of receipts and expenditure in 1919-20 were respectively Rs. 71 lakhs and Rs. 42 lakhs as compared with Rs. 45 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs in 1911-12, showing an increase in the surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs.

OPIUM

With the closure with effect from the year 1914 of the Port of Bombay to the trade in opium with China the separate staff maintained for the regulation of the traffic was abolished and the Opium Department as such ceased to exist. The work connected with excise opium, *i.e.*, opium consumed within the Presidency, is performed by the ordinary excise staff. The Commissioner in Sind is the Opium Commissioner for the Province of Sind and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise is Opium Commissioner for the rest of the Presidency (including Aden). The spheres of duties of the District Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise in regard to opium are identical with those under the Abkari Act.

The manufacture of opium throughout the Presidency has been prohibited. All opium for consumption in the Presidency is obtained from the Government Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces on payment of the cost price to the Government of India. The cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited in all Indian States except Baroda. The receipts from excise opium form part of the ordinary excise revenue and are credited to the provincial account. For the year 1921-22 they amounted to Rs. 19¼ lakhs (Presidency proper), Rs. 4¼ lakhs (Sind) and Rs. 5,600 (Aden) and are included in the figures of excise receipts for that year.

Under the recent Constitutional Reforms opium is a transferred subject, and therefore comes under the cognisance of a Minister responsible to the Legislative Council, except in regard to the control of cultivation, manufacture and sale for export. As the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium are not allowed in the Bombay Presidency and there is no export practically the whole subject is transferred.

EXCISE

The administration of this department is controlled by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise in the Presidency proper and in Sind by the Commissioner in Sind. The Political Resident, Aden, is Excise Commissioner for the Settlement of Aden. Up to the year 1917 the control of the district excise administration in the Presidency proper rested with the District Collectors aided by a staff of Assistant Collectors (now styled Superintendents) of Excise, each of the latter being in charge of two or three districts. The District Collectors were so fully occupied with other work that they were unable to devote the special and skilled attention necessary for the increasing volume of excise work, with the result that the department lacked immediate control and supervision. In consequence of his extensive charge and attached duties connected with the administration of the Salt and Customs Departments it was impossible for the Excise Commissioner even by the most constant touring to make up the deficiency or to acquire an intimate knowledge of the work of individual excise officers. In order to remedy this defect the superior controlling and supervising staff of the department, *i.e.*, Assistant Collectors (now styled Superintendents) was amalgamated with that of the Salt Department. The main features of the amalgamation of 1917 were :—

(*a*) abolition of the post of Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, and the creation of a grade of Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise as a link between the Assistant Collectors and the Commissioner ;

(*b*) distribution of the Presidency proper into three Salt and Excise divisions, each in charge of a Deputy Commissioner ; these divisions being further subdivided into 14 charges of Assistant Collectors of Salt and Excise, and

(*c*) regrading of the Assistant Collectors employed on salt and excise work into a new cadre consisting of 17 men, including the appointment of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind, the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium and the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise.

Of the three Deputy Commissioners, one is a member of the Indian Civil Service and the other two are selected officers of the Department of Salt and Excise. They have approximately the same departmental control in their divisions as the Collector of Salt Revenue had over the Salt Department. In excise matters they have relieved the District Collectors of departmental management. The influence of the latter in the excise administration is, however, in no way weakened as their share remains both active and important. They are responsible for the observance of the broad principles laid down by the Government for the regulation of the general Excise administration and for the collection of the Excise revenue. They decide such matters as the number and location of shops for the sale of intoxicants, and their opening and closing hours and deal with misdemeanours by licensees. In short, the District Collectors deal with Excise work which affects the general district administration, matters of departmental discipline and internal organisation being left to the Deputy Commissioners. The District Collectors continue to receive every assistance from the Excise officers in their districts and it is open to them to consult the Deputy Commissioners on all matters on which they may think it desirable to do so. The non-gazetted inspecting and clerical establishments of the Salt and Excise Departments were amalgamated in 1920 and the menial (executive) establishments in 1921. The distillery and warehouse branch of the Excise Department in the Presidency proper was up to 31st March 1922 under a Deputy Commissioner of Excise, working under the orders of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise. The post has been abolished with effect from 1st April 1922 and the distilleries and warehouses are now under the control of the respective divisional Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise. The non-gazetted distillery staff forms part of the amalgamated establishment of the Department of Salt and Excise.

The arrangements in Sind do not differ materially from those in the Presidency proper. As in the Presidency proper, there is a joint establishment for salt and excise work. There is, however, only one departmental gazetted officer styled Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Sind, who works directly under the Commissioner in Sind. He is graded with the Superintendents of Salt and Excise in the Presidency proper.

In Aden, the excise administration is subject to the control of the Political Resident under an Assistant Resident, who is Collector of Abkari.

The abkari revenue of the Presidency proper, Sind and Aden during 1921-22 was Rs. 3 crores, Rs. 35½ lakhs and Rs. 2½ lakhs respectively and the expenditure was Rs. 17 lakhs, Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 2½,000 respectively.

SALT

Up to the year 1917 the Salt Department in the Presidency proper was under the control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, and consisted of one Collector and nine Assistant Collectors, together with a large staff of Inspectors, sarkarkuns and minor officials. As stated in the paragraph on Excise the appointment of Collector of Salt Revenue was abolished in 1917, the duties performed by him being apportioned among the three Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise, and the staff (gazetted and non-gazetted) has been amalgamated with the corresponding staff of the Excise Department. Besides realising the salt revenue and administering the law relating thereto, the Salt Department proper has the entire control of the ports in the Presidency proper (excepting Bombay), lighthouses, land customs stations, fish-curing yards, etc. The salt revenue in the Presidency proper amounted in 1921-22 to Rs. 1 crore 18 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 36½ lakhs. The administration of the Salt Department in Sind is under the Commissioner in Sind, who is Salt Commissioner for the province and is assisted by the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Sind. The gross revenue and expenditure of the Department in 1921-22 were Rs. 6½ lakhs and Rs. 3½ lakhs respectively.

"Salt" being a source of all-India revenue, is a central and reserved subject under the Constitutional Reforms. All salt receipts are wholly central and the Government of Bombay occupy the position of agents of the Government of India.

CUSTOMS, BOMBAY AND KARACHI

Customs is wholly an Imperial subject and the local Government is the agent of the Government of India for its administration. The administration of the port of Bombay is managed by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, with the help of six Assistant Collectors, subject to the general control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise. That of the port of Karachi is managed by the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind with the help of two Assistant Collectors, subject to the control of the Commissioner in Sind. The Tariff Act which came into force in 1894, under which import duties were imposed on numerous articles, has resulted in the realisation of a large revenue. The receipts and expenditure of the department in the former port amounted in 1921-22 to Rs. 9 crores 16 lakhs and Rs. 19 lakhs and in the latter port to Rs. 3 crores 34 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively.

COTTON DUTIES

The administration of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, is carried on by the Collector of Bombay, with the help of an Inspector of Cotton Excise. Duty is levied at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the value of all

cotton goods produced by mills in British India. The net revenue realised under the Act in 1921-22 was 1 crore and 93 lakhs of rupees.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Agricultural Department came into existence in 1883, but the Director's time was taken up largely in the organisation and supervision of the Land Records staff which was created to supply the improved statistics recommended by the Famine Commission of 1881.

The separation in 1905 of the Departments of Land Records and Registration from the Agricultural Department enabled the Director to devote his energies to the organisation of the latter Department and to the realisation of the following recommendations of the Government of India on the report of the Famine Commission :—

(1) That systematic prosecution of agricultural inquiry must precede any attempt at agricultural improvement.

(2) That the Agricultural Department in the section of its duties appertaining to agricultural inquiry must be brought into close contact with the Land Revenue Department proper.

Much valuable experimental work had been done before 1905 by the Deputy Director of Agriculture and the small staff trained by him. On this sound basis it was possible with the help of an annual subvention of three and a half lakhs of rupees from the Government of India to effect a rapid extension of the new Department, which has made great progress during the last decade. The Presidency has been divided into five divisions, each being placed under a Deputy Director, generally an officer of the Imperial Agricultural Service, who has under him a Divisional Superintendent. These officers tour throughout their charges, examine the working of the several agricultural farms and stations, and bring to the notice of the cultivators the results of their experiments in the various branches of the department. They also supervise the experimental work done at the farms and stations and initiate original experimental work on the farms at their respective headquarter stations. The farms and stations which are the main centres for the spread of the activities of the Department are mostly managed by under-graduate Superintendents, trained at the Agricultural College at Poona, with the assistance of a number of non-graduate fieldmen, who have also generally received a short training at the College. The work done at these stations consists generally in the selection of varieties of crops suitable for different localities, selection of seeds, hybridization of different varieties so as to obtain a strain of a superior quality, and experiments with different kinds of manures and demonstration of improved agricultural implements of all kinds.

The most important work carried out is in connection with cotton and sugarcane, two of the most valuable crops of the Presidency.

Considerable success has been achieved in the selection and distribution of pure seeds of superior varieties of cotton, especially for the Khandesh, Dharwar and the Broach-Surat-Navsari tracts, where lower varieties were gradually displacing the superior kind. The experiments with American and Egyptian cottons in Sind have also been promising. A special trained staff has been entertained for cotton work which is carried out on the farms and stations specially intended for the purpose.

Another direction in which the cultivator has been benefited is the introduction of foreign high class seeds for commercial crops like wheat, groundnuts, potatoes, etc., and their popularity is proved by the continuously increasing demand from agriculturists.

An equally important duty of the Agricultural staff is propaganda which is conducted by the Deputy Directors through District Agricultural Overseers who are generally agricultural graduates.

A scheme for intensive propaganda through the agency of Taluka associations has lately been started. Attempts are also made to co-ordinate the activities of the Co-operative department with that of agriculture.

Besides its work in connection with pure agriculture the Department attends to such allied branches as agricultural engineering, animal breeding, horticulture and soil physics, and these different branches of work are controlled by separate officers. The work of the Agricultural Engineer in well boring is appreciated and the services of the boring staff are greatly in demand by the public. The Agricultural Engineer's advice is being freely sought in the matter of selection of machinery, such as pumping plants, iron ploughs and other agricultural implements, selection of sites for the setting of pumps, etc.

The Deputy Director of Animal Breeding is in charge of the cattle breeding branch of the Department and is responsible for the distribution of premium bulls and matters connected with the breeding and rearing of cattle and the provision of pure milk.

The Director of Agriculture is in close contact with the Land Records Department proper for the purposes of agricultural and other statistics. He is entrusted with the final compilation and publication of forecasts of crops of commercial importance, rainfall and price returns and agricultural returns based on material supplied by the Revenue Department. He also publishes an annual report on the rail-borne traffic and supplies the statistical information required for settlement reports.

For imparting scientific instruction in agriculture a fully equipped College has been established in Poona with a Principal and Professors

of Agriculture, Botany and Animal Husbandry, assisted by a large staff of Assistant Professors. Instruction in Dairying is also imparted at the College. The College Dairy and the Manjri farms provide the students with practical training. The College has been affiliated to the Bombay University and a degree of Bachelor of Agriculture has been instituted. For the sake of those who do not desire to take the full three years' course at the College a one year's course is provided.

The Principal of the College is also Agricultural Chemist, the Professor of Botany being Economic Botanist for the Presidency. The College acts as a bureau for answering enquiries from agriculturists concerning the analysis of soil and manures, the investigation of plant diseases, insect pests and similar matters.

Experiments in imparting vernacular agricultural education to boys of 13 to 16 years of age were first started at Poona, and have been extended to Sind and other parts of the Presidency. There are at present six vernacular agricultural schools.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Agricultural and Co-operative Departments deal with different aspects of the same problem, namely, the improvement of the economic condition of the rayat, and Government have emphasized the necessity for a close and intimate connection between the two. On the passing of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 an independent officer was appointed as Registrar, but from 1907 to 1919 he was subordinated to the head of the Agricultural Department. In the latter year, the two Departments were again separated. Progress in the co-operative movement was at first slow and the Registrar aimed at a gradual education of the agricultural and industrial classes of the Presidency in the co-operative idea and the moral lessons which it implies; but the large increase in the number of Societies and Honorary Organisers, and the interest taken by the public in the divisional and provincial conferences tend to show that the co-operative movement has taken a strong hold in the Presidency. The establishment of the Co-operative Central Bank with the aid of a Government guarantee, and the passing of the Co-operative Act, of 1912, which admits of forms of co-operation other than credit have been of great help in furthering the movement.

During the decade under review the staff under the Registrar, who is a member of the Civil Service of the grade of Collector, considerably increased and it now consists of six Assistant Registrars, 33 Auditors and 6 paid Organisers, besides about 170 Honorary Organisers with a large clerical staff.

The growth of the movement is evidenced in the remarkable increase in the working capital which stood at 435 lakhs at the end of March 1922. The number of societies and their membership also show a remarkable rise, the former verging on 4,000 and the latter on 328,000.

The Co-operative movement in this Presidency has now reached a stage when its further growth must depend primarily on non-official effort. With the need of conserving the public revenues as strictly as possible, it would be difficult—even if it were desirable—to add to the official establishment to the extent required for propaganda, organisation and supervision. These are duties which must be mainly undertaken in future by non-official agencies, not merely or even chiefly by the Honorary Organisers who have kindly given their services to the Department, but by them and other gentlemen in increasing number organised in the Central Co-operative Institute and its branches, in Divisional Boards and Taluka Development Committees, and in District Banks and Guaranteeing or Supervising Unions.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

The Civil Veterinary Department in the Presidency proper has also been removed from the control of the Director of Agriculture. The duties of the officers of the Department are divided as follows :—

(1) educational work at the Veterinary College, Bombay ;
(2) horse-breeding ;
(3) cattle diseases.

The first is under the direction of a Principal assisted by an Assistant Principal and Assistant Professors. The latter are inter-changeable with the Deputy Superintendents, who are subordinate to the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, has a staff of one Deputy Superintendent, Divisional Veterinary Inspectors, and Veterinary Assistants who, besides being in charge of Veterinary Dispensaries, visit surrounding villages. In some places where the number of in-door patients is small, the establishment of small dispensaries, the Veterinary Assistants of which spend most of their time in travelling, has proved a useful means for preventing the spread of diseases amongst cattle.

In Sind there is a separate Superintendent, under the control of the Commissioner in Sind. His charge extends to Rajputana and Baluchistan. A Deputy Superintendent has been appointed for the province.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The Department of Industries came into existence in 1917. Its administration is vested in the Director of Industries. The Director's main functions are the promotion of local industrial enterprises,

(*a*) by advice and information,

(*b*) the introduction of new methods and improved implements,

(*c*) the management of pioneer and demonstration factories, and

(*d*) examination of requests for loans and other concessions and suggestions of the form of assistance required.

The Director also studies the economic conditions of the Presidency from the industrial point of view, collects commercial information and investigates all existing industries which give promise of local development with a view to rendering them any assistance in his power. He is assisted by an Advisory Committee, of which he is *ex-officio* Chairman, consisting of persons interested in trade and industry. On the administration side the Director has one Deputy and one Assistant Director under him. The Assistant Director is stationed at Ahmedabad and the Deputy Director surveys industries in the Central and Southern Divisions. On the technical and industrial side the Department manages a hand-loom weaving section. It has also a Pottery expert, and part-time services of officers of other departments and institutions are utilised for technical assistance and advice to the Department. The object of the weaving section is to introduce improved appliances and methods amongst the weaving population so as to raise the standard and increase the amount of their output. This is carried out by means of weaving schools and by demonstrations. The pottery expert is investigating the clay resources in several parts of the Bombay Presidency for the manufacture of Pottery. The commercial possibilities of vegetable oils, casein manufacture, glass-making, bitterns at the Kharaghoda salt-works, sugar and tanning have also received attention. It is mainly through the efforts of the Department that magnesium chloride on a large scale is now manufactured at Kharaghoda from the bitterns of the salt-works. The Department imparts instruction in mechanical engineering and has introduced a system of apprenticeship at its workshops at Dapuri for the training of boys as skilled tradesmen such as fitters, turners, machine hands, etc. It has also instituted scholarships for the study of advanced industrial chemistry and electrical engineering.

The Department is also concerned with fisheries and has at its disposal the services of a Marine Biologist temporarily lent for local investigations.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department has long been an important feature of the British administration in India. Its history dates from 1854 when it first came to be organized on a definite basis in succession to the old military boards, constituted mainly for the carrying out of military works. In order to meet the increasing demand for public works, three separate branches of the Department were formed in 1866, *viz.*, the Military Works branch, the Civil Works branch, including Irrigation, and the Railway Branch ; and to these was added in 1870 the Public Works Accounts Branch.

By 1895 the Public Works Department had become a purely Civil Department owing to the separation of the Military Works Branch. Up to the end of 1907 there was a separate Railway Department of the Bombay Secretariat but this Department was abolished in 1908 when the Railway Board took over the executive control of all the Indian Railways and such Railway work affecting the Presidency as might arise was entrusted to the Public Works Department. The next notable change in the Department was the abolition in 1910 of the Public Works Accounts Branch as a separate entity and its amalgamation with the Civil Accounts Department.

The question of effecting a gradual transfer of certain Public works to selected District Local Boards in the Presidency is being considered by Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee which was appointed in 1916.

As at present constituted the Department is administered by two Chief Engineers, the senior of whom is Secretary to Government and the junior, the Joint Secretary to Government. One Chief Engineer controls the Buildings, Roads and Railway Branches, the other the Irrigation Branch. There is a third post of Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Sind who is also Secretary to the Indus River Commission. There are 8 Superintending Engineers, 60 Executive Engineers and 30 Assistant Executive Engineers. A new service known as the ' Bombay Engineering Service ' was instituted in 1920, with a sanctioned cadre of 180 officers, to hold sub-divisional charges. So far only 87 appointments have been filled up in this service. The number of temporary Engineers on yearly sanction stands at 15. There are also the following three Specialist Branches :—

(1) **The Sanitary Branch**, consisting of one Sanitary Engineer, one Executive Engineer, one Executive Engineer in charge Boring Works and two Assistants to the Boring Engineer ;

(2) **The Architectural Branch**, consisting of one Consulting Architect to Government, five Assistant Architects and one Quantity Surveyor ; and

(3) **The Electrical Branch**, consisting of one Electrical Engineer to Government, one Deputy Electrical Engineer and Electrical Inspector to Government, one Electrical Inspector in Sind and one Assistant Electrical Engineer.

Among the many big public buildings constructed by the Public Works Department in recent years may be mentioned the General Post Office, the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, the Royal Institute of Science, the New Custom House and the Small Causes Court, all in Bombay. The Gateway of India on the Apollo Bunder which is to commemorate the landing of His Majesty King George V in India, is nearing completion. Many other works have been constructed in different parts of the Presidency, Public Offices and Law Courts, Schools, and Hospitals, Colleges and Custom Houses. Of recent years greater attention has been given to the architectural design of buildings with excellent results. Important Water Supply and drainage works have also been carried out, chiefly for the more progressive municipalities who are as yet unable to carry out such works for themselves. Owing to the phenomenal increase in the rents demanded by private landlords especially in important stations like Bombay, Poona, Karachi and Ahmedabad, the question of providing housing accommodation for Government Officers had become a serious one. Several bungalows and flats were accordingly constructed in Bombay and Poona with a view to easing the situation. Nine bungalows are now being built at Ahmedabad and a housing scheme for officers at Karachi is under consideration. Other works during the decade were the construction of several new roads and many bridges and causeways were built. A large road overbridge at Poona called the Shaikh Sulla bridge is under construction and an aviation ground has been prepared at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District.

Boring operations and Hydro-Electric Surveys have been extensively carried out. Bores have been sunk and Artesian supplies made available to some of the towns in the Deccan and Gujerat particularly liable to water shortage. Hydro-electric surveys have, at the instance of the Government of India, been carried out over almost the whole of the Presidency on larger scale and much valuable data has been collected on a number of important schemes. This information is available to any enterprising firm or individual desirous of pursuing the matter further.

The total cost of the buildings constructed by the Bombay Public Works Department exceeds Rs. 32 crores and it maintains nearly 10,000 miles of roads.

IRRIGATION

The irrigation work of the Department is divided into two distinct spheres : Sind, the Deccan and Gujerat.

Sind.—When Sind was conquered eighty years ago irrigation was already practised to a certain extent, the canals being old river beds or badly aligned channels. In the early days of British occupation attention was devoted chiefly to improving existing channels and making them as efficient as possible. At the same time considerable pioneer work was done, such as the construction of the Begari Canal by General Jacob. The most modern canal system is the Jamrao Canal opened in November 1899. It has been as successful as could be anticipated without an assured perennial supply.

Matters have now reached the stage where it is realised that further development with an inundation supply is difficult and that a perennial water supply is essential. To this problem the Irrigation officers have been devoting their attention for many years, and the proposed Sukkur Barrage Project with its attendant perennial canals has now received the technical approval of the Secretary of State. The estimated cost is 18 crores of rupees. In Sind the area irrigated in 1880 was $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. In 1920 the total had reached 3,482,266 acres.

The **Deccan** is always liable to suffer from famine and from time immemorial irrigation on a minor scale has been practised from wells, small tanks and small dams on perennial streams. The huge volume of water precipitated on the Ghat was practically all allowed to run wastefully to the ocean. Irrigation Engineers first tackled the storage of this supply by constructing Lake Fife and the Mutha Canals in 1874-75. Bhatghar Dam and the Nira Left Bank Canal followed in 1885-86. As an outcome of the report of the Indian Irrigation Committee issued in 1903 a systematic investigation was carried out and a programme of construction laid down. As a result Darna Dam and the Godavari Canals and Chankapur Dam and the Girna Canals have been constructed; while Bhandardara Dam and the Pravara Canals and the Lloyd Dam and the Nira Right Bank Canal are now under construction and are expected to be completed in 1924 and 1926 respectively.

These works will, when completed, have cost nearly 9 crores and are expected to irrigate 410,000 acres annually. Not only do they irrigate a large area but the wealth which is brought into the famine tracts they command results in very large areas being protected from actual starvation.

In 1880 the total area irrigated by all irrigation works in the Deccan and Gujarat was 179,000 acres. This has now increased to 403,047 acres.

TOWN PLANNING

As far back as 1907 the necessity for preventing the growth of insanitary conditions in, and the orderly development of, the Island of Salsette was felt by Government. The necessary legislation for this purpose was undertaken on the basis of the European legislation on town planning and in the year 1915 it became law under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915. Early in the year 1912-13 Government engaged the services of an expert on town planning and valuation, known as Consulting Surveyor to Government, whose function was to advise Government on questions of town planning and valuation. The Town Planning Act is primarily applicable to the Island of Salsette but it has been extended to several places such as the North and South Daskroi Talukas of the Ahmedabad District, the Municipal districts of the Poona City and Poona Suburban Municipalities and other places. With the help of the Consulting Surveyor town planning schemes have been undertaken under the Act by Municipalities and Notified Areas, notably by the Municipalities of Bandra, Ahmedabad, Poona City, Poona Suburban and Panchgani, and the Notified Areas in Salsette (*viz.*, Andheri, Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Borivli, etc.), and the Notified Areas of Kankaria and Ellis Bridge in the Ahmedabad District and Malir in Sind.

Owing to the creation of the Development Directorate for the development of Bombay City and the Suburban Area all work in connection with town planning and development in Salsette has been transferred from the Consulting Surveyor to the Directorate.

The Consulting Surveyor is assisted by an Assistant Consulting Surveyor, a Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor and some Senior and Junior Surveyors and other subordinate staff. Senior Assistants under him are selected for appointment as Special Land Acquisition Officers in the cases of important and urgent acquisitions. There are at present two such officers, one at Poona and the other at Ahmedabad. At the close of the year 1921-22, 10 town planning schemes had been completed and three were nearing completion.

INCOME TAX

The Indian Income-tax Act of 1886 was the first attempt to place direct taxation on an equitable basis by imposing a tax on income of Rs. 1,000 and over derived from all sources other than agriculture. The working of the Act revealed numerous defects which were removed by the Act of 1918. The minimum limit of taxable incomes was raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum.

The Super-tax Act, 1917, introduced an additional direct tax upon incomes exceeding Rs. 50,000. The Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919,

remained in froce only for the year 1919-20 and levied a duty on profits over and above a certain standard sum.

The law for the levy of income-tax and super-tax has now been consolidated by the Income-Tax Act of 1922. It is based on a report of a Committee appointed to make recommendations for the amendment of the former law, more particularly regarding the assessment of mercantile, profits. The Act deals merely with the basis, the methods and the machinery of assessment. The rates at which income-tax and super-tax are to be charged are left to be determined by the annual Finance Act.

A Commissioner of Income-tax is the head of the Department in the Presidency and under him are Assistant Commissioners, who are appellate authorities, and Income-tax Officers, who assess the tax. The whole cost of the income-tax staff (which was formerly divided equally between the Government of India and the local Government) is now met by the Government of India, the proceeds of the Tax going to the Central Revenues.

The net collection of income-tax for the Bombay Presidency in the year 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 53¾ lakhs. The corresponding figure for the year 1921-22 was nearly Rs. three crores, an enormous increase attributable to

(*a*) the better condition of trade and industry,
(*b*) the increased rates of assessment, and
(*c*) the improved machinery for the collection of the tax.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

For educational purposes each district, besides the City of Bombay, is provided with a Deputy Inspector with assistants, and there are five Inspectors above them, one for each of the four Educational divisions into which the Presidency proper is now divided and one for the province of Sind. Besides these District Deputy Inspectors there are 7 special Deputy Inspectors for Urdu and Mulla schools and a Deputy Inspector for Visual Instruction. All these appointments except one were created during the past ten years as were the posts of Inspector for European and English-teaching schools, and two special Inspectors for Science and Drawing.

There are besides four Inspectresses for girls' schools, one attached to Bombay and Northern Division, one to Sind, one to the Southern Division (Educational) and one in charge of Urdu girls' schools in the Central Division. They do not possess independent powers of administration in connection with the girls' schools but merely assist the Educational Inspectors concerned. The control of the whole department is vested in the Director of Public Instruction who has under him an Assistant Director, a member of the Indian Educational Service.

The principal educational institution in the Presidency is the **University of Bombay,** which alone has the power of conferring degrees recognised as a special qualification for appointments and promotions to posts in Government service. The University also provides facilities for post-graduate teaching.

Below the University are the several affiliated **Colleges** which prepare students for the University examinations. At present there are 16 such colleges teaching the Arts courses, *viz.*, the Elphinstone, Deccan, Gujarat, Karnatak, Wilson, St. Xaviers', Dayaram Jethmal, Fergusson, New Poona, Willingdon, Surat, Bahauddin, Samaldas, Rajaram and Baroda, and 5 colleges providing instruction in professional courses, *viz.*, the College of Engineering, the Grant Medical College, the College of Agriculture, the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics and the Government Law School. Four out of the 16 Arts Colleges and the College of Commerce were opened during the decade.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, opened in 1920 provides facilities for post-graduate research work in Science in addition to the ordinary degree courses in Science.

Below the colleges come the **High Schools,** usually at least one, either Government or aided, at the headquarter town of each district. These prepare students for the School Leaving Examination held by the Joint Examination Board which has replaced both the University Matriculation and the Departmental School Final Examination, the latter of which qualified for admission into the lower branches of the public service.

Side by side with the High Schools there are the **Middle Schools** which teach the first few standards only of the secondary school course of seven standards. There are also in some places separate high and middle schools for girls.

Below the secondary schools are a large number of **Primary Schools** both for boys and girls in which instruction is given in the vernacular to the vast mass of the people.

There are also institutions for the training of teachers for both secondary and primary schools maintained by Government, *viz.*, the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the Vernacular Training Colleges for men and women at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dhulia (for men only), Dharwar and Hyderabad. A certain number of district training schools have also been opened during the decade.

For technical and industrial education, there are the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the Reay Art Workshops attached to it, the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, which is now recognised as the central technological institution for the Presidency, the Workshop classses of the College of Engineering, Poona, and a number of technical and industrial schools, notably the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute,

Ahmedabad, the Parekh School of Art, Surat, the Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar, the School of Industry at Ratnagiri and the V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.

For the proper selection of text-books for use in secondary and primary schools, there are six special committees, one, known as the Provincial Text Book Committee, for the consideration of books for use in secondary schools, and five Vernacular Text Book Committees for the consideration of books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi and Urdu.

A Committee of Direction for Technical Education has also been constituted during the decade.

THE GUJARAT TALUKDARS ACT

In 1862 an Act was passed by the Government of Bombay for the amelioration of the condition of Talukdars in the Ahmedabad District and for their relief from debt. Under this Act Government can take over the management of the estate of any Talukdar whose debts or liabilities are equal to five times the average annual income derived by the Talukdar from his estates during the previous five years. The management of such estates is not to extend beyond the period of twenty years, and at the expiration of this period all debts to Government are to be considered as settled. Each Collector in Gujarat manages the talukdari estates in his district. Estates which have been involved in debt are taken under management upon the written application of the talukdars and if owing to disputes among the sharers of any estate or for any other causes there is reason to apprehend danger to the peace of the country or injury to the well-being of the inferior holders such estate may be attached and taken under the management of the Collector or any Agent whom he may appoint for the purpose. While under management, steps are taken for the liquidation of the debts. Close attention is also devoted to the education of talukdars' children, and special schools and hostels have been established for the sons of the upper class talukdars.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES RULES, KATHIAWAR

To provide for the relief of certain indebted Talukdars and Girassias and at the same time to secure the punctual payment of Government tribute and to maintain the existing status of such Talukdars and Girassias, rules for the attachment and management of Encumbered Estates were introduced in Kathiawar in 1892 and modified in 1911. In virtue of these rules as revised from time to time an estate subject to debts or liabilities of such amount that there is no reasonable anticipation that they can or will be liquidated in any other way may

be declared by notification to be an Incumbered Estate and placed under a manager in whom vests all the rights of the Talukdar or Girassia over property both moveable and immoveable. The effect of such attachment is that proceedings pending in any Civil Court in respect of any debt or liability of the estate are stayed, that the operation of all processes, executions or attachments against the estate ceases and that so long as the estate remains under management it is not subject to the jurisdiction of any Civil Court. From the same date the Talukdar or Girassia becomes incompetent to incur any pecuniary liability or to deal with the property under management in any way. It is the duty of the Political Agent of the Prant in which the estate is situated to enquire into and adjudicate upon all claims against the estate and in so doing he is empowered to go behind the decree of the Civil Court, if he has reasonable ground for believing that the amount decreed is more than twice the original debt or that the rate of interest awarded is excessive. Having ascertained the total amount of debts and liabilities it is his duty to prepare and submit to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, a liquidation scheme showing the manner in which it is proposed to discharge the debts. On the publication of this scheme all debts due from the incumbered estates are extinguished and no person is entitled to receive more than the amount provided in the scheme. The maximum period of management is twenty years from the date of the notification of an estate under the rules, and at the end of that period all debts and liabilities, except Government dues, existing at the date of the said notification, are extinguished. Similar rules were framed in 1897 for the Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies.

SIND INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act, of 1881, was passed by the Government of India in order to amend the law providing for the relief of Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and this Act was further amended in 1896. The management of such estates in Sind is undertaken upon an application by the landholders and a Special Officer designated "Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates" has been appointed to supervise the management of these estates under the control of the Commissioner in Sind. During the last six years there has been a steady decrease in the number of estates under management, the number in 1920-21 being 143 against 278 in 1911-12 and 292 in 1915-16. The estates are leased to outsiders or to estate owners, but generally to the owners whenever this is possible.

THE COURT OF WARDS ACT

The Bombay Court of Wards Act was passed in 1905. Under this Act the Commissioners of Divisions are the Courts of Wards for

the limits of their Divisions. With the sanction of Government, they assume superintendence of estates of landholders who on account of minority or physical or mental defect or infirmity are not qualified to manage the property and also on application by the landholders of estates that are heavily indebted. Superintendence is assumed if it is found that it is expedient in the public interests to preserve the property for the benefit of the landholders' family and if the property is of such value that economical management by the Court of Wards is practicable. Efforts are made to reduce the indebtedness of estates by raising loans on easier and more advantageous terms for paying off old debts, by sale of land by settlement with the creditors and by a more economical management of the estates. Some of the estates have been freed from debt and some are almost clear. Suitable arrangements are also made for the education of minor wards.

THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT

Excluding estates which are under the control of the Courts of Wards, there are several estates which are administered by executive officers under certificates of guardianship given by District Courts under the Guardian and Wards Act, of 1890. In Sind the management of the minor estates has been transferred from the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners to the Court of Wards.

CHAPTER IV

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES : SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS

The revenue survey of the Bombay Presidency was in progress for sixty-six years and was brought to a conclusion in 1901. In its origin it was simply an experimental measure, carried out with a very limited establishment, in a single taluka (Indapur) of the Poona Collectorate and with the object of correcting the work of a previous survey preparatory to a revision of assessment. When the present survey was commenced the Deccan had been for seventeen years under British rule. The previous survey and settlement had been carried out under the direction of Mr. Pringle of the Civil Service. His settlement attempted to fix the Government demand at about half (55 per cent.) the net produce, and therefore entailed not only estimates of the yield of various crops and soils, but of the cost of cultivation. But owing to the continuous fall in the money value of agricultural produce, due to a variety of circumstances which need not here be specified and the consequent yearly increasing pressure of the State demand, the settlement was found to press heavily on the people.

The execution of the different operations of Mr. Pringle's survey had been entrusted entirely to native agency without either the experience or integrity needed for the task, and at a subsequent period the results obtained were found to be nearly worthless. The preliminary work of measurement was grossly faulty, and the estimates of produce which formed such an important element in the determination of the assessment and which had been prepared in the most elaborate manner, were so erroneous as to be worse than useless. But meanwhile the settlement had been introduced,—with the result of aggravating the evils it had been designed to remove. From the outset it was found impossible to collect anything approaching to the full revenue. In some districts not one-half could be realised. Things now went rapidly from bad to worse. Every year brought its addition to the accumulated arrears of revenue and the necessity for remission or modification of rates. The state of confusion in the accounts, engendered by these expedients, was taken advantage of by the native officials to levy contributions for themselves.

It was when matters had reached this crisis that, at the end of 1835, an examination and correction of the operations of Mr. Pringle's survey in the Indapur taluka of the Poona Collectorate were ordered with a

view to a revision of the settlement in that district. The duty of conducting the work was entrusted to Mr. Goldsmid, of the Civil Service, then an Assistant Collector, and Lieutenant Wingate of the Engineers. With these gentlemen Lieutenant Nash, of the Engineers, was subsequently associated. This was the real commencement of the revenue survey in the Bombay Presidency.

The following extract from a Government Resolution reviewing the last progress report of the Survey Commissioner in 1901 shows the nature and importance of the survey and the principles upon which Land Revenue assessment is based :—

" The value of the services rendered to the State by the Survey Department can hardly be exaggerated. At the time when the existing system was introduced, that is to say, about 60 years ago, Government were still confronted with the formidable problem of settling upon an equitable and workable basis the revenue demand for a vast number of small holdings. Several modes of settlement, based on pre-existing practice, had been tried ; some of them, such as the Pringle settlement, had disastrously failed. Out of the prevailing confusion the principles of the existing system of survey settlement were evolved by the genius of Messrs. Wingate and Goldsmid, the authors of the celebrated Joint Report. Upon the principles laid down in that report has been founded a system of land tenure and assessment admirably adapted to the requirements of the widely varying conditions of the different parts of the Presidency. Under the system of measurement and classification by subordinate agency, subject to the test of technically trained and skilled supervising officers, methods were employed by which the area of every one of these small holdings could be measured, and the relative productive capacity of the soil estimated with scientific accuracy. By the system of grouping the relative economic and climatic advantages of different tracts were duly taken into account. In this manner the equitable distribution of the assessment was secured. The rates charged at the original settlement per acre of land occupied were in many instances extraordinarily low as compared with those previously levied.

" But as anticipated by the framers of the system the effect of the fixed tenure and of a certain and moderate assessment was at once seen in a rapid expansion of cultivation, which even at the low rates of assessment sanctioned yielded a large increase of revenue. The extensive areas of waste land existing at the time when the system was introduced have been employed largely for the growth of crops valuable for export purposes. Despite the check occasioned by many bad seasons and several disastrous famines and notwithstanding the heavy burden of indebtedness with which the agricultural population was

saddled from the first, the value of land and the prosperity of the country and with them the revenue have steadily increased. When the first leases of 30 years expired, it was found possible to increase the assessment by very substantial amounts ; but the enhancements have with rare exceptions been borne without difficulty.

"The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. One peculiar merit of the system deserves mention. By the division of the whole culturable area into what may be called units of assessment, the extension of cultivation was made to carry with it an increase of revenue, while the revenue payer was placed in a position to ease his burden by giving up the occupation of lands unprofitable to him. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual ; whereas under a zemindari or kindred system, the State would have gained nothing however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases.

"But it has not been only as a revenue producing instrument that the Survey Department has proved its usefulness. The system to which the valuation of soils has been reduced is in many respects unique and has resulted in a record of that valuation complete for innumerable small parcels of land. Probably no other province or country is possessed of any similar record. Its chief and immediate value for administrative purposes is that it enables field operations to be entirely dispensed with in all future settlements. The change of assessment can be decided for a whole tract on a review of its economic conditions and revenue history and the people are saved from all the uncertainty and harassment consequent upon enquiry into the circumstances of individual holdings. The greatest credit attaches to the founders of this system, which has stood the test of experience and practical application in the most satisfactory manner. Developments have been introduced, but in no particular have the principles, and in very few have even the individual rules and directions laid down in the Joint Report, been widely departed from. For the intelligent and sound application of the rules to innumerable varieties of climate, soil and agriculture, the Government has to depend on the integrity, skill and intelligence of the officers and subordinates of the Department, who deserve the warmest acknowledgment for the untiring devotion and zeal which they have displayed in the performance of their laborious duties."

Comparative valuations in the fertility of soils were expressed for convenience of handling in parts of a rupee, 16 annas representing the valuation of a perfect field, from which deductions were made for faults, such as slope or irregularity of surface, excess of lime or moisture, or

inferiority in the character or depth of the soil. This at least was the arrangement introduced under the joint rules. As time went on, experience showed the advisability of making allowances for advantages by making additions to the scale which carried the maximum above 16 annas. An example of this is the advantage that may be derived by land by the deposit on it of fine silt owing to flooding or from proximity to a stream on the bank of which a well can be dug from which the land can be irrigated.

After the relative valuation of the soil of all the fields of a taluka in respect of fertility had been completed, the villages of the taluka were divided into groups, each group comprising villages judged to have equal climatic and economic advantages. Then the rate of assessment per acre appropriate for land of 16 annas valuation in each group was determined. This was called the " maximum rate," and it varied from group to group in accordance with the difference in climatic and economic advantages. From the rate for land of 16 annas soil valuation in any group the rate for land of any other valuation could be calculated.

THE RECORD OF RIGHTS

Two important improvements which have in recent years been introduced into the revenue administration of this Presidency may be described. The first is the **Record of Rights.** The Record prepared by the Survey Department was necessarily a fiscal record, the object of which was to show from whom the assessment was due and what that assessment was. It was not a record of rights or title. In course of time it was found that a Record of Rights based on possession, if not on title, was indispensable for the needs of the administration, more especially because the occupants in this Presidency, unlike tenants elsewhere, to whom in status they correspond, had an unrestricted right of transfer. The necessity of having such a record was pressed upon this Government by the Government of India and after a great deal of discussion regarding its suitability to this Presidency it was resolved in 1901 to prepare an initial record designed to show in accurate detail exactly how the land was held, because the revenue records gave only partial and in some respects misleading information on the point. The record was intended to show every right from that of a registered occupant to an annual tenant-at-will.

The experiment so started in selected talukas was found to be successful, showing as it did that the preparation of a record was possible and would be welcomed by the people. With a view to give a legal character to the record, to compel persons acquiring new rights to give information of it to the revenue authorities, and to require the Civil

Courts to insist on the production of extracts from the Record in civil suits tried by them, which relate to land, Act IV of 1903 was passed. This Act requires that a complete initial record showing all varieties of right in the land should be prepared by the Village Accountants, examined and checked by the officers of the Revenue and Land Records Departments and announced to the ryot. Provision has been made in the Act and the Rules under it that the Record after its completion and announcement should be accurately maintained by what is called the Mutation Register. The Record has now been prepared in all Government villages and some alienated villages of the Presidency, and is being maintained and kept up to date by Mutation Registers. Its preparation has placed at our disposal a large amount of important information regarding the various rights in land and the profits of cultivation, and has proved extremely useful. Bombay Act IV of 1903, redrafted and amended, was amalgamated with the Land Revenue Code as Chapter X-A by section 66 of Bombay Act IV of 1913. The whole system of village accounts is now based on the Record of Rights.

REMISSIONS OF REVENUE

The second important feature that has been imported into the revenue system of this Presidency is a regular system of suspensions and remissions of land revenue when the crops fall below a certain standard or when the water-supply on the irrigated lands fails. The assessment fixed under Survey Settlement is a fixed demand and represents the revenue payable on an average in a series of years, the original idea being that on an average the rayat saves in a good year sufficient to enable him to pay the assessment without borrowing in a bad year. Experience, however, showed that among the smaller land-holders and in tracts subject to frequent vicissitudes of the season this idea was fallacious, and in 1906-07 a regular system of suspensions and remissions was introduced. The system authorises the Collector, when he has ascertained by local enquiries that, owing to a partial or total failure or destruction of crops throughout any tract, suspension of the collection of land revenue is necessary, to grant suspensions according to a scale to all occupants, agriculturists and non-agriculturists alike, without enquiry into the circumstances of individuals. As regards remissions, the grant of them depends on the character of three seasons following that in which the assessment is suspended. Ordinarily suspended arrears which are more than three years old are to be remitted by the Collector. The remissions are to be granted to occupants cultivating their own holdings and also to non-cultivating occupants, provided that when land is cultivated by tenants, corresponding remission is granted by the superior holder or landlord to the inferior holder or tenant.

SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE

In the Bombay Presidency outside Sind the land revenue system is with few exceptions **ryotwari,** *i.e.*, a system of settlement with the rayats, or cultivators of small holdings whose revenue payments are fixed after careful measurement and classification of the land in their possession. The maximum and usual term of settlement is thirty years.

At the conclusion of the term of settlement the land revenue payable is liable to revision ; but the holder has the right of occupancy in perpetuity provided he pays the assessment as revised from time to time ; and this right is heritable and transferable. This is known as the full survey tenure and is that on which land is ordinarily held. The position of the occupant is thus more secure than it was before the advent of the British Government. In earlier times, it is true, the hereditary occupant or mirasdar held land on terms which precluded its forfeiture on failure to pay the revenue demand unless he absented himself for a term of over thirty years. But on the other hand he was liable to extra and arbitrary impositions and was responsible for the default of neighbouring mirasdars, while his lien on the land was also conditional on his reimbursing all arrears due and expenses incurred during default.

Moreover, before the days of the British Government land would not sell for more than two or three years' purchase and could not be mortgaged for more than half the gross yearly produce, whereas to-day the price realised for land varies from twenty-five to 100 or more times the assessment.

It should be noted, too, that it is laid down in the Land Revenue Code that " In revising assessments of land revenue regard shall be had to the value of land and, in the case of land used for the purposes of agriculture, to the profits of agriculture ; provided that if any improvement has been effected in any land during the currency of any previous settlement.....by or at the cost of the holder thereof, increase in the value of such land, or in the profit of cultivating the same due to the said improvement, shall not be taken into account in fixing the revised assessment.

A modification of the full survey tenure is known as the restricted tenure, which was introduced in 1901 and enables the Collector to grant the occupancy of land subject to the condition that the occupant must not alienate it without his permission.

SPECIAL TENURES

Besides the survey or ryotwari tenure just described, the chief forms of tenure in the Bombay Presidency are known as talukdari, mehwasi, udhad jamabandi, khoti, izafat, and revenue-free lands.

The **talukdari** tenure is found in Gujarat, principally in Ahmedabad District. Talukdars are absolute proprietors of their

respective estates, subject to the payment of a Government demand, which may be either fixed or subject to periodical revision. They do not cultivate the land, but are sharers in its profits, with power to mortgage their shares with the permission of the Talukdari Settlement Officer. Permanent alienation requires Government sanction. These landowners levy rent from their tenants, either by bhagbatai, *i.e.*, taking a share of the crops, or by bighoti, *i.e.*, a fixed rate per acre. The **mehwasi** tenure, also found in Gujarat, is a system of paying revenue in a lump sum for the village, the amount being fixed at the discretion of the Collector. The payments are made by joint owners of the villages, who are descendants of Koli or Rajput Chiefs, formerly subject in most cases to tribute.

Udhad jamabandi is a fixed assessment, not liable to revision, on villages, or groups of villages.

The **Khoti** tenure may be loosely described as the holding of villages by khots or managers, who generally must pass an annual agreement with Government, and who have the right to lease out unoccupied land on their own terms. They pay the aggregate survey assessment fixed on all the village lands, which assessment is liable to revision.

Izafat tenure has arisen from the holdings of hereditary local officers, whose services are no longer demanded but whose holdings pay the full revenue demand, subject to certain concessions.

Inams, Jaghirs, etc., are tenures, wholly or partly free from assessment, of land allotted for past services to the State, or for services still rendered in connection with the State, temples, etc.

The more important of other tenancies are **vanta, narvadari, bhagdari, maleki,** and **sharakati.**

In **Bombay City and Island** there are eight forms of land tenure, namely, pension and tax, quit and ground-rent, foras, toka, leasehold, land newly assessed, tenancies-at-will, and inam.

Pension and tax, from the Portuguese pencao, represents a fixed payment for fee-simple possession in compromise of a doubtful tenure, and dates from 1674. It is not subject to revision, and is redeemable on payment of thirty years' assessment.

Quit and ground-rent assessment represents a tax imposed in 1718 to cover the cost of erecting fortifications, and varies from 3 to 5½ pies per square yard.

Foras lands are held on payment of a foras or rent, a term which now refers only to the rent paid on lands given out at a low rate to persons willing to improve them. The tenure dates from 1740, when low-lying land was offered to the public for cultivation at a rent or foras of 2 pies per 60 square yards.

Toka represents a share of the produce of the land, the original payment in kind being subsequently replaced by a money payment, which in 1879-80 was fixed for fifty years.

Leasehold land is held for terms varying from 21 to 999 years.

Newly assessed lands are rated under Act II of 1876, and the rates may be raised from time to time. The chief holders of inam land in the island are the Lowji family (1783) and the heirs of Jamsetji Bomanji (1821). They pay no cess or rent of any kind. The land revenue of Bombay is collected under a special Act (Bombay Act II of 1876, modified by Act III of 1900).

SIND

In Sind the ordinary tenure is the full survey tenure already described. The assessment is fixed by the method of "irrigational settlement" where assessment is based entirely on the mode of irrigation adopted which varies in different talukas and in different groups of villages. This has the merit of leaving it to the farmer to choose the best method of irrigation, season by season, according to the height of the river and the water-supply available. Under this system also the occupants are liable for the full assessment on each survey number when cultivated, but the size of the numbers has been reduced so as to render it possible for each number to be cultivated with one pair of bullocks. The occupants are also permitted to retain their rights over all their lands when lying fallow, but to prevent abuse of a privilege an assessment is charged at least once in five years. Practically assessment is now levied on cultivation only to the great benefit of the zamindars and of the revenue.

There are 55 talukas at present under Irrigational Settlements. In the desert of Thar Parkar (4 talukas) and in the extensive hilly tract of Karachi District adjoining Baluchistan special arrangements exist for levying a very light assessment, no fixed settlement having been made.

There are few tenant rights in existence in Sind. The smaller zamindars cultivate for themselves and the larger through yearly tenants who almost always pay the superior a proportion of the crop in cash for the privilege of cultivating, the zamindar being responsible for the assessment. The share paid varies from a quarter to a half according to the difficulty and expense of cultivating. The practice of leasing land on cash rent is slowly growing.

In the province of Sind Government have decided that the period of settlement should normally be twenty years except in areas where important projects are under consideration or which are particularly exposed to the vagaries of the river.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

AREA HELD UNDER DIFFERENT TENURES

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates or holdings.	Number of villages.	Area in acres.
1 Rayatwari Khalsa surveyed.	(a) Peasant proprietors paying separately.	2,174,076	23,685	30,519,942
	(b) Peasant proprietors holding lands at privileged rates.			4,170,415
2. Talukdari		416	501½	1,266,276
3. Mehwasi		136	65	120,402
4. Udhad Jamabandi		78	40	153,134
5. Khoti		15,151	1,433	2,193,177
6. On lease		29	64	130,519
7. Revenue free, *i.e.*, Inams and Jaghirs..		14,687	2,227¾	5,359,689
		2,204,573	28,016¼	43,913,554

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE

CHAPTER V

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

The Bombay Presidency is divided into five Revenue Divisions and twenty-seven districts, including the City of Bombay and comprises 377 Native States. The British Districts, including Sind, contain an area of 122,979 square miles, with a total population of 19,291,719.

The following pages give some account of the various districts.

NORTHERN DIVISION

AHMEDABAD

The population has increased since 1911 from 827,809 to 890,901. The increase is mainly noticeable in Ahmedabad City which shows an advance from 216,777 to 270,775 as a result of an influx of labour attracted by the growing Mill industry. Hindus form the majority of the population, Mahomedans numbering 99,381.

Among the Hindus the merchants of the Vania class, especially the Jains, are the most influential. The Kunbis form the most important class among the peasantry of the district. The Rajput talukdars live mostly on their rents, and the Rajput husbandmen are indolent and not so skilled as Kunbis. Kolis, who form a large portion of the population, are either cultivators or labourers but as the result of the general unrest many of them have got out of hand and formed or joined the various bands of dacoits whose depredations have been an unfortunate feature of the past year.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 20 lakhs, Excise brings in Rs. 12¾ lakhs, Income tax Rs. 45 lakhs, Super tax 41 lakhs and Excess Profits Duty Rs. 2½ lakhs. Stamp revenue amounted to nearly Rs. 7 lakhs in 1921-22. No income is derived from the forests in this district.

The district is divided into six talukas and three mahals under the administrative charge of three Prant Officers. As the City Survey records were burnt during the riots of 1919, the City has been newly surveyed.

The District Judge whose jurisdiction extends over the District of Kaira and Panch Mahals is assisted by a Joint Judge, an Assistant Judge and seven subordinate judges sitting at Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Dholka, Dhandhuka, in addition to those sitting in the Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts.

The City of Ahmedabad forms a separate magisterial charge under the City Magistrate who is partly relieved of his work by the assistance of several Honorary First Class Magistrates.

The Police administration of the district is in the hands of the Superintendent under whom are an Assistant and a Deputy Superintendent and four Inspectors. An Extra Deputy Superintendent has been appointed temporarily for dacoit operations.

More than half the land is held by large proprietors and Mehwasi chiefs. As the rivers flow in deep channels there is not much direct river irrigation but well irrigation is practised to a very considerable extent. The Hathmati and Khari Cut canals serve about 62,000 acres.

There are 23,000 wells of which 17,500 are used for irrigation. The total number of tanks in the district is 4,664 of which 363 are second class irrigational tanks in charge of the Irrigation Department.

Wheat, jowari and bajri form the staple crops, but pulses and oil seeds are also grown. Cotton is sown to a large extent and rice is cultivated where canal or tank irrigation is available. The cultivation of groundnut has been introduced in the Prantij Taluka.

Gogho is connected with Bhavnagar by a good road. A main road also runs from Ahmedabad south towards Dholka for 23 miles and another road connects Ahmedabad with Bareja and the road known as Naika-Bareja road, thus giving acccess to Kaira and Cambay. Another road leads from Ahmedabad to Sanand. In the north Modasa, Harsol and Kapadvanj are connected by metalled roads. The road has been metalled from Sadra to Dabhoda railway station and the metalling of the Dhandhuka-Dholera road is in progress. There is a good metalled road from Ranpur railway station to Dhandhuka and Dhandhuka to Barvala.

The railway from Bombay to Rajputana and Delhi runs through the district and another line runs from Ahmedabad to Viramgam, where it turns south to Wadhvan and Bhavnagar, a branch running from Viramgam to the Salt Works at Kharaghoda. A branch railway also runs from Viramgam to Mehsana where it is connected with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway has been extended to Khed Brahma from Idar. A line runs from Ahmedabad to Dholka and is being extended to Dhandhuka and Botad within the Bhavnagar State limits, meeting the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. When the extension is complete it will afford easy access to Bhavnagar from Ahmedabad.

There is a regular service of sailing boats in the fair season between Gogho and the ports of Kathiawar, Broach and Surat.

KAIRA

According to the Census of 1921, the population of the district, which was 691,744 in 1911, has increased to 710,982, *i.e.*, by 19,238. This increase would have been ever greater, had it not been for the

virulent epidemic of influenza which raged all over the district towards the latter part of the year 1918 and carried off about 23,000 persons. The bulk of the population consists of Kolis or Dharalas and Kunbis or Patidars. The former who form nearly two-fifths of the total population of the district do not show much economic or educational improvement. Most of them maintain themselves by agricultural labour, but their criminal propensities remain the same and constitute a serious problem.

The Kunbis or Patidars (they prefer the latter designation) who come next in number are known to be the best agriculturists in Gujarat. They are generally hard-working and thrifty except on the occasions of festivals, marriages, etc.

Of the remaining communities, the Banias are the most prominent; they are generally well-to-do and live by money-lending and dealing in agricultural produce. The Brahmins are generally poor and are losing their former influence. The depressed classes consisting of Bhangis, Chamars, Dheds, etc., are steadily improving their material condition. The Musalmans of this district are as a class poor and backward. Most of them are agriculturists, but they are by no means good farmers. On the other hand the Shiah Borahs of Kapadwanj carry on an extensive trade in Bombay and other big cities as well as in foreign countries, and many of them enjoy large incomes.

The average density of the population in the district comes to 445 persons per square mile, the maximum being 703 for Borsad Taluka. Matar Taluka has the minimum density, 259 persons per square mile.

Land Revenue during 1921-22 brought in over Rs. 21 lakhs; Excise Rs. 3 lakhs; Assessed taxes 1¼ lakhs; Local Fund cess 2 lakhs, and Stamps 3 lakhs. There is no forest in this district.

There are seven talukas and two permanent sub-divisions in charge of two Deputy Collectors. The Personal Assistant to the Collector is in charge of one taluka (Mehemdabad), and is also second Appellate Officer for City Survey Appeals. For judicial purposes the district is still under the jurisdiction of the district court at Ahmedabad. The scheme of separating it from Ahmedabad has been approved, but cannot be carried out owing to lack of funds.

There are now six Sub-Judges in this district, at Nadiad (2), Kaira, Borsad, Umreth and Kapadwanj. There are also two Resident First Class Magistrates—one at Nadiad and another at Borsad. The Kaira Treasury serves both the Kaira and the Panch Mahals Districts and the Rewa Kantha Agency. Similarly there is one Superintendent of Salt and Excise and one Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, for these two districts and for the Agency. Since April 1921, the Local Board work of Kaira District has been transferred to a non-official

President with his office at Nadiad. The Deputy Educational Inspector also has his headquarters at Nadiad.

The soil is chiefly "goradu" and is very well cultivated in Nadiad, Anand and Borsad talukas. The cultivation of the remaining four talukas is comparatively poor. Out of the total cultivable area of 877,980 acres in this district, 863,308 acres are in occupation and 14,672 acres or 1·7 per cent. only remain unoccupied. The chief crops are bajri, kodra, bavto, juwar (for fodder), rice, tobacco, wheat, pulses and cotton. The soil is fertile but owing to the uncertain rainfall is not fully productive.

Since 1911, 34 miles of new roads have been constructed, the total length of metalled roads in the district now being 218. Of these 184 miles are in charge of the provincial administration and 34 miles are in charge of the Local Board. The Nadiad-Umreth, Umreth to Dakor, Anand-Borsad and Matar-Cambay (2nd section) roads are now under construction and, when completed, will afford good facilities to the public. The Nadiad-Kapadwanj Railway line was opened for traffic in 1912-13 and is now worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. His Highness the Gaekwar's Vaso-Petlad line and its recent extension to Bhadran also serve some parts of Matar and Borsad talukas. The Wasad-Kathana and Nadiad-Kaira lines have been surveyed but cannot be taken up owing to the difficulties of financing them.

PANCH MAHALS

The population has increased since 1911 from 322,695 to 374,860, or 233 per square mile against 200 per square mile during the last decade. The bulk of the population is composed of Bhil and Koli cultivators. The Naikdas, probably the wildest tribe in the Presidency, inhabit only the southern and eastern portion of the Western Mahals. The other cultivating classes are Ghanchis, Labanas, Rajputs, Kunbis, Malis and Gujars. Labanas, Malis and Rawalas are to be found only in the Eastern Mahals. Kunbis are to be found everywhere in the district except Dohad Taluka. The Kunbis of the district are inferior compared with the same class in other parts of Gujarat. But wherever they are settled their presence makes itself felt in the rising of land-values owing to their improved and laborious methods of cultivation. The Kolis (Dharalas and Barias), and the Bhils, are heavily in debt, and their lands are to a great extent mortgaged to Banias and other classes, to whom rent is paid either in kind or cash. Godhra Town is largely populated by the Ghanchis, who are mostly cultivators. Some of them deal in timber, hides, etc. The Ghanchis of Dohad and Jhalod are neither so enterprizing nor so troublesome as those of Godhra. In addition to the castes above-named there are

Borahs and Banias. They own lands but do not as a general rule engage personally in agriculture. Trade, on the other hand, is monopolised by these three castes. Dohad and Godhra are the chief markets for the export and import of grain.

The Land Revenue amounts to over Rs. 4 lakhs, Excise to Rs. 3 lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 60,000 and Local Fund cess to Rs. 38,000. Forest revenue in 1921-22 realised over Rs. 2 lakhs.

The District is divided into three talukas and two mahals forming two Divisions under the administrative charge of Assistant or Deputy Collectors. The Sessions Judge, Broach, has jurisdiction in criminal matters and the District Judge, Ahmedabad, in civil matters. There are two Sub-Judges—one at Godhra and the other at Dohad. The Police and Forest administrations are each in the hands of a Superintendent assisted by a Deputy and the Divisional Forest Officer respectively. There are two Municipalities, one at Godhra and the other at Dohad. There is a Civil Hospital at Godhra in charge of the Civil Surgeon, and a High School.

The staple food grains of the District are maize in Godhra, Dohad and Jhalod, and bajri in Kalol and Halol. Bajri is also the staple food of some people of the more advanced communities in Godhra and Dohad. These crops are grown as the first and principal monsoon crops. Bajri is scarcely sown at all by the local cultivators of Dohad and Jhalod ; but it is to some extent imported from outside. Bajri occupies the largest area in Kalol. Rice is also raised, but generally of an inferior quality except at some places in the Western Mahals where with the aid of irrigation tanks, a superior quality of paddy is sown. Other kharif crops sown in the District are kodra, bavto, banti, pulses, sesamum, adad, jute, ram-tali, ground-nut and kuri and other inferior crops. Sesamum is sown to a considerable extent. Groundnut cultivation has made a fair advance in Kalol, Halol and Godhra Talukas. It has also been introduced in the Eastern Mahals, but on a small scale.

Gram, wheat, peas and castor oil seeds are raised in the rabi season as unirrigated crops over an extensive area in years of good moisture. Cotton is largely sown in Halol, where it occupies nearly 28 per cent. of the cultivated area. It is also sown in Kalol and Godhra Talukas. The cultivators are still backward in their agricultural and manure preserving methods. In the Eastern Mahals they are mostly idle and improvident in their habits ; but frequent famines have taught them a lesson and improved them to some extent. The available waste land is now only 13·5 per cent. of the cultivated area (8 per cent. in the Western Mahals and 19 per cent. in the Eastern Mahals).

The Anand-Godhra, the Baroda Chord, and the Godhra-Nagda Railways run through Godhra, Kalol and Dohad Talukas of this District.

The Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway runs through Halol Mahal. It formerly ran from Champaner Road to Shivrajpur ; but it has since been extended to Pani Mines in Chhota Udepur State. This line connects Halol with Godhra. The Godhra-Lunawada Railway connects Godhra with Lunawada. There are thus railway connections with all the taluka headquarter stations except Jhalod which is situated at a distance of 21 miles north of Dohad Railway station. Motor and tonga services run between the two towns. A branch railway line has been newly opened from Timba Road—a village in Godhra—to Dabhoi (Baroda Territory) *via* Samalaya. It runs through the limits of Rewa Kantha and Baroda and has facilitated communication between Godhra, Pandu, Chhota Udepur and some big villages of Baroda State. There are six main roads in the District; (1) connecting Godhra with Lunawada ; (2) connecting Godhra with Kalol and thence extending to Halol and across to the Jambughoda frontier ; (3) the old road running parallel to the railway line from Anand to Dohad ; (4) the road running from the Sunth-Road Railway station to the Sunth border ; (5) the road connecting Jhalod with the railway at Limkheda ; (6) the road from Jhalod to Ali-Rajpur *via* Dohad. Besides these, there is a road from Dohad to Kundanpur, half of this road in British limits has already been metalled. And important kachha road runs from Dohad to Jesawada. It was laid out last year by the Taluka Local Board with the aid of Government Famine Funds, and is likely to be metalled shortly.

BROACH

The area is 1,467 square miles and the population 307,745 or 210 per square mile. The leading cultivators of the district are Sunni Boras and Patidars. The Boras are in a thriving condition and increase rapidly in numbers. Except minors and the wives of Boras who have already migrated to South Africa there are no new emigrants on account of restrictions laid down by Colonial Legislation. Patidars are also good cultivators but their population is gradually declining. Among other cultivators are Rajputs and Kolis, who are generally lazy, and Kachhias who are usually vegetable growers. Bhils are also petty occupants of land mostly under the restricted tenure. Agricultural labour is done mainly by Kolis, Bhils, Talavias and members of the depressed classes.

Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 20¾ lakhs, Excise to Rs. 6 lakhs, Local Fund cess to Rs. 1½ lakhs and Income tax to Rs. 2½ lakhs. Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 1½ lakhs. No income is derived from forests in this district.

There are five talukas and one mahal in the District under the charge of two Prant officers both of whom are District Deputy Collectors.

There is a District and Sessions Judge (who is also a Sessions Judge of Panch Mahals District) and he has four Sub-Judges under him. The Collector and District Magistrate has under him a District Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police. There is a Civil Surgeon at Broach which is also the headquarters of an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department. There are two Honorary First Class Magistrates, two Honorary Third Class Magistrates and two Benches of Honorary Magistrates, one at Broach and one at Ankleshwar.

The soil of the district is chiefly black. Main crops are cotton, jowari, til, tur, lang and wheat. Tobacco is grown in the Bhatha lands of the Nurbada river.

External communication is provided by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which passes through Ankleshwar and Broach Talukas and the internal communication in the district is provided by the Broach-Jambusar Railway which passes through Broach, Amod and Jambusar Talukas.

Provincial roads in the District are as under :—

	Length in miles.
Road from Sahol to Hansot ..	11
,, Hansot to Ankleshwar ..	12
,, Ankleshwar to Borbhatha ..	3
,, Broach to Jambusar ..	29
	55

There are also small metalled roads in the district constructed and maintained by the District Local Board, the total length of which is about 26 miles.

SURAT

The population according to the last Census increased from 654,109 to 674,351. The absence of any marked increase is due to the high rate of mortality on account of the attack of Influenza and but for the influx of labour attracted by the growing mill industry and railway operations, specially at Bulsar, the figures would have shown a decrease. The density of population per square mile on the total area is 408 and the density on the cultivable area 57 per square mile. The Anavla Brahmins and Kunbis have advanced during the last decade as a cultivating class. The Parsis and Banias occasionally take up cultivation. Some Anavla Brahmins have recently taken up trade.

Mahomedans are chiefly employed in mechanical arts and manufactures, with the exception of the Bohras of Surat City and Rander who live chiefly by trade. Many of them have extensive business dealings with Burma, Siam and the Straits Settlements.

The Bhils of Mandvi Taluka and the aboriginal races of Kaliparaj who formerly had no settled occupation have settled down and shown continued improvement.

The area of land held by the Bhils, Jamats, Vasavas and Dublas has however decreased considerably during the last decade owing partly to their thriftless habits and partly to the increasing demand for land among the more advanced classes.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 24½ lakhs, Excise to Rs. 26½ lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 3 lakhs and Local Fund cess to Rs. 1¾ lakhs. Forest revenue aggregated Rs. 67,000 and Stamp revenue Rs. 3½ lakhs.

The eight talukas and one peta are under an Assistant and a Deputy Collector. The former is in charge of Jalalpor, Bulsar, Chikhli and Pardi while the latter is in charge of Olpad, Chorasi, Bardoli, Mandvi and Valod (Mahal). The City of Surat forms a separate magisterial charge under the City Magistrate who is partly relieved of his work by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates and by Honorary First Class Magistrates. There are also Benches of Honorary Magistrates at Rander and Bulsar.

The District and Sessions Judge is the head of the administration of justice in the District and with him is associated a Judge of the Small Causes Court. The Sessions Judge has under him two First Class Sub-Judges and four Second Class Sub-Judges. The Police administration of the District is in the hands of a Superintendent under whom is a Deputy Superintendent. The Forest administration is under a Deputy Conservator, assisted by an extra Assistant Conservator.

The area under cultivation is 775,872 acres and the waste is 2·9 per cent. of the gross cultivable area. Cotton, jowari and rice are the principal crops. Wheat is chiefly sown in parts of Olpad and Mandvi and nagli and kodra in the south. The total area under irrigation has decreased to 8,363 acres but that devoted to sugarcane has decreased to 2,920 acres. This is due to some of the tanks having turned brackish and there being insufficient supply of water in the rest.

The river Tapti is navigable by country boats at all times of the year and affords facilities for import and export of trade articles and agricultural produce. The Billimora-Kala Amba Railway line which was opened during the last decade runs through some of the villages of the Chikhli Taluka and has greatly facilitated transport and travelling. As regards internal communication there are fairly good roads in all directions maintained either by the Local Boards or the Public Works Department. They have been much improved and extended in the last decade. The total lengths of roads maintained by the Public Works Department either on their account or on account of District Local Boards is 212 miles. Besides this the taluka local boards maintain roads

of the total length of 297 miles, and two important roads one from Rander in the Chorasi Taluka to Kudiana in the Olpad Taluka and the other from Olpad to Karanj in the same Taluka are under construction. The seaborne trade has increased to some extent. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda proposes to extend the Billimora-Kala Amba Line. This would open up a portion of the Dangs.

THANA

The population of the District is 759,916 or 222 to the square mile. The Deshastha Brahmins slightly out-number the Kokanasths and Kayasth Prabhus, who are mostly writers and accountants, are also numerous. The traders are chiefly Banias from Gujarat and Marwar, Bhatias, Parsis and Musalmans. Kunbis and Agris are the principal classes of cultivators proper. Much land in Dahanu and Umbergaon is held by Parsis. The so-called wild tribes of Thakurs, Warlis and Hill-Kolis also subsist mainly by cultivation. The son-kolis of the coast, a different and more civilised race, are fishermen. Among the many other castes of the coast Talukas, the Bhandaris or hereditary toddy drawers the Native Christians of North Salsette and Bassein and the Vadwals who generally live in coastal Talukas and whose occupation is gardening are worth notice. There is a large population of Katkaris or Katodis a tribe superior only to the Mahars in the scale of castes, and subsisting by labour on roads or in the Forests.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 13¼ lakhs, Excise to Rs. 36 lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 1¼ lakhs and Local Fund cess nearly one lakh. The Forest revenue in 1921-22 realised nearly Rs. 13 lakhs and the revenue from Stamps was over Rs. 2½ lakhs.

For administrative purposes the district is divided into nine talukas and two petas under one Assistant Collector and three Deputy Collectors. The jurisdiction of the Sessions Judge includes the District of Kolaba and Bombay Suburban District. He is assisted by one joint Judge, one Assistant Judge and one Inspecting Sub-Judge and six Sub-Judges. For Forest Administration the District is divided into three divisions each under a Divisional Forest Officer, one of whom has a Sub-Divisional Forest Officer under him. The District Superintendent of Police with two Assistants and five Inspectors, controls the policing of the District.

The cultivation of rice is carried on extensively in embanked fields. Large areas have also been reclaimed from the sea by protective embankments. Inferior cereals, oil-seeds and pulses are grown on the uplands, and in the North of the District, also, tur, til and hemp; gram or wal occasionally follows sweet rice as a "stolen crop". There is a great trade in hay and charcoal with Bombay, and in timber and rice

with Bombay, Bhavnagar and Gujarat. The gardens and orchards of the coast produce a considerable quantity of vegetables and fruits, the most noticeable of which are plantains, mangoes and betel leaves.

Both the main Railway lines of Western India run through the District, the B. B. & C. I. northwards to Gujarat and Upper India and the G. I. P. eastwards through Nasik and Khandesh Districts to Berar and South East to the Ghat Districts. In addition the District is well served by a number of metalled roads and navigable creeks. The break of the Agra Road has been made good by constructing a bridge over Kalyan Creek.

CENTRAL DIVISION

AHMEDNAGAR

The population according to the Census of 1921 is 731,552 (111 per square mile) of which Hindus form 89·8 per cent., Musalmans 5·1 per cent., Christians 3·2 per cent. and others 1·9 per cent. There is a decrease of 213,753 in the population as compared with the Census figures of 1911; but the figures obtained this time are rather misleading for owing to the existence of severe famine conditions in the district at the time of the Census enumeration in 1921 a large number of people had *temporarily* emigrated to Bombay and other places and there was fall of 25 per cent. in the population of the district as a whole.

The Land Revenue demand was nearly 20 lakhs; Excise revenue realised 3¼ lakhs; Stamps Rs. 2 lakhs; Income-tax 1 lakh; Registration 39,000; Law and Justice 16,000; Forest 23,000; Local Fund revenues, over 6½ lakhs.

The district is divided into ten talukas and two mahals in charge of three Sub-Divisional Officers. The number of Sub-Divisional Charges has been temporarily reduced to two in charge of two Deputy Collectors. The District Judge is aided by an Assistant Judge and eight Subordinate Judges. Under the District Superintendent of Police there are at present two Deputy Superintendents of Police and one Police Inspector; there is also one probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police attached to the Nagar District. Most of the Forest land in the district is in charge of the Revenue Department. The forests in Akola and Sangamner are under the Divisional Forest Officer, Poona.

The area of the district fit for cultivation is 3,251,968 acres, of which an area of 2,533,298 acres was actually under cultivation. The principal crops are jowari and bajri; but there is also much cotton, wheat and sugar-cane. The total area now under irrigation is 117,712 acres; owing to scanty rainfall during the last 3 or 4 years successively, many of the wells have gone dry or have insufficient water supply and there is a large decrease in the area under Motasthal; on the other hand

the area under Patasthal has risen from 22,690 acres in 1911-12 to 53,857 acres in 1921-22. This area is steadily increasing and will continue to increase. The area under sugar-cane also will steadily increase. The Belapur Company—established for the manufacture of "Gul" and sugar by improved methods—is making progress in this direction.

There were a good many roads existing at the beginning of the last decade—the total length being 500 miles metalled roads and 666 unmetalled roads—to which have been added the few roads constructed within the last 10 years with a length of 113 miles. The Dhond-Manmad line passes through the centre of the district.

EAST KHANDESH

The population has increased during the decade from 1,034,886 to 1,075,837. The majority of the population consists of Kunbis, who are skilful cultivators and as agriculturists they are prosperous. Bhils number 38,000 and, with the Mahars and a few Kunbis, they form the labouring class of the district. The Mussulmans are chiefly descendants of the Mahomedan invaders and Arab mercenaries, but they also include a number of Bhil converts known as Tadwis, in the Eastern Satpuras. Marathas now numbering 104,000 came in with the conquest of the country by the Peshwas. The trading classes consist chiefly of Ladsaka and Gujrathi Banias, Marwadis, Bhatias and Mahomedans.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 33 lakhs, Excise to Rs. 6 lakhs, Assessed taxes to over Rs. 4 lakhs and Local Fund cess to Rs. 2¾ lakhs. Forest revenue realised Rs. 1½ lakhs in 1921-22 and Stamps Rs. 6¼ lakhs.

The district is divided into eleven talukas and two mahals under the administrative charge of one Assistant and one Deputy Collector. There are six Subordinate Judges under the District Judge at Dhulia whose jurisdiction includes East as well as West Khandesh. The Superintendent of Police has an Assistant and a Deputy, and the Deputy Conservator of Forests an Assistant. The district was separated from West Khandesh in November 1906 and Jalgaon was chosen as the headquarters of the new district.

The cultivated area amounted in 1921-22 to 2,058,298 acres while 57,145 acres remained uncultivated. The chief grain crops are bajri, jowari and wheat, kulith and gram amongst the pulses and linseed, sesamum and groundnut amongst the seeds. The district probably grows more cotton for its size than any other in the Presidency, the area in 1921-22 being 783,271 acres, and contains three Spinning and Weaving Mills. There are also 140 ginning and pressing factories.

Plantains and sugar-cane are grown to some extent, and the people have lately taken to growing oranges.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs for 82 miles through the district from the Nasik border to Bhusaval, where it divides, one branch going to Jubbulpore and the other to Nagpur. A branch from Jalgaon to Amalner, being part of the Tapti Valley Railway, 35 miles long, was opened in 1900. A portion of the Dhulia-Chalisgaon branch line which was also opened in 1900 lies in this district. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India portion of the Tapti Valley Railway runs only for a few miles in this district. The Pachora-Jamner Railway, 35 miles long, runs wholly through this district and was opened in 1918. The most important road is the Dhulia-Bhusaval. The extension of this road to Berar frontier is under construction. The Jamner-Varkhedi road, 27 miles in length, and the Chalisgaon-Bhadgaon road, 21 miles in length, joining the Dhulia-Bhusaval road, were constructed during the last decade. Also the Yaval-Chopda road, 28 miles in length, joining the Chopda-Shirpur road, was constructed. The road from Chalisgaon to the frontier of the Nasik district is under construction.

WEST KHANDESH

The population of the district according to the latest Census of 1921 is 641,847 or 100 per square mile. It consists of—

Hindus 538,137, Mahomedans 32,509, Jains 4,138, Parsees 195, Christians 1,011, Jews 10, and others 65,847.

The trading classes consist chiefly of Marwadis, Gujarathis, Vanis, Parsees and Musalmans.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 21 lakhs, Excise to Rs. 8¼ lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 2 lakhs, and Local Fund cess to Rs. 1½ lakhs. Forest revenue in 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 3½ lakhs and Stamps Rs. 3¼ lakhs.

There are in all eight talukas under the administrative charge of two District Deputy Collectors. The District Judge, whose jurisdiction extends over both East and West Khandesh Districts, has under him four Sub-Judges and one additional Sub-Judge. The administration of the Police is under the charge of a District Superintendent, who is assisted by a Deputy. There are two Forest divisions under the charge of two Divisional Forest Officers.

The cultivated area in 1921-22 amounted to 1,334,711 acres, while 166,588 acres still remained uncultivated. The chief crops are bajri, jawari, wheat, rice, kulthi, gram and tur amongst the pulses and linseed and sesamum amongst the seeds. Plantains and sugarcane crops are grown in bagait lands. A very large area (nearly one-half) of the district is sown with cotton.

The most important road is the Bombay-Agra Road which runs from Malegaon in the Nasik district to Dhulia, Shirpur and Palasner in this district. The completion of the three roads—

Dondaicha-Shahada-Khetia, Nandurbar-Nizampur and Nawapur-Borzar,

which were under construction in 1911, has led to a considerable increase in internal and external trade. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department on their own account or the District Local Board is 433 miles, and by the Taluka Local Board 589 miles.

The Dhulia-Chalisgaon Branch of the G. I. P. Railway line, which traverses the district over a distance of 19 miles, has led to an enormous increase in the trade of this district. The Tapti Valley Railway which runs east to west over a distance of 94 miles has had a similar effect on the commerce and traffic of the district.

NASIK

The population has decreased from 905,030 to 832,576 or from 155 to 141 per square mile. Hindus numbered 770,284, Musalmans 46,458, and Jains 7,526.

The Land Revenue for the year 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 21½ lakhs, Excise to Rs. 8½ lakhs, Income-tax to Rs. 2 lakhs, Local Fund cess to Rs. 1¼ lakhs, Stamps to Rs. 3 lakhs, and the income derived from Forests to Rs. 2¼ lakhs.

There are twelve talukas in this district under the administrative charge of one Assistant and one Deputy Collector. Peint taluka is in charge of the Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik. The District Judge has seven Sub-Judges and the District Superintendent of Police has an Assistant and a Deputy.

There are two forest divisions under Divisional Forest Officers.

The area of cultivable land lying waste has decreased during the decade from 98,378 to 75,149 acres, and land under irrigation has decreased from 85,326 to 83,572 acres. No additional irrigation works were undertaken.

The chief crops are rice and nagli in the Dangs, bajri and wheat in the Desh, and cotton in the Malegaon Division.

The G. I. P. Railway enters the district at Igatpuri, and runs through its entire length as far as Naydongri. The line from Manmad to Hyderabad traverses a few miles of the Nandgaon and Yeola talukas, and the Dhond-Manmad line runs from Manmad to Yeola. The district is well served by metalled roads, of which the Bombay-Agra, the Khandesh-Nizam Frontier, the Nasik-Kalwan, the Nasik-Poona and the Ahmednagar-Malegaon are the most important.

POONA

The population of the district is 1,009,033, of whom 928,593 are Hindus, 46,526 Mahomedans, 11,703 Jains, 3,067 Parsis, 17,737 Christians, and 1,407 others.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 15¾ lakhs, Excise to Rs. 21½ lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 4½ lakhs and Local Fund cess to Rs. 1¼ lakhs. Forest revenue in 1921-22 realised Rs. 1½ lakhs and Stamps Rs. 4¾ lakhs.

The district is divided into nine talukas and three mahals under the administrative charge of one Assistant and two Deputy Collectors. The Assistant Collector with one taluka in his charge serves as Personal Assistant to the Collector. The District Judge is assisted by a Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, a Small Cause Court Judge and eight Subordinate Judges. The District Superintendent of Police has an Assistant and two Deputies. The Forest administration is under the Divisional Forest Officer, who is assisted by an Extra Assistant Conservator.

The cultivable area of the district is 2,538,859 acres, of which 1,877,596 acres was actually under cultivation during the year 1921-22. The principal crops are jowari and bajri ; but wheat and rice are sown to a large extent. Potatoes, groundnuts and oranges are widely grown in Junnar and Khed talukas, being irrigated from wells. In 1921-22 the area under sugarcane was 11,364 as against 15,673 in 1911-12. The decrease is due to salt efflorescence.

The five principal roads in the district are those from Poona to Bombay, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. There are also a number of good Local Fund roads. The G. I. P. Railway traverses the district from east to west and the M. & S. M. Railway runs from Poona southwards through Haveli and Purandhar talukas. A branch line of the G. I. P. Railway from Dhond to Baramati was opened during the decade.

SATARA

The population of the district is 1,026,259 (209 to the square mile) of whom 971,862 are Hindus, 35,989 Mahomedans, 15,301 Jains, 2,112 Christians, 215 Parsis and 780 others.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 20 lakhs, Excise to Rs. 4 lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. ¾ lakh and Local Fund cess to Rs. 1¾ lakhs. Forest revenue in 1921-22 aggregated Rs. 1 lakh and Stamp revenue Rs. 2¾ lakhs.

There are eleven talukas and three pethas, usually in the charge of one Assistant and two Deputy Collectors. The Assistant Collector with two talukas in his charge serves as Personal Assistant to the Collector. The Judge is assisted by an Assistant Judge and ten

Subordinate Judges. The District Superintendent of Police has one Assistant and one Deputy, while forest administration is under an Extra Assistant Conservator as Divisional Forest Officer.

Agriculture supports about three-quarters of the entire population. In the western hills nachani and wari are the chief crops; but rice is also grown in the valleys, especially along the Koyana river. In the remainder of the district jowari and bajri are the staple crops. In the Krishna Valley, sugarcane and groundnuts are extensively cultivated. Turmeric is also found. Potatoes are grown at Mahableshwar and Panchgani and in some places in Javli, Wai, Koregaon and Khatao Talukas. Grapes are grown in one village in Satara Taluka. Oranges, limes and superior mangoes flourish, but are not extensively grown. The Krishna, Chikhli and Revdi Canals, the Yerla and Man river works and the tanks at Nher, Mayani and Pingli are the principal irrigation works. Of the total cultivable land in the district 1·26 per cent. remains unoccupied.

The Madras and Southern Maratha Railway traverses the district from north to south, running nearly through its centre. The district is exceedingly well provided with roads, including the trunk road from Poona to Bangalore, which traverses it from north to south near the railway, and numerous feeder roads to the railway.

SHOLAPUR

The total population of the Sholapur District is 742,010 of which 673,047 are Hindus. Mahomedans and Jains number 58,702 and 7,428 respectively. The density of population per square mile on the total area is 162 and the density on the cultivable area is 188 per square mile.

The Land Revenue amounts to over Rs. 13½ lakhs, Excise to Rs. 5½ lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 16 lakhs, and Local Fund cess to just under 1 lakh. Stamp revenue in 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 2¾ lakhs and Forest to Rs. 30,000.

The seven talukas of the district have been divided into two sub-divisions under an Assistant and a Deputy Collector. The District Judge is assisted by six Subordinate Judges. The administration of the Police is under the charge of a District Superintendent who at present has a deputy only, while the forest administration of the district is under the Collector.

The total cultivable area of the district is 2,540,173 acres and the area under cultivation during the year 1921-22 was 2,523,796 which includes 5,720 acres of forest land given out for temporary cultivation. The irrigated area rose from 115,986 acres to 119,677.

The district is intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, a branch of the M. & S. M. Railway and a network of metalled roads. The Barsi Light

Railway has been extended from Barsi Road to Pandharpur—a distance of 30 miles—and in the opposite direction from Barsi Town to Latur in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions—a distance of 64 miles.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

BELGAUM

The population according to the census of 1921 is 952,996 or 206·6 per square mile. Of this number the majority are Hindus including a large number of Lingayats and next come Mahomedans, Jains and Christians. The languages chiefly spoken are Kanarese, Marathi and Mussalmani.

The Land Revenue amounts to over Rs. 18½ lakhs, Excise to Rs. 12½ lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 90,000, Local Fund cess to Rs. 1½ lakhs, Forest revenue to Rs. 4½ lakhs, and Stamps to Rs. 2¾ lakhs.

Two Deputy Collectors share the administrative charge of the eight talukas and two mahals into which the district is divided. The District Judge is assisted by one Assistant and eight Subordinate Judges sitting at Belgaum, Chikodi, Bail-Hongal, Athni, Gokak and Hukeri. The Divisional Forest Officer has two assistants and the District Superintendent of Police is assisted by two Deputies.

Of the total area of 2,952,654 acres of the district 2,266,642 acres are returned as cultivable and 1,815,075 acres are actually under cultivation. The chief products of the district are jowari, rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco.

The Madras and Southern Maratha Railway crosses the district from north to south. At Londa the line meets the Mormugao branch by which large quantities of produce are taken to the sea. The district is well served by roads, of which the chief are the Poona-Bangalore road which runs right through the centre of the district and the Vengurla road leading from Belgaum to the sea through Savantwadi State and the Belgaum-Kaladgi road.

DHARWAR

The population is 1,036,924 or 225·22 per square mile. The Lingayats and the Brahmins form the most influential classes of the population. The language generally spoken in the district is Kanarese. Marathi is spoken by some communities.

The revenue of the district under important heads is as shown below :—

Land Revenue	.. Rs. 30½ lakhs.
Excise	.. ,, 12¾ lakhs.
Assessed taxes	.. ,, 2½ lakhs.
Local Fund Cess	.. ,, 2 lakhs.
Forest Revenue	.. ,, 91,000.
Stamps	.. ,, 4 lakhs.

The eleven talukas and two pethas into which the district is divided are in the administrative charge of one Assistant Collector and two District Deputy Collectors. The District Judge is assisted by nine Subordinate Judges, four at Dharwar, two at Hubli, one at Gadag and two at Haveri. In addition to this, there are two Assistant Judges sitting at Dharwar. The District Police Superintendent has two assistants (one Assistant Superintendent and one Deputy Superintendent). Forest administration is under a Deputy Conservator who is in charge of both Dharwar and Bijapur districts. A small part of the Dharwar District is joined to Kanara Forest for forest administrative purposes.

Out of the total area of 2,946,982 acres 2,466,782 acres are cultivable. The principal products of the district are cotton (indigenous and exotic), wheat, rice, jowari, jagree, chillies and oil seeds. Hubli and Gadag are the principal trade centres in the district. A certain amount of trade is also carried on at Byadgi and Haveri. There are in all 117 ginning and pressing factories and two spinning and weaving mills in the district.

The Madras and Southern Maratha Railway runs through the district in two or three branches. All places of importance in the district are connected by good roads, most of them being metalled.

KANARA

The population of the district according to the census of 1921 is 401,727 or 101·8 to the square mile. Of this population 358,078 are Hindus, 26,402 are Mussalmans, 16,119 are Christians, while all other classes together amount to 1,128. The language of the district is Kanarese, but in the coast talukas Konkani is the mother tongue of many castes. In Supa Petha Marathi is spoken.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 10 lakhs, Excise to Rs. 3 lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 40,000, and Local Fund cess to Rs. 63,000. The gross Forest revenue amounts to Rs. 21¾ lakhs and the revenue from Stamps to Rs. 96,000.

The district is divided into eight talukas and three mahals. The Collector is assisted by two Sub-Divisional Officers, generally one Assistant and one Deputy Collector. There are also six Forest mahals which are in the administrative charge of two *ex-officio* Assistant Collectors who are the permanent Divisional Forest Officers of the Northern and Eastern Forest Divisions. There is a District Judge at Karwar and four Subordinate Judges under him sitting at Karwar, Kumta, Honawar and Sirsi. The Police administration is in charge of the District Superintendent of Police, who has under him a Deputy to assist. There are five Divisional Forest Officers. Customs, Salt and Excise are in the charge of a Superintendent.

The area of the district in the hands of cultivators was in 1921 338,943 acres out of a total area of 2,525,978 acres. The principal forms of cultivation below-ghats are rice fields and cocoanut plantations, with a few spice gardens. Above ghat, the talukas of Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur are famous for their spice gardens, which produce betelnuts, cardamoms, pepper and spices and plantains. Rice is also produced in the above-ghat talukas, and some sugar is grown in all parts of the district.

The Madras and Southern Maratha Railway crosses the North-west corner of the district but is of little use to the district as the population in the North-west is very sparse. A branch line connecting the Timber depot of Dandeli with Alnawar station on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway was opened in 1919. Three principal and three minor roads cross the Sahyadris and two main roads traverse the district from North to South, one above and one below ghats. The Mysore Darbar has recently constructed a new road which runs as far as Bhatkal, and gives access to the district from Mysore direct. There is steamer communication with Bombay which is closed for the monsoon, from May to September. Karwar has a natural harbour and is the safest of all the Kanara ports. The other principal ports are Kumta, Tadri, Honavar and Bhatkal.

KOLABA

The population is 562,942 or 260 per square mile. Hindus number 529,310 (of whom 109,958 are Marathas), Mussalmans 28,354, Jews 1,758, Christians 1,560, Jains 1,640, and others 320. The common language spoken is Marathi.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 13 lakhs, Excise to Rs. 10¼ lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 48,000, Local Fund cess to Rs. 88,000, realisations from Forests to Rs. 2½ lakhs and Stamps to Rs. 1½ lakhs.

There are seven talukas and three mahals formed into two sub-divisional charges under an Assistant and a Deputy Collector. There is no District Judge, the District Court at Thana having jurisdiction over Kolaba. In the monsoon the District Magistrate exercises the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. Five Subordinate Judges sit at Mahad, Pen, Panwel, Roha and Alibag.

Of the total area (excluding inam lands which comprise 65,157 acres) of 1,322,290 acres, 748,476 acres are cultivated, 19,490 are cultivable though not actually brought under cultivation, and 554,324 are uncultivable unassessed waste. The principal crops grown are rice, nagli, cocoanuts and betelnuts.

The G. I. P. Railway passes through the Karjat Taluka and Khalapur Mahal, with a short line joining Khopoli to Karjat. There

are three main roads over the Bor, the Fitzgerald and the Verandha Ghats which connect the district with the interior and are available for traffic all the year round. Ferry steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company ply daily between Bombay and Ulwa and Bombay and Dharamtar. In the fair season steamers of the same Company on the Bombay-Jayagad line touch Alibag and Rewadanda.

RATNAGIRI

Of the entire population of 1,154,244 or 288 persons to a square mile, 1,065,119 or 92 per cent. are Hindus. Marathi is the language generally spoken. The principal castes of the community are Marathas, Bhandaris, Brahmins and Mahomedans.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 10 lakhs, Excise to Rs. 9½ lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 38,000 and Local Fund cess to Rs. 62,000; Stamps brought in Rs. 1¾ lakhs and Forests Rs. 11,000.

For administrative purposes, the district is divided into eight talukas and three mahals. The Vengurla taluka has been converted into a mahal. There are two sub-divisions, the third having been abolished. Each of the sub-divisions is under the charge of a Deputy Collector. The District Judge, with whom is usually associated an Assistant Judge, sits at Ratnagiri and is assisted by nine or more Subordinate Judges at the taluka head-quarters. The Police administration is under the charge of the District Superintendent of Police who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent.

Agriculture continues to be the staple industry of the district. Fishing gives employment to a large population of Hindu and Mahomedan fishermen living along the sea coast and the banks of creeks, and toddy-drawing to the Bhandaris. The principal produce of the district is rice, nagli, vari, harik, hemp, mangoes, cocoanuts and betelnuts. Of the total area of 2,563,569 acres, 1,826,271 or 71 per cent. is cultivable.

The main district road runs North and South passing through the chief inland trade centres and crossing the rivers above the limit of navigation. Starting in the North from Poladpur in the Kolaba District, it passes south through the towns of Khed, Chiplun, Sangameshwar, Vandri, Hatkhamba, Pali, Lanja, Rajapur, Kharepatan, Phonda, Kankavli, Chouke and Keri (in the Savantvadi State) to Vengurla. From the main district road branch off several smaller roads which connect it with the Sahyadri passes on the east and the seaports on the west.

The principal ghat passes from north to south are the Kumbharli, the Amba, the Phonda and the Amboli. The principal seaports are Hareshwar, Harnai, Veldur, Dabhol, Borya, Jayagad, Tivri, Ratnagiri,

Purnagad, Musakaji (Jaitapur), Vijayadurg, Devgad, Achra, Malvan and Vengurla. The inland traffic in passengers and goods is carried on mainly by creeks and branch roads supplemented by a number of bullock-tracks and foot-paths. The district is served by the ferry steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Co-operative Steam Navigation Company, which run daily along the coast in the fair season. The former Company also runs cargo vessels to Jayagad, Ratnagiri and Vijayadurg during the rains. In the monsoon communication with the outside world is uncertain except by the Ratnagiri-Kolhapur road which is bridged throughout. Trade with the Deccan is carried on by bullock carts, and with Bombay and other places on the sea coast by sailing craft and the coasting steamers.

BIJAPUR

The population according to the census of 1921 is 796,876 or 139·6 per square mile. Of this population the majority are Lingayats.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 17 lakhs, Excise to 4¼ lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 1 lakh and Local Fund cess 1¼ lakhs, Forest 80,000 and Stamps 2 lakhs.

The district is divided for administrative purposes into eight talukas and one mahal. The Collector has two Sub-Divisional Officers. There is a District Judge at Bijapur assisted by two Sub-Judges with appellate powers and there are two other Sub-Courts at Bagalkot and Muddebihal, occasionally strengthened by the appointment of additional Sub-Judges. The District Superintendent of Police has a Deputy Superintendent of Police under him. The Forests are under an Assistant Conservator.

Of the total area of 3,653,689 acres, including an area of 11,985 acres in alienated villages of which statistics are not available, 89 per cent. is cultivable and 87 per cent. is occupied for cultivation. Jowari is the staple crop and the chief food of the people. Bajri, wheat and cotton are sown to a great extent, irrigation tanks are few, the area protected by irrigation being 13,402 acres only. The rainfall is irregular both in amount and distribution. The whole of the district is therefore liable to famine except a small area of alluvial lands along the banks of the rivers. At Bijapur and Bagalkot, which are the principal trading centres of the district, there are a number of cotton ginning and pressing factories.

A branch of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway opened in 1885 runs through five talukas of the district which it traverses from north to south connecting with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Hotgi and the main line of Madras and Southern Maratha Railway at Hubli. There are feeder roads connecting the principal villages

and towns with the Railway and through roads coming from and passing out to other districts, such as, Sholapur-Bellary, Sholapur-Hubli, Satara-Bijapur, and Belgaum-Ilkal Roads.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION

The division consists of one district only of two talukas. It was constituted to facilitate the development of the suburbs of the city of Bombay, and is still only a temporary administrative unit. It has an area of 153 square miles and a population of 154,922 (Taluka South Salsette 152,840 and Taluka Ambarnath 2,082).

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

No comparative figures are available as the district was only created in 1920, when the Southern portion of Salsette Island, including Trombay, was separated from the Thana District and constituted a district and taluka for a period of two years. In 1921 a portion of Kalyan taluka of the same district was also formed into a taluka, the Ambarnath taluka, in the environs of Ambarnath station, for particular development as an industrial area. In Ambarnath taluka the population was only 2,082 at the census of 1921. In South Salsette cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of the East Indian (native Christian) community but they are rapidly losing control of such of their own lands as appreciate in value for building purposes. The people of the taluka are cosmopolitan, few communities of the Indian Empire being altogether unrepresented. The bulk of the immigrants are however from Gujarat, though there is a large overflow from such peoples as have made Bombay their home for past decades. There is a substantial body of fishermen, Kolis, who are either Christian or Hindu according to a variety of local circumstances.

The Land Revenue of the district amounts to 1½ lakhs, Excise to Rs. 11 lakhs, Assessed taxes to Rs. 23,000 ; Local Fund cess is as yet not separately accounted. The Forest revenue amounts to Rs. 24,315. Separate figures for Stamp revenue are not available as the Thana Treasury keeps only one set of accounts for both the districts.

The Collector is in charge of the district with a personal assistant who is also Prant Officer for South Salsette Taluka. The District Judge of Thana and the District Magistrate of Thana exercise their powers in this district. There is a separate Superintendent of Police for the South Salsette Taluka, where the difficulties connected with the detection of crime require the presence of a responsible officer, though the actual police force is part of the force for the Thana District. There are no separate sub-judges for the district. Criminal work is in the hands of the Prant Officer, as sub-divisional magistrate,

a resident magistrate with first class powers and two honorary first class magistrates who exercise their powers separately. For acquisition of land the Collector is also assisted by four officers of the Deputy Collector grade, one of whom acts as mamlatdar of Ambarnath taluka. The mamlatdar of South Salsette exercises no magisterial powers. There is no treasury in the district.

The agricultural products of the district are mainly rice and grass, with, in South Salsette, a considerable production of toddy from the tad tree. There are no irrigation works. The Bombay Municipality own three large lakes in Salsette as part of the water supply of the city. Much of the land in Salsette is held by large proprietors under special terms from the Honourable East India Company. Rice land is held mainly by small holders in very scattered holdings.

Ambarnath taluka is served by a small Local Board road of no consequence. It is also bisected by the main line of the G. I. P. Railway (South East branch). South Salsette is within the radius of the suburban service of both the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways. The Bandra and the Kurla marshalling yards are within the district but offer little facility for local traffic. South Salsette has two good trunk roads in the Ghodbunder and the Agra roads. There is a fair cross communication but not enough to satisfy the needs of suburban life. Coastwise traffic is of trifling value.

In brief the works to be undertaken to make the district truly suburban to Bombay are :—

(1) the extension of Bombay docks to the southern shores of Trombay,

(2) the construction of a new railway, the Central Salsette Railway, as an outer circle line of communication between Salsette and the Bombay docks,

(3) the provision of an area to which all obnoxious trades at present carried on in Bombay may be removed,

(4) the opening up of residential areas, notably at Shahar near Andheri, and at Chembur,

(5) the provision of new roads, notably an outer circle line of communication from the Bombay docks through Ghatkopar and Kurla to Santa Cruz and Vila Parla,

(6) the development of the industrial town of Ambarnath,

(7) the development of inland water transport.

These items are on the programme of the Development Directorate. The railway companies are also alive to improving the suburban traffic. An aerodrome has been provided. An improvement of the water supply of the district for drinking purposes is well in hand, but the difficulties attendant on the construction of a sewage system

for the portion of district under development are at present insuperable. There has been an extension of factory development in private hands in the district.

SIND

KARACHI

The population is 542,065 of whom 138,386 are Hindus, 386,338 Musalmans, 10,007 Christians, 1,118 Jains, 2,738 Parsees and 3,478 various denominations. The area is 11,773 square miles and the density of the population 46 to the square mile. The chief Mahomedan sects are Sumras, Samas, Karmatis, Baluchis, Mirbahars, Sayads, Brohis, Makranis, Pathans with a sprinkling of Memons, Khojas and Shidis. The Hindu castes comprise Waishias (including Lohanas), Kshatrias, Bhatias, Brahmins (such as Pushkarana and Sarsudh), Rajputs, Punjabis, Guzeratis, Kachhis, Marathas, Bhils and Kolis. The city attracts immigrants from many countries; the most numerous are artisans from Cutch and labourers from Makran in Baluchistan. Pathans, Punjabis, Baluchis, Kathiawaris, Marathas and Persians are also settling here.

The Land Revenue for 1921-22 was Rs. 11 lakhs and the Local Fund Rs. 61,000. The revenue from Stamps was Rs. 8½ lakhs, Excise Rs. 13¾ lakhs, Salt Rs. 4¾ lakhs, Forest produce Rs. 1¾ lakhs and Income tax including Super Tax and Excess Profit Duty Rs. 10½ lakhs.

The district is divided into nine talukas and three mahals and the administrative charge is distributed between one Assistant Collector and three Deputy Collectors including the Personal Assistant to the Collector of Karachi who holds charge of the Karachi taluka. The town of Karachi forms a separate charge under the City Deputy Collector.

One of the members of the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind acts as District Judge. He is assisted by two judges of the court of small causes and one subordinate judge sitting in Kotri, Tatta and Sujawal. The District Superintendent of Police is assisted by one assistant and two Deputy Superintendents. The Forest Administration is under two Divisional Forest Officers.

In the Karachi taluka cultivation exists only in a few isolated spots and depends upon wells, springs and natural rainfall. There is some good garden cultivation of mangoes, potatoes, jowari, bajri, barley and sugarcane on the banks of the Malir river twelve miles distant from Karachi and easily accessible by rail and the new metalled road recently constructed. In the delta divisions of Tata and Shahbundar where numerous canals carry the water of the Indus through the alluvial flats, rice forms the staple crop, but pulses, sugarcane and millets are also grown. In the barren hills of Kohistan, agriculture is but little practised,

the nomad population devoting itself almost entirely to grazing cattle and camels; for an abundance of forage springs up spontaneously after every fall of rain. The harvest seasons recognized are three, *viz.*, Kharif, sown in May, June and July and reaped in October, November and December; Rabi sown in November and December and reaped in March and April; and Adhawa sown in January to March and reaped in May to July. The Baghar and Kalri canals in the Tatta Division and the Pinyari and Stah Canals in the Shahbundar division are the main sources of supply of irrigation.

Karachi as a port of ocean traffic is increasing in importance the weekly export of produce having reached the figure of 30,600 tons. The North-Western Railway links the district with the large grain producing provinces of the Punjab and the United Provinces, while the metre gauge systems terminating at Hyderabad connect it with Rajputana and Bombay. Both systems afford Railway communication with Delhi. Three important trade routes converge at Karachi placing it in direct communication with the interior of Sind and with Las Bela and Kalat in Baluchistan.

HYDERABAD

The census of 1921 shows a population of 573,450 persons, or 129·5 persons to the square mile occupying 112,178 houses. The decrease is due to the creation of the Nawabshah district in 1912 to which 7 talukas were transferred. Of the total population 411,776 are Mahomedans and 160,211 are Hindus.

The land revenue of the district is not a fixed amount as it is levied on areas actually cultivated according to the mode of irrigation employed each year.

The amount of revenue under the main heads for the year 1921-22 was Stamps Rs. 3 lakhs (including Nawabshah), Excise Rs. 7 lakhs, Assessed taxes Rs. 2¼ lakhs. The amount of Land Revenue, minus Remissions, realized during the year 1921-22 was Rs. 16¼ lakhs.

The Collector and District Magistrate is assisted by four Deputy Collectors, one of whom is the Collector's personal assistant, the second is in charge of Huzur Accounts and the others are placed in charge of Sub-Divisions.

The district is divided into two Sub-Divisions Tando and Hala, each in charge of a Deputy Collector. The Deputy Collector, Hala, has three talukas in his charge and the Deputy Collector, Tando, four. The district was split into two in 1912 and seven talukas were transferred to the newly created district of Nawabshah.

The civil administration is presided over by a District Judge who is also the Sessions Judge. He is assisted by an Assistant Judge who is also an Additional Sessions Judge and five Subordinate Judges.

The police in the district are immediately controlled by a District Superintendent of Police under the general supervision of the District Magistrate. The Superintendent is assisted by one European Assistant and one Deputy Superintendent and four Inspectors of Police.

The state of communications remains practically unchanged and there is nothing very important to note under this head except that the Hyderabad-Badin Railway line which was dismantled in the year 1917 owing to military exigencies was relaid in April last. One road from Palijani Railway station to Nasarpur was constructed about four years ago. A small portion—about two miles—from Oderolal Station to Hala has been recently metalled. Some few Local fund roads were also constructed particularly in Badin and Dero Mohbat Talukas, but they are not important enough to need special mention by name.

Agricultural operations depend chiefly on the river inundation and not on rainfall, which is scanty and uncertain. The district is covered with a network of inundation canals, cleared and maintained at the cost of Government, which receive their supply from the river. During the decade ending 1921-22 no new canal has been constructed in the district; but some improvements were effected in the existing canals. The principal crops in the Hala Divisions are bajri, cotton and oil seeds, while in Tando division the principal crop is rice; but bajri and cotton are also grown in the Dero Mohbat Taluka. During the period under report two ginning factories were closed at Khandu, Taluka Hala, by the proprietors for want of funds while three rice husking factories at Tando Mahomed Khan and one at Allahdino Mandhro in the Guni Taluka were newly constructed.

SUKKUR

The population of the district is 510,402 distributed over an area of 5,606·37 square miles.

Land Revenue brings Rs. 14 lakhs, Income tax Rs. 1¼ lakhs, Excise Rs. 4½ lakhs, Salt Rs. 1¼ lakhs, Forest Rs. 3½ lakhs, and Stamps Rs. 3¾ lakhs (including Upper Sind Frontier).

The Head-quarters of the district are at Sukkur. There are eight talukas distributed between Shikarpur, Rohri and Ubauro sub-divisions. An Assistant or Deputy Collector is placed in charge of each sub-division.

The Police administration is in charge of a District Superintendent. There is a District Judge assisted by five subordinate judges.

The whole district is under irrigational settlement. The total cultivable land is estimated as 1,551,865 acres, of which 783,891 acres are occupied. About half of this area was under cultivation in 1921-22. The principal crops of the district are rice, jowari, wheat, oil seeds, pulse and a little bajri, cotton and vegetables.

Besides the trunk roads which connect the district with the adjoining districts of Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana and Hyderabad and the Native States of Khairpur and Bahawalpur the North-Western Railway runs through it on both banks of the Indus. The river forms a convenient and cheap means of communication.

LARKANA

The area of the district is 5,052 square miles with a population of 597,960.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 28¼ lakhs.

The total area of cultivable land 2,083,046 acres of which 1,222,560 acres are occupied.

The following are the principal heads of Revenue :—Stamps Rs. 2¼ lakhs, Income tax Rs. 70,000, Excise Rs. 4 lakhs, Forests Rs. 48,000, one anna cess Rs. 1½ lakhs.

The district is divided into eleven talukas grouped in four sub-divisions. An Assistant or Deputy Collector, who is also Sub-Divisional Magistrate, is placed in charge of each of the four sub-divisions. During the year under report there were three Resident Magistrates holding Court at Dadu, Mehar and Larkana respectively, but from 1st August 1922 the Court at Dadu was abolished. The executive control of the Police force of the district is vested in the District Superintendent of Police assisted by an Assistant Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Superintendent. The district is within the jurisdiction of the Sessions and District Court sitting at Larkana. Three subordinate judges sit at Larkana, Sehwan and Mehar.

The whole district is under irrigational settlement. In the greater part of it cultivation is dependent on the Indus and the canals taking off from it. But the southern and the south-western portions of the Sehwan Taluka and a long tract at the foot of the hills on the western side of the district are dependent entirely on rainfall or on the water of hill torrents which flow only after rain has fallen in the hills, and in this region cultivation is extremely precarious.

The principal crops of the district are rice, wheat, jowari, rape seed, sesame, pulses, bajri and tobacco. Cotton is almost unknown except for a few acres in scattered places throughout the district. Mangoes, dates, pomegranates and limes are grown in gardens. Bhang is grown only in deh Bubak, taluka Sehwan, under the supervision of the Excise Department.

The North-Western Railway runs through the District from Nasrat Station in the Ratodero Taluka to Sehwan. Besides this, the first section of the Larkana-Jacobabad Light Railway was started in February last and runs from Larkana to Bahram Station (in Miro

Khan taluka of this district) and then on to the Upper Sind Frontier District.

THAR PARKAR

The population of the District according to the Census of 1921 is 396,331, a decrease of 13 per cent. over that of 1911. The population of the District consists of Hindus, Mahomedans and depressed classes and a small number of Punjabi colonists. The Hindus are principally Sodhas, Brahmins, Luhanas, Khatis, Kirars, Malhis and Oswars. The Sodhas are the descendants of the Chiefs that ruled the country before the British conquest; some of them still enjoy political pensions and hold jagirs from the British Government. The Mahomedans consist chiefly of Khosas and other Baloch tribes. They live as a rule on cultivation and cattle-breeding. Several sects of Mahomedans such as Wasans, Khaskelis, Kirias, Rajars, Behans and Hingoras form a criminal tribe called "Hurs" or "Lurs". Of the total population 212,745 are Mahomedans and 175,668 Hindus. The density is 29·06 per square mile.

The Land Revenue amounts to over Rs. 13 lakhs, Excise to Rs. one lakh and Assessed taxes to Rs. 50,000, Local Fund cess to Rs. 77,000 and Stamps Rs. 60,000.

There are eleven talukas in the District, the headquarters of which is at Mirpurkhas. From the year 1912-13 Sinjhoro taluka of this District was transferred to the Nawabshah District and Digri taluka of the Hyderabad District was transferred to this District. The Chief authority is vested in the Collector who is also District Magistrate. Owing to the opening of the Civil Court at Mirpurkhas the powers of civil court which were formerly exercised by the revenue officers are now exercised by the Sub-Judge and the Collector does not exercise the powers of a District Judge. Jurisdiction in Sessions cases is exercised by the Sessions Court of Hyderabad. The revenue administration of the lands dependent on the Jamrao and Hiral Canals which was formerly in the hands of the Colonization Officer is now in the hands of the Collector owing to the abolition of the Colonization Department. There are now three revenue sub-divisions: Mirpurkhas, Nara Valley and Thar Parkar, each forming the charge of a Deputy Collector. The executive management of the Police is in the hands of a District Superintendent.

The whole of the Mirpurkhas and Nara Valley Divisions with the exception of some dehs of Umarkot and Khipro Talukas of the Nara Valley division and a few dehs in Diplo and Mithi talukas dependent on the Dhoro Puran are under irrigational settlement. The desert portion of the District is entirely dependent on rainfall and its principal

crop is bajri. The total cultivable area is 4,191,767 acres, of which 2,357,865 acres are occupied. The principal crops are rice, cotton, bajri and wheat, the total area under each in 1921-22 being:—

Rice	.. ..	51,964 acres.
Cotton	.. ..	53,846 ,,
Bajri	.. ..	640,085 ,,
Wheat	.. ..	36,136 ,,

There are 2,804 miles of roads, of these 2,723 miles are maintained from Local Funds, 11 miles from Municipal Funds and 70 miles from Provincial Revenues. Apart from these are 240 miles of railway roads. The Jodhpur-Bikaner line from Hyderabad to Marwar runs through the District for 91 miles and connects Mirpurkhas with Hyderabad. A feeder line runs south from Mirpurkhas to Jhudo 75 miles and another runs 74 miles north to Khadro, these two feeders effectively serving the Jamrao area.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER

The population of the district as enumerated in 1921 is 240,619 or 89 to the square mile. The majority are Baluchis chiefly of the Dombki, Jakhrani Beledi (Burdis), Khosa, Jamali and Bugti tribes. There is also a certain number of Sindhi Mussalmans, Sirais and Jats.

The Land Revenue amounts to nearly Rs. 16 lakhs, Excise to Rs. one lakh, Assessed taxes to Rs. 39,000, Local Fund cess to Rs. one lakh, Forest revenue to Rs. 28,100 and Stamps to Rs. one lakh.

The district is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner and he is also directly responsible for the Jacobabad and Shahdadkot Talukas. The other talukas of Thul, Kandhkot and Kashmore form a separate division and are in charge of a Deputy Collector. The accounts of the district are controlled by the Huzur Office at Sukkur. The Police are under the control of a District Superintendent of Police assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. On the removal of the last regiment from Jacobabad in 1914 a special Force of 50 mounted police was raised which is available for service at any point of the district where it may be required. The Civil work is done by a Sub-Judge who is subordinate to the District Judge, Sukkur. The Frontier Regulations are in operation in every taluka of the district and this circumstance serves to differentiate the character of the administration from that of any other district in the province.

The total area of the cultivable land is 1,239,310 acres, of which 968,984 acres were occupied during the year 1921-22. The principal crops of the district are rice, juari, bajri, sarsum, jambha, wheat and gram.

The amount of cotton grown is very small. The district is entirely under irrigational settlements. In the greater portion of the district cultivation is dependent on canals taking off from the Indus. The eastern portion of the Kashmore and Kandhkot talukas depends on floods.

There is a chronic deficiency of water-supply in Shahdadkot taluka as almost all the canals tail in it. The other four talukas are served by three main canals, *i.e.*, the Begari, Desert and Unhar. They are all working satisfactorily.

The North-Western Railway passes through the district at its narrowest point. Besides Jacobabad there is only one other station, Abad. The Jacobabad-Kashmore railway—a light 2½ feet gauge line—runs through the Kandhkot division to Kashmore *via* Thul and Kandhkot, a distance of 76 miles, and follows the telegraph road as closely as possible. A similar line from Larkana to Shahdadkot *via* Kambar has been opened in 1921. Both these are owned by a company but are worked by the North-Western Railway. The roads of the district are all unmetalled but suitable for the ordinary traffic, which passes over them. Their length is 1,187 miles.

The country boats plying on the river also afford a convenient and cheap means of communication in Kashmore and Kandhkot talukas.

NAWABSHAH

The population of the district according to the census of 1921 is 418,660 distributed over an area of 3,903 square miles. Of the total population 321,135 are Mahomedans, 97,347 are Hindus and the remainder 178 represents persons of various denominations. During the decade, the population decreased by 29,818 chiefly due to the Influenza epidemic of 1918.

The Land Revenue amounts to Rs. 15 lakhs, Excise to Rs. 62,000, Assessed taxes to Rs. 35,000 and Local Fund cess to about Rs. one lakh. Forest revenue in 1921-22 brought in Rs. 6,000 and Stamp revenue amounted to Rs. one lakh.

The headquarters of the district is at Nawabshah. The district formed originally a part of the Hyderabad District and was created in November 1912, when the appointment of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, was abolished and replaced by a Collector for the district. The district is divided into 7 talukas and one mahal which was created in 1915. There are three sub-divisions shortly to be reduced to two, each in charge of a Deputy Collector who is also Sub-Divisional Magistrate. There are two Resident Magistrates at Nausharo and Tando Adam. Benches of Magistrates are in all the talukas of the district except in Kandiaro taluka. The executive control of the Police Force of the

district is vested in the District Superintendent of Police assisted by a Deputy Superintendent. There is no separate Sessions and District Court of Nawabshah but the district is within the jurisdiction of the Sessions and District Court of Hyderabad which sits at Hyderabad. There are two Subordinate Judges in the district, one sitting at Naushahro and the other at Shahdadpur. For irrigation and other public works purposes, the major portion of the district is in charge of the Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, the remaining portion being in charge of Executive Engineers of Hyderabad Canals District and the Northern Jamrao Canals District. The forests of the district lie in two Forest Divisions, the Larkana and the Hyderabad.

The whole district is under irrigational settlement. Except in the Jamrao Canal where the water is perennial the district depends for its cultivation upon inundation canals. These canals are cleared and maintained at the cost of Government. The total cultivable land is 1,819,001 acres, of which 1,144,971 acres are occupied. The number of wells has increased considerably in Naushahro and Kandiaro talukas and are utilised largely for growing wheat. The principal crops of the district are cotton, jawari, bajri, rice, wheat, oilseeds, pulses and tobacco. Cotton cultivation is the chief product in the Jamrao tract of the district and also in the lower portion of the Nasrat Canal.

The North-Western Railway runs from north to south through the middle of the district. Two taluka headquarters, *viz.* Nawabshah and Shahdadpur, are situated on its line and three taluka headquarters, *viz.* Naushahro, Kandiaro and Sakrand, are situated at a distance of about 12 miles from the nearest railway station. The Mirpurkhas-Khadro Light Railway runs through the Sinjhoro taluka connecting it direct with Hyderabad.

There are fairly good roads in all directions, maintained by the Local Boards. The river Indus forms the western boundary of the district. It is navigable by country boats at all times of the year and affords facilities of communication for import and export of trade articles and agricultural produce for the areas in proximity to the river.

TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

The area of the Town and Island of Bombay is over 23½ square miles. The population is 1,175,914 or 50,039 persons per square mile according to the census of 1921, an increase since 1911 of 196,469. Of the total population 837,690 are Hindus, 184,685 Mussalmans, 52,234 Parsis, 68,169 Christians, 23,884 Jains, 7,548 Jews and 1,704 belong to the Buddhist, Sikh and other religions. The number of persons employed in the Textile Industry is 133,988.

The fixed Land Revenue demand for 1921-22 amounted to over Rs. 4 lakhs and the demand for miscellaneous land revenue on account of the same year to nearly Rs. 21 lakhs. The Excise Revenue, including the tree tax, amounted to Rs. 1 crore 36½ lakhs, and Stamp Revenue to over Rs. 89 lakhs. The Municipal Revenue in the same year amounted to Rs. 2 crores 31 lakhs.

The administration of the Land Revenue, Excise, Cotton Excise, Opium (Provincial) and Stamp Departments is vested in the Collector of Bombay. He is assisted by a Deputy Collector in the Revenue Department and by a Superintendent of Salt and Excise. The administration of the Factory and Steam Boiler Departments is in the hands of the Director of Industries....

The Municipal Corporation consists of 72 Councillors, of whom 36 are elected by the rate-payers, 16 by the Justices of the Peace, 2 by the Chamber of Commerce, 2 by the Fellows of the Bombay University and 16 are nominated by Government. This constitution has now been modified by Bombay Act VI of 1922 and the Corporation will hence-forward consist of 106 Councillors as follows :—

76 elected at Ward Elections by persons possessing a property qualification.
16 appointed by Government.
1 elected by Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
1 elected by Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
1 elected by Bombay Mill-owners' Association.
1 elected by Fellows of the University.
10 co-opted councillors elected by transferable vote by the Councillors elected by the above bodies.

CHAPTER VI

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS

The most noticeable features of the statistical results of the Census which was taken on the night of March 18th, 1921, are :—

(1) A fall of about one-third of a million population, due entirely to the terrible Influenza Epidemic of 1918-19, which is proved to have annihilated about one in every 19 of the population.

(2) The evacuation of the East Deccan owing to the bad season.

(3) Continued increase of the few largest cities at the expense not only of the villages but of the country towns, this increase being rapid when viewed from the standpoint of the cities but slow when viewed from the standpoint of depopulation of the country-side.

(4) The fact that in spite of a further decade of compulsory education in Baroda State the proportion of literates in the British Districts of Gujarat is still ahead of the proportions in that State.

The figures and the detailed information for the Presidency as a whole and for Bombay and other cities separately are contained in Volumes VIII, Part II, and IX, Part II of the Imperial Census Report. The Provincial Census Report (Volume VIII, Part I) and the Report of the Cities of the Bombay Presidency (Volume IX, Part I) contain explanations of and comments on the statistical tables, as well as a mass of additional matter partly in the chapters and partly in the appendices collected from sources other than the mere Census Schedules.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

According to the Census of 1921 the population of the territories administered by the Bombay Government is 26,757,648, composed of—

British Territory	.. ..	19,291,719
Feudatories	.. ..	74,09,429
Aden Settlement	.. ..	56,500

The population of the four administrative divisions, of Sind and Bombay City, together with the groups of the States and the average density per square mile is as shown below :—

	Population.	Density per square mile.
British Districts ..	.. *19,291,719*	*156*
Bombay City ..	.. 1,175,914	48,996
Bombay Suburban Division	.. 152,840	1,076

	Population.	Density per square mile.
Northern Division	3,718,765	274
Central Division	6,059,114	158
Southern Division	4,905,709	196
Sind	3,279,377	71
Bombay States and Agencies ..	*7,409,429*	*117*
Gujarat Group	4,996,662	109
Konkan Group	343,636	220
Deccan Group	334,428	125
Karnatic Group	1,541,572	211
Khairpur	193,131	32
Aden	*56,500*	*706*

In British territory the density of population varies from 445 persons to the square mile in Kaira to 29 in Thar and Parkar and in States from 476 in Sachin to 25 in the Dangs. The density in Bombay City is 48,996 persons to the square mile, the most congested sections in the centre of the city showing over 500 individuals to the acre.

All Municipalities, Cantonments and Civil Lines not within municipal limits were treated as towns. In addition, all villages containing more than 5,000 persons and some containing less were included in the term town, if the local authorities desired it. Seven towns were classed as cities—Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, Sholapur and Hubli. There were 203 places classified as towns (including cities) in British territory and 136 in the States and Agencies. The number of towns and villages of various sizes is as follows ; but it is to be remembered that the " village " is a unit of land surface and corresponds more or less with the Civil Parish in England.

	British Districts.	States and Agencies.
Under 500	16,788	11,411
500 to 5,000	9,730	3,860
5,000 to 50,000	204	91
50,000 and over	9	2

Seventy-nine per cent. of the population resides in villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants and twenty-one per cent. in towns. In 1891 the urban population was 17 per cent.; in 1901, 19 per cent. and in 1911, 18 per cent. The decrease in 1911 was due to plague which had caused temporary exodus from some urban areas. The increase in 1921 is due to the growth of industry and higher wages, resulting in immigration into the larger cities. The matter is fully discussed in Chapter II of the General Report (Census of India, Volume VIII, Part I), where it is explained that it is only a few of the larger cities which are increasing. The middle-sized country towns are more or less declining.

The greatest rise in population is to be seen in the case of Sholapur, which has increased by 94·9 per cent.; but the sharpness of the rise is fictitious, the census figures for this City in 1911 having been rendered incorrect owing to the absence of large numbers on account of plague. Karachi comes next with a rise of 42·8 per cent. Bombay has increased by 20·3 per cent.

The average number of persons inhabiting a house is about 5. In Bombay, Sholapur and Karachi Cities it is 33, 8 and 7 respectively. But the City figures, when thus stated, are misleading because the "house" is there the building. At this Census the 1911 definition of the "house" was followed, the exact words being "the building or part of a building occupied by one family, that is by a number of persons living together and eating together in one common mess, with their dependants and resident servants." In towns, it was directed by means of a circular that where there is a municipality it was desirable that the house should be taken to be the unit separately assessed to house tax. But this direction was not generally followed. Most towns took the commensal family as the house. A few took the city survey number which is a unit of area. The point is further discussed in the General Census Report (op. cit.); and a more detailed analysis is given in an Appendix. The meaning of the Cities figures is fully explained and discussed in the Cities Report (Census of India, Vol. IX, Part I).

The classification of buildings in Bombay City by numbers of tenements is as follows :—

28,155	buildings	containing	10 tenements and under
3,653	,,	,,	11 to 20 tenements
1,519	,,	,,	21 to 30 ,,
829	,,	,,	31 to 40 ,,
467	,,	,,	41 to 50 ,,
608	,,	,,	over 50 ,,

The distribution of persons by rooms is :—

687,217	persons	living in rooms	occupied by	5 persons and under.
236,783	,,	,,	,,	6 to 9 persons.
115,731	,,	,,	,,	10 to 19 persons.
31,578	,,	,,	,,	20 and over.

The average population per inhabited building is 34·5.

Similar information for Ahmedabad and Karachi can be had from Housing Tables III and V for those cities printed in Volume IX, Part II.

These and other matters relating to house accommodation and overcrowding are fully discussed in Census of India, Vol. IX, Part I,— "Cities of the Bombay Presidency," where comparisons drawn between

conditions in London and Bombay show that overcrowding exists in Bombay to an extent unapproached in the former city.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

The monsoons have been irregular, and Plague had its share in bringing down the population. But the paramount factor in the decade was the Influenza Epidemic of 1918-19, which was exceedingly severe in almost all parts of the Presidency. The mortality from Influenza in six months exceeded the mortality from plague in the ten years 1901—1911. And the total recorded mortality in 1918 exceeded the previous highest record (of 1901) by 405,891 in registration districts. In addition the bad seasons of 1918—1920 had caused a migration from the East Deccan. Those two factors, Influenza and the famine migration, dominate the situation entirely.

The net variation per cent. in each of the administrative Divisions is as under :—

	Population.	Variation per cent. 1911—1921.
Bombay Presidency including States and Agencies but excluding Aden ..	— 337,004	— 1·2
British Districts ..	— 358,382	— 1·8
Bombay City ..	+ 196,409	+ 20·1
Bombay Suburban Division ..	+ 51,510	+ 50·8
Northern Division ..	+ 134,712	+ 3·8
Central Division ..	— 351,574	— 5·5
Southern Division ..	— 155,441	— 3·07
Sind ..	234,058	- 6·7
Indian States and Agencies ..	+ 21,378	+ 0·3
Aden ..	+ 10,335	+ 22·4

The change in population from 1911 to 1921 varies from +50·8 in the Bombay Suburban District and +16·2 in the Panch Mahals to —22·6 in the Ahmednagar District. The decrease in the later District in particular and in the East Deccan in general is due to emigration owing to the existence of famine in those areas at the time of the Census.

The following figures show the immigrant population of the Presidency (in thousands) :—

	Bombay Presidency including Sind.	Sind.
Baroda	215	..
India excluding Bombay Presidency and Baroda	824	181
Asia excluding India	18	4
Europe	24	3
Other Countries	3	..

Total immigrant population (in thousands) :—

	Bombay Presidency including Sind.	Sind.
1921	1,084	188
1911	1,020	205

RELIGION

The religions returned and the numerical strength of each are shown below :—

Religion.	Total population excluding Aden.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindu Brahmanic ..	10,835,257	10,192,221
Hindu Arya ..	816	696
Hindu Brahmo ..	2	2
Sikh ..	5,739	3,075
Jain ..	250,473	230,869
Budhist ..	1,531	247
Musalman ..	2,510,881	2,104,892
Christian ..	156,790	119,975
Zoroastrian ..	44,051	41,098
Jew ..	6,537	6,027
Animist ..	96,415	93,464
Others ..	45	45
Total ..	13,908,537	12,792,611

These represent the following percentages on the total population and the percentage of variation in the period 1911—1921 :—

British Territory

Religion.	Percentage on total population.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
Hindu	76·77	— ·73
Musalman	19·57	— 5·33
Jain	1·11	+ 1·09
Christian	1·36	+ 13·92
Parsi	·43	+ 2·61
Animist	·64	— 27·83

The fall in the number of Animists and the whole question of the retention of the term Animism at all is fully discussed in Chap. IV of the General Report (op. cit). It is there shown that it is a mere matter of chance what numbers of persons will be returned as Animists from any one region at any one Census, and that Animism as an

Indian religion is more or less an artificial classification of the early Census authorities, our so-called Animists being considered by the people as Hindus.

The rise and fall in the numbers of the other main religions is due to their territorial distribution in relation to the influenza epidemic. Those religions which are situated mainly in regions of heavy influenza incidence show falls, and those situated in regions of light influenza incidence a rise. In this, as in almost every Census phenomenon, influenza dominates and controls all other factors.

AGE, SEX OR CIVIL CONDITION

The majority of residents of India being ingorant of their ages, the figures obtained in the age column of the Census Schedule are seriously incorrect. Nevertheless, as pointed out in the General Census Report (op. cit. Chap. V), the errors are identical in direction and extent from Census to Census. And it is therefore possible to deduce such changes as take place in the age distribution from decade to decade, and such differences as exist as between individual regions and individual communities.

The most important features brought out by the study of the figures are

(1) evidence that the mean age of the population is rising, which is possibly some indication of a movement towards western conditions of long life values and slow breeding, and

(2) the disturbing effects of the periods of famine or other economic troubles, and the scars which these disturbances leave upon the age distribution for several subsequent decades.

In the matter of sex distribution males exceed females in most regions, the inequality being most strongly marked in Sind. The correctness of the phenomenon is established in the General Report (Chap. VI, op. cit.), the prevalent idea that concealment of females is the cause being now completely exploded. Proof is offered that the ratio of females to males is a racial character.

Influenza again shows its traces. Owing to its selection of females the sex proportions move adversely to females wherever the epidemic was severe.

The total numbers of each sex are :—

	Males.	Females.
British Districts	10,138,575	9,153,144
Indian States and Agencies.. ..	3,769,962	3,639,467
Aden	38,394	18,106

and the proportion of females in the Presidency proper is 920 to 1,000 males.

Statistics dealing with marriage show :—

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	6,711,330	4,334,777
Married	6,227,803	6,147,112
Widowed	969,404	2,310,722

The early age at which marriage takes place and the prohibitions against widow remarriage are well known. A point which may cause surprise is that child marriages among the Indian Christian community are no less numerous than among the Hindus.

It is important to remember that the term " marriage " in India corresponds with the terms " betrothal " and " marriage " in the west. The civil condition figures of England and India are therefore not comparable, since they represent entirely different sets of facts.

LITERACY

At the present Census the test of literacy was, as in 1911, the ability to read and write a letter, and thus excluded both children beginning their studies as well as adults who can laboriously spell out a printed book or just sign their names, of whom there are good many in India.

Of the population of nearly 27 millions, 2,226,000 are able to read and write (including 301,000 women). The increase in female literacy is 97 per cent. The distribution of literates is as under :—

Division.	Number of males literate.	Number of females literate.	Number of literates in 1,000 males.	Number of literates in 1,000 females.
Bombay City	226,064	57,573	293	142
Bombay Suburban Division	19,616	6,428	222	97
Northern Division	378,853	65,074	196	36
Central Division	341,131	41,002	111	14
Southern Division	300,440	30,450	124	16
Sind	154,551	24,371	84	17
States and Agencies	504,649	76,074	134	21
Aden	9,849	635	257	35

If the statistics of leading religions be examined it will be observed that Parsis with an increase of 4 per cent. show the very high figure of 732 per mille of literates, Christians coming next with 350, an increase of 17 per cent.

Religion.	Number of literates per 1,000.	Rate of progress from 1911 to 1921.
Parsi ..	.. 732	+ 4 per cent.
Christian ..	.. 350	+ 17 ,, ,,
Jain ..	.. 311	+ 10 ,, ,,
Hindu ..	.. 81	+ 22 ,, ,,
Musalman ..	.. 54	+ 17 ,, ,,

The position of some selected castes on the educational ladder will be gathered from the following index figures calculated on 1,000 population of each :—

Selected castes.	Districts for which examined.	Index figures.
Brahman Audich	.. All Gujarat Districts ..	473
,, Deshasth	.. Deccan Districts (except West Khandesh), Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar.	403
,, Chitpavan or Kokanasth	.. Poona, Satara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri.	409
,, Gaud Saraswat	Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Kanara.	350
Vani Modh	.. Ahmedabad, Surat ..	553
,, Shrimali	.. Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and Panch Mahals.	500
Bhatia	.. Bombay City, Karachi and Sukkur.	556
Lingayat	.. Dharwar ..	126
Lohana (including Amil)	All Sind Districts ..	221
Marathi	.. Satara, Ratnagiri ..	29
Kunbi	.. Do. ..	6
Dhed	.. Gujarat Districts ..	35
Mahar	.. Central Division ..	12

Excluding Christian foreigners, female literates are most numerous among the Parsis. Gujarat with 222 literate males per 1,000 is a long way the most educated of the natural divisions of the Presidency. Sind with 89 is at the bottom of the list. Surat with 283 and Broach with 280 literate males per thousand are the most literate districts.

Those who were returned as literate in English have increased 40 per cent. and are given in the subjoined table according to religion :—

Religion.	Number.	Number per 1,000 of the population.
Hindus	.. 186,619	8
Christians	.. 64,916	234
Parsis	.. 33,670	395
Musalmans	.. 21,164	4
Jains	.. 13,367	27

Twenty-four per cent. of Parsi women are literate in English and 16 per cent. of Christians. Jains show one female in 1,000 as knowing English, Hindus one in 2,000 and Musalmans one in 3,000.

The position of each of the selected castes in the comparative study of castes by literacy in English will be seen in the following figures :—

Caste.	Per 1,000
Brahman Audich	73
,, Deshasth	83
,, Chitpavan or Kokanasth	118
,, Gaud Saraswat	63
Vani Modh	113
,, Shrimali	73
Bhatia	203
Lohana (including Amil)	26

INFIRMITIES

Enumerators were directed to collect particulars of the population afflicted with insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness of both eyes and corrosive leprosy. The change at this census was that whereas at past censuses in the case of deaf-mutes only those who had been deaf and dumb from birth were entered, at this Census all deaf-mutes were to be recorded irrespective of the age at which the infirmity originated. The number and the variation in each may be gathered from the following table :—

	1911		1921	
	British Districts.	States and Agencies.	British Districts.	States and Agencies.
Insane	6,270	1,604	8,849	2,330
Deaf-mutes	12,690	3,938	10,702	3,960
Blind	27,234	11,824	35,007	14,699
Lepers	8,606	1,697	7,961	1,746

Insanity is most prevalent in Sind, and least common in the Deccan, Konkan and Karnatic, Gujarat occupying a middle position. The castes and races most afflicted with it are Anglo-Indians (1,004 per 100,000), Indian Christians (112) and English (80). Insanity amongst Parsis has fallen from 160 per one lac in 1911 to 48 this time ; while it has increased amongst Bhil and Vanis. Bhil shows 16 per lac and Hindu Vanis 102 and Jain Vanis 23.

Deaf mutism is higher in Konkan and Karnatic than in other divisions. It is lowest in Gujarat. It is believed that the figures of deaf-mutism and insanity should be combined in studying the incidence of these diseases.

Blindness is the commonest infirmity. The blind are most numerous in Sind and Gujarat; Cutch* with 494 persons per 100,000 is at the top of the list while Savantwadi with 12 is at the other end. It is suggested in the report that the incidence of blindness primarily varies directly with the amount of glare from saltflats, sea, and dried grass; and that racial incidence is determined mainly by the territorial distribution of each caste or race.

Leprosy is worst in East Khandesh and Satara. Palanpur State shows a sudden increase in the number of lepers, 223 as compared with 14 for the whole of the Palanpur Agency in 1911. But this great increase is almost certainly due to some undetected error. Sind is the most free from this disease. The Mahars with 107 per 100,000 are the most afflicted. There is improvement amongst Indian Christians. They show 45 per 100,000 as against 177 in 1911. Anglo-Indians and English are free from this disease. It is pointed out in the report that the territorial distribution of this disease shows rational consistency, and rational changes from Census to Census. Errors such as the Palanpur figure can be at once detected and excluded from consideration. Otherwise the Census figures, though only approximate, afford a sound basis for practical work.

OCCUPATIONS

There were three columns in the General Schedule devoted to occupation as follows :—

* Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.		For Dependent the occupation of the workers by whom supported.
Principal.	Subsidiary.	
9	10	11

In addition a special Industrial Census was made, not by the Census staff but by the employers of labour who filled in special schedules relating to caste, children workers, nature of power used and state of business. Only concerns employing not less than 10 hands were supplied with these schedules and the information obtained is not the condition existing on one particular day or night as in 1911 but for any normal working day during a certain scheduled period which on this occasion was the month of March 1921.

This time the main classification system adopted in 1911 is maintained. Occupations were divided into 56 orders and 191 groups, new groups being necessitated by changing world condition.

* The Karnatic and Konkan are the least affected.

An examination of the returns show the following results :—

64 per cent.	supported by	pasture and agriculture
4	do.	textile industry
3	do.	trade in food-stuffs
2	do.	dress and toilet industry
1¾	do.	profession and liberal arts
1⅗	do.	public administration
1½	do.	domestic service
1¼	do.	disreputable occupations and begging.

The agricultural population falls below 50 per cent. in only two districts, Ahmedabad and Karachi, which both contain industrial centres in the form of large cities. The Panch Mahals with 79, West Khandesh with 73 and Ratnagiri with 76 per cent. each stand highest. Ahmedabad, Surat, Kanara and Broach show 25, 17, 16 and 14 per cent. of their population supported by industry. Karachi shows a fall of 2 per cent., 12 per cent. as against 14 in 1911. Sukkur retains the same position and shows 13 per cent. Kolaba with 5 per cent. has the smallest share.

The principal commercial Districts are Satara, Karachi, Sukkur and Ahmedabad, 28, 17, 14 and 11 per cent. of the population being supplied by commerce. The rise of Satara is surprising. The professions are best represented, 36 per 1,000, in Kaira.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The progress of the textile industry is shown by the following figures :—

Actual workers.	1921.	1911.
Cotton industry—		
Mill hands	341,869	193,112
Home-workers	357,707	267,719
Unspecified	56,054	....
Silk industry—		
Mill-hands	910	2,509
Home-workers	25,339	23,835
Unspecified	450	....

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN

In the following occupations women preponderate :—

Occupations.	Number of females to 1,000 males.
Silk spinners	7,470
Wool carding and spinning	3,884
Rice pounding and husking and flour grinding ..	3,730
Fish dealers	2,162

Occupations.	Number of females to 1,000 males.
Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja ..	1,704
Farm servants and field labourers	1,123
Midwives, vaccinators, etc.	1,094
Weaving of wool carpets	1,064
Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	1,043
Basket making, etc.	1,035
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	1,013
and they take a large share in –	
Rope, twine, and string making	758
Workers in other fabrics (coir, aloe, flax, etc.) ..	672
Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	581
Cotton spinning	552
Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	537

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE

The following table gives the strength of some of the more important castes and caste groups in the Presidency :—

Caste.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I. *Hindu and Animistic*	4,546,371	2,313,066	2,233,305
Bhangi or Halalkhor	792,064	406,587	385,477
Chambhar, Mochi, Mochigar and Sochi ..	282,324	145,153	137,171
Kumbhar	258,181	130,839	127,342
Mahar, Holiya and Dhed	1,337,463	666,204	671,259
Mang and Madig	259,427	128,808	130,619
Mali and Phulmali	295,640	149,486	146,154
Sutar and Badig	213,527	112,497	101,030
II. *Weaving Communities*	222,536	116,909	105,627
III. *Marathi, Kunbi and Kanbi group*—			
Maratha	3,105,928	1,599,503	1,506,425
Kunbi and Kanbi	2,726,414	1,414,979	1,311,435
IV. *Brahmans (all admissible castes)*.. ..	1,029,163	548,234	480,929
Brahman—Audich	149,605	76,848	72,757
Brahman—Chitpavan or Konkanasth ..	109,107	56,790	52,317
Brahman—Deshasth	291,247	152,939	138,308
Brahman—Seraswat, Gaud Saraswat, etc. ..	88,204	45,387	42,817
V. *Vania*	333,773	182,047	151,726
VI. *Localised Castes*—			
Agri	231,589	115,402	116,187
Ahir	174,248	91,389	82,859
Kathi	28,203	14,876	13,367
Kayasth Prabhu	26,586	13,955	12,631
Lingayat	1,155,610	593,588	562,022
Lohana (including Amil)	570,431	303,934	266,497
Rajput	472,623	255,219	217,404

Caste.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
VII. *Koli Group*	1,617,044	869,269	747,775
Koli of Gujarat	1,265,988	688,931	577,057
VIII. *Forest Tribes*	1,734,346	883,909	850,437
Bhil	786,726	396,356	390,370
IX. *Jain*—			
Chaturtha	92,166	48,455	43,711
Vania	326,897	168,838	158,059
X. *Musalman*	3,159,384	1,700,577	1,458,807
Arab	65,904	36,653	29,251
Baloch	606,714	332,191	274,523
Pathan and Afghan	146,308	82,803	63,505
Sheikh	918,969	483,690	435,279
Sayyad	154,593	80,526	74,067
Bohra	131,917	67,592	64,325
Khoja	58,498	30,616	27,882
Memon	137,639	66,786	70,853
Mirbaha or Muhana	103,379	58,646	44,733
Saman	524,523	292,221	232,302
Sumra	92,457	48,641	43,816
Serai and Jat	45,790	25,488	20,302

For details of an ethnographic nature regarding these castes reference is invited to pp. 88—91 and the Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1911-12, and to the work entitled " Castes and Tribes of Bombay " by R. E. Enthoven.

The limits of the Indian castes are by no means so rigidly fixed as is ordinarily imagined, and changes in caste strengths from one Census to another are usually changes in descriptive names or in classification. Every individual Indian is born in an endogamous group. But whether that group is itself a caste or only part of a caste is often a matter of uncertainty. Moreover with the increase of internal travel the rigidity of the endogamous rules is weakening.

Nevertheless in spite of the complexity of the subject it is probable that the Indian Censuses should continue to collect caste figures, because so many social, economic and administrative problems turn upon the question of caste strengths and distributions.

LANGUAGES

The languages of the Bombay Presidency are distributed as follows :—

In the North, Sindhi is the mother-tongue of the majority of the inhabitants of Sind, and is understood by nearly all; 164,000 talk in their homes Jatki or Saraiki, 202,000 talk Balochi and 45,000 Brahui. South of Sind, Kachhi which is recognized as a form of Sindhi, is spoken in Cutch.

Gujarati and Hindi are the principal languages in the five districts of Gujarat. Thana and the Central Division are the home of Marathi, different forms of which are spoken above and below the Ghats.

In the wilder parts of Khandesh the hill tribes express themselves in dialects classed by Sir George Grierson as a separate language—Bhili; and these dialects tend to resemble either Gujarati or Marathi according to their distance from places where these languages are in use. The Southern Division is divided between Kanarese and Marathi, the former slightly ahead of the latter numerically. Marathi is most common on the coast. Kanarese extends as far north as the Southern part of the Sholapur District, and is spoken by an appreciable number in the South of Satara. The Feudatory States resemble the adjacent British districts.

The position of the four main languages (including kindred dialects) of the Presidency is clearly shown in the following figures (thousands omitted) of speakers :—

Marathi	9,791	or	37	per cent.
Gujarati	7,404	or	28	,,
Kanarese	2,943	or	11	,,
Sindhi	2,618	or	10	,,
	22,756	or	86	per cent.

Thus over 86 per cent. of the population use a language or dialect included in these four. The only other languages of any importance are Hindi, Rajasthani, Bhili, and Telugu, of which Hindi and Bhili are indigenous and the other two are languages of immigrants, namely merchants and bankers from Marwar or Madras.

In contradistinction to caste, information of the numbers speaking a language is seldom required. These numbers change little from Census to Census and few administrative problems turn upon language-distribution. It has been recommended that the language column should be omitted from the 1931 schedule.

CHAPTER VII

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The passing of the Government of India Act of 1919 and the inauguration of the Reforms radically changed the Procedure with regard to legislation. The power of making laws " for the peace and good government of the Bombay Presidency " is still vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. But that body, as now constituted, is very different, both as to its composition and its powers from the Legislative Council that functioned when the last decennial review was written.

The old Legislative Council consisted of 47 members, of whom only 21 were elected, not as now directly but by local bodies or by special classes.

It now consists of 111 members. The four Members of the Executive Council are *ex-officio* members, and of the remaining 107, 86 are elected and 21 nominated. Of the nominated members not more than 18 may be officials, but the present number of officials is 13 only. The elected members are elected as follows :—

	Members.
General constituencies—	
Mahomedan Rural	22
Mahomedan Urban	5
Non-Mahomedan Rural	35
Non-Mahomedan Urban	11
European	2
Special constituencies—	
Land-holders	3
Commerce and Industry	7
Bombay University	1
Total ..	86

Of the members of the non-Mahomedan constituencies 7 must be Marathas.

All British subjects of either sex who are over the age of 21 years and possess the necessary property qualification are, subject to certain minor exceptions, entitled to vote in general constituencies. The Government of Bombay has also power to permit subjects of Indian States to be enrolled as electors. The property qualification is fixed

by Rules under the Government of India Act and is based, in the case of land, upon the amount of land revenue, and in the case of houses upon the annual rental ; in each case tenants as well as landlords are qualified to vote. Besides these all income tax payers and all retired soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces are enfranchised by the same Rules. A general election ordinarily takes place every three years. Before taking his seat every member must take an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown.

The procedure of the Council is regulated by the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, and by Standing Orders. The original Standing Orders were made by the Governor in Council, but subject to the assent of the Governor they may be altered by motion made in the Council and in practice motions to amend Standing Orders are of frequent occurrence. The President regulates all matters not provided for in the Act, the Rules or the Standing Orders.

The President who is not included in the prescribed 111 members is at present appointed by the Governor and holds office for a period of 4 years from the first meeting of the first Council, *i.e.*, until February 1925. Thereafter the President is to be elected by the Legislative Council from among themselves, but the Governor has power to reject any person so elected and to direct a fresh election. The Deputy President is elected by the Council from among themselves, his election also being subject to the approval of the Governor. At the commencement of each session the President nominates four Chairmen, any of whom may preside in the absence of both the President and the Deputy President.

The Council does not sit permanently and has no fixed sessions. The power to summon and prorogue it is vested in the Governor. In practice it must meet some time in February to pass the annual Budget, and further sessions are usually held in July and September respectively. It sits, either in Bombay or Poona, where Government is for the time being. A quorum is constituted by 25 members. Votes are taken by voices or division and any member has the right to demand a division. If the votes on either side are equal the President has a casting vote. A list of business for the session must be despatched to each member 3 clear days before the session, and no business of which notice is required not appearing on that list can be taken without the permission of the President. The Governor allots certain days for non-official business ; on all other days Government business has precedence.

Legislative.—The extent of the power of the Council to make laws is defined by section 80A of the Government of India Act. Generally it may make laws for the peace and good government of the territories

constituting the Presidency of Bombay, but certain bills cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor General. The most important of these are :—

(*a*) Bills imposing new taxes, except certain taxes specified in Rules made under the Act, such as taxes on non-agricultural land and on amusements, succession duties and judicial stamp duties.

(*b*) Bills affecting the public debt of India or any taxes the proceeds of which go to the Government of India.

(*c*) Bills affecting the navy, army or air force.

(*d*) Bills affecting the relations of Government with foreign princes or states.

(*e*) Bills affecting or regulating a " central " subject.

Central subjects are subjects of vital importance or subjects on which it is desirable that policy should be uniform throughout India. Some of the most important are external relations, defence of India, shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, currency, civil and criminal law, commerce, all sources of all-India revenue and the all-India services. Again under section 80-C of the Government of India Act a bill affecting the public revenue of the province of Bombay, or imposing any charge upon it, cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor.

When legislation is determined on by Government, the executive department chiefly concerned, after consulting any other departments more remotely concerned, instructs the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to embody its proposals in a draft bill. When the draft bill, after such further references to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs as may be necessary, is finally approved by the Executive Council, if it relates to a reserved subject, and by the Governor and the Minister in charge, if it relates to a transferred subject* it is transferred to the Legal Department If the previous sanction of the Governor General is necessary, it is forthwith asked for by the Legal Department. If previous sanction is not required and the bill relates to a reserved subject, it is forthwith reported to the Government of India, and no further action can be taken on it till the expiry of a period of two months. This last provision however does not apply to bills which are merely formal or so urgent that their introduction cannot be delayed without serious inconvenience. On the completion of the above steps when such are necessary and in other cases, immediately on receipt of the bill from the executive department, the Legal Department publishes the bill in the *Government Gazette* and a copy is sent to all members of the Legislative

* For lists of these subjects see appendix.

Council. The bill is also translated into such vernaculars as may be appropriate. It may then be introduced at any subsequent meeting of the Legislative Council. All bills which have not been reported to the Government of India at any previous stage are reported upon introduction.

Bills introduced by non-official members.—A notice of motion must be sent to the Secretary, Legislative Council, who will if the notice is in time, and if the bill either does not require previous sanction, or the necessary sanction is attached, enter the motion upon the list of business for the ensuing session. The question whether previous sanction is or is not required is settled by the Legal Department, but in cases of doubt the question must be submitted for the decision of the Governor-General.

The next stage is the introduction of the bill into the Legislative Council. The introduction of a Government bill which has been already published in the *Government Gazette* is purely formal and the motion for the first reading is taken at once. But a non-official member must obtain leave to introduce a bill of which he has given notice by motion made and carried in the Council, and the bill is not published in the *Government Gazette* until after introduction. In practice the Council always grants leave. As the motion for first reading cannot be made unless a copy of the bill has been despatched to all members seven clear days previously, a non-official bill is not usually read a first time in the session in which it was introduced. The President has power to suspend this order, but in practice only does so for urgent Government bills. From this point the procedure is the same for both Government and non-official bills.

At the first reading only amendments of principle may be made. If the motion for the first reading is carried, then

(1) the second reading may be moved at once, or

(2) the bill may be referred to a select committee, or

(3) the bill may be published for the purpose of eliciting opinion.

The first course is only adopted with bills which are non-contentious, in which case the first, second and third readings are usually passed at a single meeting. If the last course is adopted, the bill must subsequently be referred to a select committee, but the President has power to suspend the order. If the second course is adopted, the committee must report either by a particular date to be fixed by the Council or within two months. The report must be signed by a majority of the members of the select committee, but any member may sign subject to a minute of dissent. The personnel of the committee is determined by a motion made in the Council.

On the presentation of the report of the select committee, the Member in charge may move

(1) that the bill be read a second time either now or at some future date, or

(2) that the bill be recommitted to the select committee either generally or to make some specific alteration.

Any member may move one of the above motions by way of an amendment. If the motion for the second reading is passed, the bill is then read clause by clause, and amendments other than amendments of principle can be moved, subject to the proviso that seven clear days' notice of amendment must be given. The President may suspend this order also. This is usually the lengthiest and most important part of the discussion on a bill.

After the bill has been read clause by clause, it may, if no amendment has been made therein at the second reading, be immediately read for the third time. If any amendment has been made, any member may object to the bill being read a third time at the same meeting and such objection shall prevail, unless the President disallows it. At the third reading only verbal amendments may be made. On the motion for third reading being carried the bill is declared to have passed and the President certifies that it has been duly passed, on a printed copy thereof. It is then referred to the Governor and the Governor-General for their assent. On such assent being signified the bill is published as an Act in the *Government Gazette*, and, unless it is expressed to come into operation on any particular day, has the force of law from the date of publication. Any such law may, however, be subsequently disallowed by His Majesty in Council, and the law becomes void with effect from the notification of such disallowance.

The above is the regular procedure. But if the Governor certifies that any bill, or any clause of a bill, or amendment to a bill, affects the safety or tranquillity of his province or any part thereof, and directs that no further proceedings shall be taken thereon all notices of motion in respect of the subject-matter of the certificate shall lapse.

This power has never up to now been exercised.

A bill which is rejected at any reading may not be introduced again until 6 months have elapsed from the date of the rejection. If, however, the rejected bill relates to a reserved subject the Governor may certify that its passage is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the subject. The bill shall then become law on the assent of His Majesty in Council being notified. If, however, a state of emergency exists, it may become law on the assent of the Governor General only.

Such power has not hitherto been exercised.

THE BUDGET

The annual Budget is presented to the Council during February. Previous to presentation it has been examined by the Finance Committee of the Council. This committee, which consists at present of 12 elected members, 4 nominated members and the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers is not statutory but is constituted annually by motion made in the Council. The elected members are elected by the Council immediately after the motion is carried and its functions are advisory only.

The Budget is divided into voted and non-voted items. All items under the following heads are, under section 72-D of the Government of India Act non-voted :

(*i*) contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council ;

(*ii*) interest and sinking fund charges on loans ;

(*iii*) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law ;

(*iv*) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council ; and

(*v*) salaries of judges of the High Court of the province and of the Advocate-General.

All other items are voted.

No discussion takes place on the day the Budget is presented. The general discussion on the budget takes place on the next day and continues for as many days as the Governor may allot, usually two or three, but no motion may be made at this stage, nor may individual items be discussed. The voting of grants commences on some day at least 14 days subsequent to the despatch of copies of the Budget to all members and 7 days subsequent to the beginning of the session. The procedure is as follows :—

The Member or Minister in charge of each major head moves the total demand under that head, excluding non-voted items. Motions may be then made to omit or reduce any item within the head under consideration, or reduce the total grant under that head, but no motion for an appropriation may be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council. Notice of such motions must be given three clear days before the first day of the voting of demands. When all such motions are disposed of the total demand under that head as amended by the vote of the Council is put. This process is continued till all the major heads are disposed of. It is open to a Member or Minister to move two or more demands at the same time, but the process is the same. For this stage the Governor may allot any number of days

up to twelve, and not more than two days may be occupied in discussing one major head.

At five o'clock on the last day allotted the President must put all outstanding questions without further discussion. The Budget as amended by the vote of the Council is then reported to the Accountant General by the Secretary to the Council. But if the Governor certifies that any demand relating to a reserved subject, which has been either reduced or refused by vote of the Council, is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for that subject the reduction or refusal of the Council becomes void.

This power has not hitherto been exercised.

A supplementary estimate may be moved at any meeting when

(*i*) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year ; or

(*ii*) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

Supplementary estimates are dealt with in the same way as the Budget except that there is no general discussion.

By Rule 32 of the Rules of the Legislative Council a Committee of Public Accounts is constituted to deal with the audit and appropriation accounts of the province. The committee consists of 12 members of whom 8 are elected by the non-official members of the Council, and the remainder nominated. The Finance Member is ex-officio chairman.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

A member may ask for leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance on any day immediately after question time. Such motion is subject to the following restrictions, and may be disallowed if it offends against them :

(*i*) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting ;

(*ii*) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(*iii*) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session ;

(*iv*) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given ; and

(*v*) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

If the granting of leave is objected otherwise than on a point of order, 30 members must support the request. The motion must then be moved at 4 o'clock on the same day, and discussion thereon must terminate at 6 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS AND QUESTIONS

After non-official bills and motions to amend Standing Orders have been disposed of, any member may during the remaining time allotted to non-official business move a resolution on a matter of public interest. Fifteen clear days' notice of such resolution must be given. As there is rarely time for the discussion of all resolutions of which notice has been given, their precedence is determined by ballot, subject to the rule that no member may move a second resolution standing in his name until every other member who has given the requisite notice has had an opportunity of moving one resolution. In practice the time allotted is insufficient for every member to move the first resolution standing in his name.

Every resolution must be in the form of a recommendation to Government. The Governor may disallow a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or that it is not primarily the concern of the local Government. Resolutions dealing with central subjects have usually been disallowed on the latter ground. A resolution may be disallowed by the President on the ground that it is not clearly expressed or that it raises more than one issue or that it contains arguments, inferences or ironical expressions.

No resolution may be moved on any matter which affects the relations of Government with any foreign or Native State, or relates to the internal administration of any Native State, or is *sub-judice*. A resolution if carried has the effect of a recommendation to Government. When a resolution is once moved, no resolution raising substantially the same issue may be moved during the next 12 months.

Questions for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern may be asked provided that notice of the question is given 10 clear days before the Session. A question may be disallowed on any of the grounds on which a resolution on the subject might have been disallowed, and also on certain other grounds of which the most important are that it must not contain a suggestion for particular action, nor ask for an opinion. One hour every day of the session is available for questions, but in practice they occupy very much less time. The answer to every question is read out by the Member and Minister to whom it is addressed, but the member asking it must be present either in person or by proxy. Otherwise it is deemed to have been withdrawn. Supplementary questions may be asked when the answer is read out, and members avail themselves freely of this privilege.

CHAPTER VIII

POWER INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS

The number of factories at work in the Presidency (excluding Kathiawar and the Indian States) is 1,053 of which by far the greater number are engaged in the textile industry. There are 586 cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories situated chiefly in Khandesh, Ahmedabad, Surat, Hyderabad and the Southern Maratha districts, and 178 spinning and weaving mills. The latter produce yarn, mostly of the lower counts, and cloth spun from indigenous cotton. There are 15 spinning and 65 spinning and weaving mills in Bombay City as compared with 16 and 51 in Ahmedabad. In all 777 factories are concerned in textile industries of which only 69 belong to European Companies. The total number of persons employed in textile factories is 280,000. The textile factories supervised by Europeans number 84.

The last decade was, on the whole, a period of remarkable prosperity. After the first dislocation caused by the outbreak of the European War, the difficulty in obtaining supplies from overseas combined with the need of supplying stores and munitions to the combatant forces in the near and middle east gave a great impetus to established industries.

Despite the virtual stoppage during the war years of supplies of new plant and machinery there was a large increase in the number of factories especially in the Cotton industry, where spinning and weaving continued to concentrate in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Owing to the partial loss of the Chinese market in yarn the number of mills in Bombay which are restricted to spinning only has diminished, with a corresponding increase in mills where spinning and weaving are combined. While the number of Bombay factories is thus practically unchanged and the number of spindles increased, for the reason already mentioned, by only 6 per cent., looms increased by nearly 20 per cent. In 1911-12 Bombay had 2,725,000 spindles and 41,000 looms whereas the figures for 1921-22 are 2,923,000 and 61,000 respectively. The increases at Ahmedabad were greater, *viz.*, from 862,000 to 1,112,000 spindles (increase 30 per cent.) and from 15,000 to 26,000 looms (increase 74 per cent.)

The quality of the manufactured goods has steadily improved and there has also been a gradual increase in the production of finer counts in the spinning mills.

The food industry with 113 flour, rice and sugar mills and the iron, steel and engineering industries with 45 factories rank next in importance to the cotton industry. There are 42 printing presses.

The average number of persons now employed in power industries is 360,000. A considerable percentage of industrial workers are still agriculturists first and industrialists afterwards so that the turnover of employees in all industries is much greater than these figures indicate. Industries continue to influence the lives and habits of an increasingly larger part of the population and are now an insurance against the worst effects of famine years.

HANDICRAFTS MANUFACTURE

Hand-loom Weaving.—On the whole hand-loom weaving is still a flourishing industry in this Presidency. The strength of the goods turned out and the taste of the purchasers, especially the conservatism of women in the southern and central parts of this Presidency have combined to preserve the weaver in a fairly sound position. It appears to be the case that the output of hand-looms is almost equal to the output of the power-looms and that it supplies more than one quarter of the total cloth required by the population of the Presidency. It also appears to be the case that hand-looms have increased their output almost as fast as power-looms during the last 30 years. The effect of the war on the hand-weaving industry varied from time to time, and probably on the whole the general effect was depressing. On the other hand the interference with external trade gave a slight stimulus to purchases of hand-woven goods since the war. The influence of the movement led by Mr. Gandhi in favour of hand-woven cloth has undoubtedly been of advantage to the hand-weaving industry. It is noticeable that in this Presidency there are many places where the hand-loom flourishes vigorously under the very shadow of the power-loom, as, for instance, is noticeably the case in the large town of Sholapur. In Sholapur in addition to the various power-mills, the number of weavers is large and they are employed, as a rule, in small hand factories which, in one case at least, contain as many as 250 looms. The main difficulties in the way of the actual working weaver himself have been the use of old-fashioned and defective shuttles and the want of finance. The Co-operative Department some 12 years ago started a weaving school and demonstrations which were subsequently transferred to the Director of Industries. One of the first areas in which a weaving school was opened by the Co-operative Department was Malegaon in the Nasik District. At a recent survey of weaving in Malegaon it was found that 3,700 looms were working in the town of which only 300 were not fitted with improved fly shuttles. Moreover, a special committee recently investigated the condition of weaving schools in the United Provinces and

submitted an interesting report. From that report it appears that weavers from the United Provinces now come in large numbers to the Bombay Presidency for varying periods and it is stated that practically every United Provinces weaver who visits Malegaon returns to his native place with a fly shuttle slay. The same report also mentions that in the United Provinces, in a town which possesses a special weaving school, the weavers are taking up, not the types shown in that school, but that which is in common use at Malegaon. It is sought to meet the question of finance through Co-operative Societies and a considerable number of such societies for weavers only has been organized in this Presidency in the course of the last ten years. These have been assisted by loans from Government up to the extent of Rs. 2,000 each, while in one case a Weavers' Union obtained a large loan of Rs. 50,000 from the public revenues. It is noticeable that weaving is no longer confined to certain castes but that men of other castes are also in some cases taking up the profession of weaving. At Sangamner, for instance, it was found that even Marathas and Malis are now working as hand-loom weavers.

The following extracts from the latest Report of the Co-operative Department show what has been accomplished by such societies for the benefit of weavers :—

> "The total number of weavers' societies existing on the 31st March 1922 was 53, of which 49 are in the Presidency and four in Sind. Such societies have usually commenced by first lending money to their members, then adding the purchase of yarn to this function, and thirdly proceeding to a stage at which members' finished articles are also taken in pledge and sometimes sold at the member's risk. Only when they finally reach the stage of doing all the work from the purchase of the yarn to the sale of the finished article as a society for their joint benefit, will they really have become true producers' societies. At the present moment 15 societies not only do yarn business but also sell the finished articles, and 20 are doing little more than a mere cash credit business. The working capital of societies excluding Unions rose to Rs. 3,16,000. Three societies in the Southern Division, which were amongst the most successful in the Presidency, bought yarn and sold articles worth respectively more than three lakhs of rupees. The results of the weavers' co-operative movement so far are neither brilliant nor disappointing. It is as a rule difficult to discover non-official gentlemen who will interest themselves in the condition of this humble class of producers and without such educated assistance the weavers themselves are as a rule too lacking in necessary qualities to be able to co-operate honourably and efficiently."

With the spread of co-operative societies and with improvements in the actual appliances and methods used, it may be hoped that hand-loom weaving will not only survive but will be placed in a financially prosperous condition. The Department of Industries maintains between four to six weaving schools constantly in which the use of improved appliances is taught. In some places such schools and demonstrations are failures on account of the conservatism of the weavers, but there are many places in which satisfactory results have been achieved.

The census figures unfortunately vary so greatly from the normal that the results are not of much use as an indication of changes in the numbers employed in hand-loom weaving. The present census totals for persons definitely described as homeworkers are only 165,000. The number of unspecified workers is, however, very great and it is probable that most of them are really homeworkers.

Among workers in the cotton trade as a whole including factories, a regrettable change noticeable at the present census is the much higher percentage of women employed at work.

Dyeing.—Dyeing is still a widespread home industry, and persons engaged in this craft exist in large numbers especially at Ahmedabad and Kaira and generally in the Northern Division, but also in the Sholapur and Belgaum Districts and in East Khandesh and Ahmednagar. During the war aniline and alizarine dyes were almost unobtainable and prices were extremely high. Efforts were made by Government to supply such dyes, by special arrangement through Collectors, to professional hand-loom dyers and weavers. But the amounts obtained were far from sufficient. To some extent this led to a revival of the use of indigo and after a cessation of many years indigo was again planted in the East Khandesh District. The effects of the war, however, coupled with the diminution in the demand for imported dyed yarn and for dyed cloth due to the non-co-operative movement has been prejudicial to the profits of the dyeing industry. A small demonstration was started by Government at Sangamner in 1919-20 of improved methods of dyeing. This was undertaken at the instance of local weavers who were suffering from high prices charged by local dyers. The demonstration at Sangamner was successful but when it was subsequently transferred to Yevla it proved to be a failure. Other demonstrations were started in August 1921 in Ahmedabad and seem to be progressing successfully. Dyers and weavers are being instructed in the dyeing of cotton, silk, and wool with indigenous vegetable dyes and with imported synthetic dyes.

Cotton Printing.—Calico printing continues to be a flourishing trade but considered as an art, it is degenerating. The fine old wooden blocks are being discarded owing to the want of taste in the customers

and trivial designs are being used instead. This is noticeably the case in the town of Surat, which was once a centre of fine calico printing and where it is now almost impossible by a search through the dyers' shops to find a really good old-fashioned block. It must unfortunately be admitted that throughout this Presidency both design and workmanship have seriously deteriorated. The Department of Industries has been endeavouring to foster good calico printing in Ahmedabad, where the workmen are mainly Muhammadans who have come there from Marwar, and new designs and new methods are being shown and a greater demand for hand-printed and hand-woven cloth has been created. The Principal of the School of Arts has co-operated by supplying improved designs and blocks. The actual demand for hand-printed articles remains very good, and new markets have been found for calico printed in this Presidency in Siam, Assam, and Burma and the Persian Gulf. In Poona there are some shops of 'khadi' printers who stamp a white paint or enamel on dark saris. A similar type of printing in a paint composed largely of wax exists in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad.

Knotting.—The practice of knotting called 'chundari' in Gujarati was an extremely tasteful way of decorating ladies' saris formerly in vogue. The design was first sketched on cloth already dyed and some threads were then picked up and knitted, a small projection being left in the centre. The cloth thus knit was then dipped in colour different from the first. The result was an extremely simple but tasteful pattern which in silk particularly looked most agreeable on the persons of the ladies of Gujarat. A change of fashion and the preference for cheap and nasty European mill goods has, however, almost put an end to this pretty art. Surat used to be the home of the craft and now one has to search long days through the streets of the old factory town to discover a single shop where such saris can still be purchased.

Carpets.—The carpet trade is also a declining one in this Presidency, although there was a revival of woollen carpets in Ahmedabad during the war. Except for the fine work in the jail at Yeravda, there appears to be little hope of an improvement in carpet weaving in the Presidency. The weaving of coarse but strong cotton rugs for use on threshing floors and carts and in cultivators' rooms has, however, been placed on a co-operative basis in the centre of the trade in the Dharwar District. Even there, however, it has been found that the use of hand-woven yarn is unremunerative and the co-operative society which had originally been started for the purpose of utilising the new taste for hand-woven yarn found itself reluctantly obliged to give it up and buy yarn from the power-mills.

Silk.—The silk used in this Presidency is still almost entirely imported from China or from Persia, though Kashmere silk is now finding a place on the market. The silk arrives in hanks and has then got to be boiled and dyed and twisted. The main centres for this operation are Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Gadag and Satara. Having been thus prepared it then passes to the weaver. Artistically speaking, by far the most valuable silk work done in the Presidency is that at Ahmedabad and Surat, Surat being still the main centre of the trade. Poona and Yevla are, however, also centres of silk weaving, while fine saris of a less artistic kind are made in the Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum Districts. The silk saris made on the hand-loom are still considerably better than those turned out by mills whether in point of quality or of durability. In Surat, there is also a small factory in which silk is turned out for sale in France whence it is re-exported as Lyons silk. A valuable home industry in Surat and in Ahmedabad consists in what is known as Kinkhab, a fabric of gold woven into a silk foundation beautifully flowered in exquisite patterns, and in the case of the Ahmedabad type very strong and heavy. The work has an enduring artistic value and is unique in the world. Compared even to the fine gold and silk embroidery turned out, especially in recent years, for ladies' dresses in France, the Surat and Ahmedabad Kinkhab' is far superior. Unfortunately changes in Indian taste and partly also the increasing poverty of the professional and cultured classes have lessened the demand for this beautiful indigenous work. The fact that the weavers themselves are so largely in the hands of tradesmen to whom they are indebted and who pay them wages far too small for their labour or even for their subsistence is also tending to the production of scamped work and to the decline of the craft.

Wire and Tinsel.—This industry is normally connected with the silk weaving and Khinkhab work mentioned in the last paragraph. Some 10,000 persons in the city of Surat alone are supposed to be dependant on the trade. In order to stimulate the craft Government has now given two scholarships to working craftsmen to send them to Europe for further study of modern appliances used in the trade in France and Germany. For any real revival, however, a change in taste is required and the upper or at any rate the richer classes must be taught to appreciate the artistic patterns of their own country.

Embroidery.—The indigenous demand for embroidery appears also to be declining. But a good amount of embroidered silk is still exported especially from Hyderabad in Sind for the European market.

Wools.—Wool-spinning as a cottage industry is carried on all over the Presidency and supports over 40,000 persons, but it has reached no particular excellence. One reason is that the wool itself is of inferior

quality, the best in the Presidency being imported from the frontier districts and worked up in Sind in various factories by the help of Makrani workmen. There exists a great demand for rough woollen blankets in the coast districts for use during the rains, and these are mostly woven by women of the herdsman class. The co-operative movement has now begun to touch this class and some co-operative societies for herdsman weavers of woollen blankets have been started.

Fibres.—Ropes are twisted by villagers in all parts of the Presidency, but the methods used are primitive. So far agave plantations in this Presidency have been a failure. The factory at Thana which existed ten years ago has been closed for several years and the large plantation which fed it has gone out of cultivation. Efforts were made to start agave plantation in Poona and Nagar Districts but with partial success. Factory methods of producing fibre have been found not to be paying and the production of these plantations has been sold to castes which handle this crop by their own indigenous methods. On the Ratnagiri coast fishing nets are manufactured from hemp as a cottage industry while in the Deccan rope manufacture is mainly in the hands of the Mangs who are the lowest caste. In the Konkan districts villagers make ropes of coir obtained from the bamboo trees and export in quite large quantities from Vengurla, Malvan and Honavar.

The census figures show 53,000 persons as supported by rope twisting and twist-making as compared to 60,000 in 1911. But the figure for workers in other fibres has increased from 9,250 in 1911 to 13,400.

Paper.—The manufacture of hand-made paper continues to decline, not only because the paper itself is of poorer and ever poorer quality but also because the price of hand-made paper is so much higher than that of the inferior stuff manufactured in paper mills. The same decline is noticeable in England where it is now almost impossible to obtain hand-made paper for the simple reason that no one is prepared to pay the price and where in consequence people content themselves with paper so inferior that hardly a single book printed now-a-days will survive even 50 years. At Erandol in East Khandesh where there used to be a considerable trade, the men have almost forgotten how to make paper of good quality and encouragement which was given by the local Government officers proved almost useless as the stuff turned out was too rough for ordinary use. There are three paper mills in the Presidency employing about 650 persons, the largest of which is the Reay Paper Mill at Poona. The forest department has in recent years investigated the possibility of making paper from bamboo pulp and a syndicate was promised a concession for this purpose. The scheme, however, came to nothing.

Precious Metals and Precious Stones.—The gold and silver smiths' craft is one of the widest spread in the Presidency. There is hardly a village of any size in which some goldsmith is not to be found, and in the large cities their numbers are considerable. These craftsmen are most numerous in Ratnagiri and next to them in Khandesh. But the best work produced within the limits of Bombay Presidency is undoubtedly in Cutch, in Kathiawar, and in Gujarat. It, however, unfortunately, seems to be undoubted that in the last 20 years there has been a very marked deterioration in quality. Partly this is due to the prevailing degradation of taste, and partly to the increasing cost of workmanship which makes the customer seek cheapness rather than good quality, and lastly, it has been due to the tourist traffic. Tourists, especially Americans, inevitably refuse to pay the high price required for good work and seem almost incapable of discerning or appreciating the difference between fine and shoddy craftsmanship. In consequence the goldsmiths have found it more remunerative to produce larger quantities of bad work at a cheaper price than to produce a few choice pieces. It is difficult now to find any craftsman capable of producing the best Cacchi silver work which 20 years ago could readily be bought in Ahmedabad. What hope there is for the future lies in the fact that the traditions of good work have not yet quite expired and that the School of Art in Bombay has classes filled almost entirely by children of the Sonar class, where artistic ideals are being taught. Regarded as a trade, production is particularly remunerative at Kolhapur and Sangli in the Southern Maratha Country. In general in India ornaments are only made to order. But from these two centres, ready-made ornaments are exported in great numbers to other places for sale. As a whole the actual workmen at the craft are not well-off. They are in the hands of richer men largely of their own caste who advance the precious metals to them and who conduct the sale and very often pay them fixed wages. The workers are therefore at the mercy of capitalists in this as in so many other trades. A Co-operative Society, however, has been started by the goldsmiths in Bombay City and may prove to be the first step towards their liberation from the capitalist bond. The trade in agate, cornelian and similar pebble worked in Cutch but extracted from the hills near Broach continues to be thriving. The work is particularly good and a large selection of these articles was sent in 1920 by the Department of Industries to the British Industries' Fair.

Iron.—Work on iron as a handicraft hardly exists in this Presidency except in the primitive form in which the village blacksmith provides rough articles of everyday use. Of any artistic use of iron there is not the remotest idea. The most interesting development in recent years in the work of iron-smiths has been that started by the firm of Messrs.

Kirloskar Brothers in Satara District. That firm manufactures agricultural implements of all kinds at a very high standard of excellence.

The number of persons supported by the iron trade is 132,000.

Brass and Copper.—Coppersmiths exist in all parts of the Presidency but the main centres are in the Deccan. Probably the finest work in the Presidency is that done in Poona. In Satara the number of workers and the prosperity of the trade have in recent years declined. The workers mainly belong to two castes or sub-castes, the Twasta Kasar and Kansara. More and more persons of other castes are, however, entering the occupation. Except in Rajapur, copper melting is not now conducted anywhere. The smiths buy the copper sheets ready in Bombay and beat out the vessels they require from the sheet. The coppersmiths of Poona have taken the lead in arranging for co-operative production and have formed a very successful society.

Tin and Aluminium.—The use of tin in this Presidency hardly entitles it to the name of handicraft and does not much extend beyond ordinary tin plating. Of recent years, however, the working up of aluminium has spread considerably and is now very common throughout the Ratnagiri District. The town of Vijayadurga in that district is particularly noted for its aluminium work, the craftsmen being organized in four large factories and several small ones. The aluminium sheets are bought in Bombay and worked up in Ratnagiri and then exported to all parts of the Presidency. At Malvan in the same district there are also three hand-factories making pen nibs, while others in the same district make knives and even execute orders for electric fitting.

Glass.—The history of the glass industry in this Presidency is unfortunately most discouraging. The beautiful blown glass made by craftsmen in Kapadvanj in the Kaira District has now become practically extinct. This is a most regrettable incident, for the glass turned out there was quite comparable to the early Venetian glass made as a home industry in the little island. It might perhaps with time have developed here as improved glass developed in Venice from similar primitive beginnings. The old industry of glass bangle-making is also fast dying out, though it still survives in a few villages on a small scale. It has been killed, of course, by the import of cheaper bangles from Japan and Austria. The war as a matter of fact gave an impetus to the glass industry in this country owing to the impossibility of importing glass from Austria and Germany. The impetus was, however, in the direction of starting factories, of which about a dozen were at work by 1919. Most of them have failed and many which had ordered glass-making machinery from England have refused to take delivery or make payments. The pioneer factory at Talegaon has done a good deal of experimental work but without succeeding in making much progress.

A progressive factory at Ogalewadi in Satara seems to present hope of greater success in future.

Pottery.—There is little change to record in the number of, or extension of village potters and their trade. Factory competition so far hardly exists and practically everything which could be said about pottery as a home industry ten years ago remains true of the Presidency now. The total number of potters is 45,000.

Leather.—The leather industry in this Presidency is, though comparatively new, yet most important. Including all branches of the trade, over 300,000 persons are supported by the leather industry, the number being slightly less than in 1911. In particular the number of workers making leather articles such as trunks, water-bags, saddlery and harness appears to have increased considerably in the last ten years though the census figures for this sub-head are not reliable. The number of shoe-makers, however, has fallen. In the main the trade is in the hands of the lowest castes and in consequence of illiterate persons. Some of these, however, have been able to do extensive business, and there is an instance known in which an ordinary cobbler at Dharwar exported in one year Rs. 80,000 worth of hides to the Madras Presidency. During the war there was of course a great boom in tanning and the output of Indian tanners practically quadrupled. After the war several new companies were started but in 1920 the trade had a serious slump. The local industry, however, is again showing signs of recovery. There has been an improvement in tanning owing largely to the control exercised during the war, but there is certainly much room for further improvement. The quality of finished articles is better than it used to be. Technical instruction and the organization of co-operative societies among leather workers would do a great deal to encourage and improve an industry which is of considerable importance to the people of the Presidency.

Wood Work.—While ordinary carpenters and sawyers continue to find an occupation, there has been a most lamentable decline in the finer handicraft of wood carving. In this matter, as in so many others, the general decline of taste noticeable in the Presidency appears to be responsible. The beautiful wood carving formerly so frequent in Ahmedabad or Nadiad and general in Gujarat and Kathiawar is no longer appreciated by the professional and educated classes. Perhaps it may be fair to add that with the concentration of money in a few hands and those of commercial men with little time or taste for artistic culture, the professional classes no longer have means to spend upon the decoration of their houses. This, however, cannot be said with any positiveness for in fact one finds the same classes wasting large sums of money on the acquisition of trashy finery of a third-rate European

type. As wood carving and the decoration of houses by beautiful designs in darkened wood was one of the handicrafts in which India really excelled, the change is deplorable. Sandalwood carving is also largely going out of fashion, though here it may be said that the laziness of the artizan and the extortionate price which in consequence of his laziness he is obliged to charge in order to subsist at all are largely responsible for the decline.

Basket-makers.—Many of the lower castes still go in for basket making and the manufacturing of bamboo mats in many parts of the Presidency, often as a subsidiary occupation. Where there are fruit gardens and fruit is freely exported, this little handicraft is still in a flourishing condition.

Stone cutting.—Stone cutting, it is to be feared, is also a declining art, though there are signs of revival in the towns of Ahmedabad, Karachi and Bombay. A class at the School of Art which is attended by the sons of actual stone carvers must, it is hoped, have some effect on the craft. Here again, however, the main factor is that of public taste and as long as public taste is governed by an admiration for brick erections and roofs of corrugated iron, there is hardly much hope of real improvement.

Perfumery.—The manufacture of perfumes, scented sticks for burning and scented powder is carried on to a large extent throughout the Presidency and noticeably at Pandharpur, Poona and Satara. The quality of perfumes, however, appears to be going down as the public will no longer pay the very high prices demanded for the best qualities. Kunku is also manufactured on a considerable scale at Pandharpur and Kem in the Sholapur District.

Lac.—Good lac work is made in Sind and in Savantvadi and also in parts of Gujarat, especially in Baroda Territory. Specimens were sent to the British Industries Fair in 1920 and a large trade order was obtained for handles for skipping ropes. The industry requires to be further organised in order to meet overseas business quickly.

Fishing.—Fishing is a widespread industry in the coast districts. Thefishermen manufacture the nets required themselves and either sell fresh fish or dry and salt them. The various centres of fishermen in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts have a trade in dried and salted fish amounting to several lakhs of rupees per year. In the south of Ratnagiri and the Kanara District dried cat fish and ghol fish are exported as far as Ceylon and the African Coast. The trade is actually in the hands of Mopila traders from Malabar who employ the fishermen on wages. Fish maws and shark fins are exported to China and Japan. Generally speaking the fishing trade is a valuable and important one which suffers from deficient organization and training.

A Superintendent of Fisheries was appointed in 1919, but the appointment was abolished in 1922 owing to the need of financial retrenchment. Further encouragement through the co-operative movement appears to be desirable, but attempts to make a beginning were hampered by certain misunderstandings.

Horn.—Carved articles of fancy workmanship in horn are made with considerable artistic skill at Vijaydurga. The workers manufacture toys and caskets and similar articles and decorate them with very tasteful patterns. In addition, in various places wandering tribes manufacture plainer articles such as combs from the horns of cattle. At Surat and Poona there are also a few workers in ivory, but of no particular artistic value.

Oils.—Oil pressing is carried on by hand as a home industry throughout the Presidency. The new improved rotary ghani is not yet coming into much use. Besides ordinary oils a good deal of Rosa oil is extracted in the Nasik and Khandesh districts. The Rosa grass is collected in the forest and stacked for some time before it is boiled and the oil extracted by distillation. The oil thus manufactured is exported in quantities to foreign countries, especially to France, where it is used at Grasse for perfumery purposes.

Tobacco.—The trade in country cigarettes (Bidis) is apparently declining, but to make up for it home-grown tobaccos are being used more and more largely for better class cigarettes. These, however, are hardly a home industry and are made in large factories.

Soap.—Soap is manufactured in various places, as, for instance, Bombay, Navasari, Surat, and Matunga. In Bombay city some soap workers have formed themselves into a co-operative society for soap manufacture as a subsidiary industry. The bar soaps and toilet soaps produced are, however, still of a rather inferior quality. At Kapadvanj, Prantij, and Ahmedabad soap balls are manufactured out of earths locally obtained mixed with mhowra oil.

In spite of the growth of factory industry handicrafts are still a plentiful source of income in this Presidency. The numbers employed therein do not at present appear to be in any way diminishing, though of course there are fluctuations in the individual crafts. The men, however, are as a rule reduced to a position of dependence upon money-lenders or small entrepreneurs. The actual workers are exploited and the hold of their employers upon them is so strong that it is hardly possible to rouse them to the necessary struggle required to free themselves from their grip. Their ignorance and illiteracy is another obstacle to self-improvement. Even if co-operative societies are started, which

would probably be the readiest means of giving them economic freedom, they have not the necessary amount of reading and writing required even for keeping accounts. Nor have they so far acquired the cohesion and loyalty which would be needed for their successful working. The few attempts which have so far been made, however, demonstrate that some success is possible and no effort should be spared to secure their further co-operation. It is, however, desirable that compulsory education should be spread among them as early as possible. What is most regrettable is, as has been noted in relation to various arts, the general decline in taste which is corrupting the handicrafts of the Presidency. This is a matter not so much for the craftsman himself, who is obliged to turn out what will give him the necessary means of subsistence, as for the customers. It is they who should be trained at school and at home by lectures, and still more by exhibitions, in the appreciation of finer work, and what is even more important, in the rejection of all that is base and worthless. At present it appears as if the public in this Presidency was about to undergo the same general decline of taste and appreciation which overtook Europe with the rise of the industrial and capitalist system. An Indian Ruskin would be needed to stem the tide of decay.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION

The General System of Public Instruction.—Public Instruction is given through two agencies, the Educational Department and the University.

The University of Bombay, established in 1857, is a body corporate consisting of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows. The Governor of Bombay is *ex-officio* Chancellor and nominates the Vice-Chancellor to hold office for two years. Of the 100 Fellows, 20 are elected by registered Graduates and by the Faculties, and the rest are nominated by the Chancellor. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows constitute the Senate or Legislative Council, and the Senate is sub-divided into the four Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Science. The Syndicate is the executive committee of the University, working largely through seven standing committees. It consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, and fifteen Ordinary Fellows, eleven of whom are elected by the Faculties and four by the Senate. The function of the University is, first, by means of examinations to find out persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, Surgery, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Law, Commerce, and Teaching, and to reward them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments : and, secondly, to provide guidance, instruction, and the requisite apparatus to those who wish to carry their studies beyond the point of graduation and to train such students in the habit and methods of research. The teaching of the University is conducted by University Professors and temporary lecturers. New degrees created during the decennium are those of the Honours degrees in Arts, the Bachelor's degree of Teaching, and the degree of Master of History and Sociology.

In addition to the power of conferring degrees the influence of the University is further extended by the rule that a college must be affiliated or recognised as worthy before its pupils can appear at the degree examinations. A proposal for affiliation must be recommended by the Syndicate to the Senate and if approved by the Senate requires the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council. An entrance or matriculation examination must be passed before a pupil can begin the courses prescribed for the affiliated Colleges. This examination since 1919 has been conducted by a Joint Board representing Government and the University. The same examination with some

modifications is also the qualifying test for Government Service and for a School Leaving certificate. Certain other examinations are accepted in lieu of the matriculation examination on certain conditions. The Previous Examination held by the University at the end of the first year was abolished in 1913, and the colleges now conduct the First Year examination in all subjects themselves.

The report of the Calcutta University Commission has been under consideration, but so far no important alteration of the Bombay University Constitution has been carried out. A triennial inspection of Colleges is now carried out by the Syndicate. The examinations and courses for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees have been reconstructed to provide for a distinction between pass and honours. Students are now allowed to pass the examination by compartments.

The Educational Department.—The Educational Department is under a Director, who is responsible to Government for the administration of the Department in accordance with the general policy laid down by them.

For administrative purposes the four revenue divisions of the Presidency are served by five divisional Inspectors, the fifth division known as the Bombay Division, comprising besides Bombay, the Marathi speaking Districts of the Northern Division, Central Division, and Southern Division. There are, besides, two special Inspectors of Science and Drawing. three Inspectresses of Girls' Schools attached to Bombay and Northern Division, Southern Division, and Sind, and the Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools, Central Division. Each collectorate has a Deputy Inspector, with Assistants. Besides these District Deputy Inspectors there are seven special Deputy Inspectors for Urdu and Mulla schools and a Deputy Inspector for Visual Instruction. The Educational Inspector is responsible for all education other than higher and technical in his division. His main duties are concerned with the administration of the Local Board schools, which form the bulk of the primary schools. He also inspects all high schools and recommends for grant all secondary schools on the reports of his Deputies. In each district there is a Deputy Inspector, who partly administers the Local Board schools for the Educational Inspector and who submits recommendations to the Educational Inspector on such matters concerning these schools as require his sanction. With the help of his assistants, who vary from one to ten according to the size of the district, he inspects all primary schools, and all secondary schools below the grade of full high schools, and submits recommendations for grant. He assists the Inspector in the examination or inspection of training institutions and of secondary and special schools in his district. He is required to study the educational needs of his district

and to make recommendations to the Educational Inspector or, for the opening of the new schools, to the District Local Boards. The payment of all educational charges on account of Local Board primary schools is made by him.

Text Books Committees.—To assist the Director of Public Instruction in deciding questions as to the use of books in schools there are six committees, one Provincial Text Books Committee for the consideration of English books for use in Secondary schools, and five Vernacular Text Books Committees for the consideration of books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi and Urdu. The committees are for special purposes divided into sub-committees whose special functions are to examine books in regard to which expert opinion is necessary. The power of sanctioning books has been transferred by Government to these committees.

Technical Instruction.—Technical and industrial instruction is directed by a Committee of Direction appointed by Government, who arrange for the inspection of technical and industrial institutions and make recommendations for grant to the Department.

Native States.—The native states generally observe the Government system. Most of them now administer their own Educational Institutions and the larger states have inspecting officers of their own. The Secondary Schools of some states are inspected by the Department.

Colleges.—The Educational institutions for which this superintending agency is provided comprise schools of various grades and colleges affiliated to the University. In colleges the course of instruction and the terms of residence are regulated by the requirements of the University, with the exception of the Bombay Veterinary College, which awards a diploma in Veterinary Science, and the Secondary Teachers' Training College, which prepares teachers for secondary schools and awards a special Diploma. The University has now instituted the degree of B.T. and the college will hereafter prepare Graduate teachers for the University Examination. The Government colleges, with the exception of the Medical, Veterinary and Agricultural Colleges, are administered by the Educational Department. In addition to four Arts Colleges, Government maintains the following professional colleges :—College of Commerce, College of Engineering, Law College, as well as the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. The connection of the State with private (Arts) colleges is practically limited to the payment of grants-in-aid, the amount of which is generally a fixed sum.

The V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, has four departments, mechnical, electrical, chemical, and textile manufacture. The courses of study now extend to four years in each department and the standard

of the entrance examination of candidates for the first three departments has been raised to that of the first year examination in Arts or Science of the Bombay University. The institution is now recognised as the Central Technological Institute of the Bombay Presidency and the question of extending it is under consideration.

Schools, Special and General.—Schools below the rank of a college are divided into two classes according as they give instruction for general or for special purposes. The latter include institutions for the encouragement of art and industry, commercial schools or classes, medical, veterinary and engineering schools, and normal colleges (so-called in this Presidency) and schools for the training of masters and mistresses in vernacular schools.

The School of Art, Bombay, has departments for Drawing, Painting, Modelling, Architecture, and Pottery. The Pottery Department is now conducted on commercial lines and has a small factory attached to it. No school of Music is maintained by Government. The Department, however, gives grants to Music classes.

Apart from Europe and English-Teaching schools, in which the medium of instruction is entirely English, and which provide instruction for 10 and 9 years respectively, schools which impart general education are divided into two classes, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular. For the course of instruction in all these schools standards are prescribed by Government, each of which is intended to occupy a boy or girl of average intelligence for one year. These standards, beginning from the vernacular alphabet and extending in the vernacular course to the V. F. Examination and in the A. V. course to the School Leaving Examination, are common up to Vernacular Standard IV inclusive. From this point those who intend completing their studies in the vernacular go through three more standards, while those who desire an English education proceed to A. V. Standard I and take a course of seven standards. Thus if a boy goes to school at the age of 5 he will have 12 years of study before he appears for the School Leaving Examination, and 8 years of study before he finishes the vernacular course; but he cannot appear at the Vernacular Final Examination until he is fifteen.

By a somewhat arbitrary system of classification the schools for which these standards are prescribed are distinguished as high, middle, and primary; the middle standards and the higher primary standards differ mainly merely in the gradual introduction of English in the former class of schools. High schools, in which the medium of instruction is mainly English in the higher standards, are intended to prepare boys either for an ordinary career in life in which a knowledge of English is required or for the University. The course is closed by the School

Leaving Examination, which is held by the Joint Examination Board and which is designed to test general proficiency and is accepted for the purpose of matriculation by the University or for Government service. The subjects in which candidates are required to satisfy for the latter purpose are less than those required for matriculation.

In middle schools boys are prepared for the high school standards. In Government middle schools English is taught by the Direct method, whereas in other schools it is left to the management whether to teach the subject by the Direct Method or entirely through the vernacular. Other subjects are taught through the vernaculars. Many schools of this type teach one or two high School standards as well.

Primary schools are those in which instruction is given entirely in the vernacular. Though technically called 'primary' the teaching in the three highest standards is fairly advanced, including all the ordinary subjects and Geometry. They should more logically be classed as vernacular middle.

How the Expenditure is met.—Schools are classified as Government, Local Board, Municipal, State and Private (aided and unaided) schools. For primary schools the Local Boards receive not only fixed grants from Government but are also helped by special grants for specific purposes with the result that their schools are mainly supported from the general revenues. Municipalities receive grants equal to half the expenditure incurred by them in the preceding year. Private schools are aided by Government at a rate equal to one-third of their expenditure, which is also the rate for all secondary schools. State schools are in many cases inspected and in some cases managed by the Government Educational Department.

The Local Boards are primarily concerned with primary education. In a few cases they maintain A. V. schools. The schools are supported out of the one-anna cess levied on every rupee of land revenue. One-third of this cess is devoted to primary education. Owing to the inelasticity of the cess proceeds to meet the growing demand for the extension of primary education in Local Board area, Government have been aiding the Local Boards with very large grants, so that the Government grants are now about 85 per cent. of their expenditure. The Educational Fund of the District Local Boards is made up of the proceeds from local cess, school fees, other contributions, and Government grants. The administration of District Local Board schools as regards teaching, discipline, appointments, punishments and dismissals, and the payment of salaries, allowances, pension contributions is conducted by the Government Educational Department. The District Local Board passes the budget and arranges for the carrying out of repairs to buildings and for the construction of new buildings

up to a cost of Rs. 10,000, those over that sum being required to be constructed by the Public Works Department. Below the District Local Boards are the Taluka Boards, which exercise certain powers with regard to the opening and closing of schools, and which are consulted generally regarding the needs of the Local Board schools in their areas.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

The chief institution under this head is the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, established in 1804 for the investigation and encouragement of oriental Arts, Science and Literature. The Society has a large library, to which additions are made every year. It has also a museum with geological, archæological, and other specimens, which were removed to the Prince of Wales Museum in 1920-21. Every year original papers are read before the Society.

Another important Society is the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, so called in memory of the late Sir David Sassoon, the chief benefactor of the society, which is intended for the promotion of scientific and mechanical knowledge. On an average three lectures are given annually in the institute, which is assisted by Government by the presentation of books and an annual grant of Rs. 300.

A third society is the Dnyan Prasarik Mandali, which is a branch of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, its object being the diffusion of useful knowledge through the medium of the Gujarati language. For this purpose on an average seven lectures were given in each of the past 10 years on Scientific and Literary subjects. Most of the lectures were illustrated by the lantern or by experiments. The rules of the Society were altered in December 1919, to permit of lectures in English being given by competent persons with the permission of the Managing Committee, and two such lectures were given. The Society receives an annual grant of Rs. 300 from Government.

A fourth society is the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, which publishes useful books and conducts a literary magazine—'The Budhi Prakash' and publishes a women's annual (Mahila Mitra). The Society has 514 registered libraries and its own publications number 275. It administers 118 Trust Funds of an aggregate of nearly 3½ lakhs.

The Teachers' Association of Bombay has 100 members on its rolls and exists for the purpose of encouraging a spirit of progress in educational matters among its members, besides dealing with the educational questions of the day and with current literary and scientific matters.

For the encouragement of libraries and reading-rooms established by independent agency, Government sanctions the free presentation of Government publications and books purchased from the grant for the

encouragement of literature. The number of libraries registered as worthy of this assistance for 1921-22 in the Presidency was 263 in British Districts and 66 in Native States, as against 77 and 18 ten years ago.

There are three museums in the Presidency worthy of notice—The Victoria and Albert museum attached to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and that attached to the General Library at Karachi.

CHAPTER X

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

The Church Establishments maintained by the State in the Presidency are those of the Established Church of England and the Established Church of Scotland. Certain allowances are also granted by Government to the Roman Catholic Church and the Wesleyan Church for ministrations to troops, etc.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Since 1837 Bombay has been a separate diocese. The Bishop of Bombay appoints an Archdeacon who is the medium of routine correspondence between the Chaplains and relieves the Bishop generally of the purely secular part of the administrative work of the diocese.

The Diocese includes the territories within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay excepting Sind, which was transferred to the Diocese of Lahore in 1877. The Bishop also visits Deesa and Abu. In 1911 the district of Aurangabad in the Nizam's Dominions was transferred from the Diocese of Madras to that of Bombay.

The number of Chaplains in the Diocese at the present time is 24, of whom one is temporary and will leave in September 1923. In addition to these the Diocese is served by 87 other clergymen as against 68 in 1912. The increase is amongst the Indian Clergy.

The appointment of six honorary Canons in connection with St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, was sanctioned in 1900. The Chaplains, on whom the honorary rank is conferred, are selected from those on the establishment or from other clergy working in the Diocese. The title carries with it no legal right, status or privilege.

The classification of the clergy not on the establishment is as follows :—

Society for the propagation of the Gospel	..	28
Church Missionary Society	..	31
Society of St. John the Evangelist	..	16
Additional Clergy Society	..	3
Colonial and Continental Church Society	..	1
Harbour Mission	..	1
Diocesan Clergy	..	7
		87

Since the last decennial report consecrated churches have increased from 51 to 62. Holy Trinity Church, Bombay, has been taken over by Government as it is no longer required.

A fine institute for seamen has been erected on the Ballard Estate by public subscription and a church is being erected by the side of it at a cost of Rs. 50,000 given by Sir Henry Proctor in memory of members of the Mercantile Marine who died in the war. This church is to take the place of the old Church of St. Nicholas in Frere Road which has been demolished.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Church of Scotland in this Presidency was placed on its present basis in 1837. Before this date, however, the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company had, in conjunction with the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, constituted in the Presidency two ecclasiastical charges, one in 1815 and the other in 1823. Both the Senior and the Junior Chaplains were stationed in the City of Bombay till 1859, when the Establishment was increased to four Chaplains. It was further increased by the addition of another Chaplain in 1903. One Chaplaincy is at present vacant. Of the four Chaplains now holding appointments, one is of Senior rank, one is a Junior Chaplain, and the other two are chaplains on probation. Two chaplains in the employment of the Army Department are at present serving under the jurisdiction of the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.

The staff is distributed as follows :—

One of the chaplains of senior rank holds the appointment of Presidency Senior Chaplain and as a rule is Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay. One chaplain, when available, holds the appointment of Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay. There is always, unless under very exceptional circumstances such as the war of 1914-1919, one chaplain at Karachi. The fourth chaplain serves at Poona and Kirkee. The fifth chaplain is usually on furlough. The Army Department very frequently requires the services of one or more of these chaplains ; in which case he may replace the chaplain in one of the recognised civil stations. Acting chaplains, usually Missionaries of the Church of Scotland or other Presbyterian Churches, serve at six stations in the Presidency or within the jurisdiction of the Presidency Senior Chaplain. Both the Chaplains and the Acting Chaplains have outstations which they visit at regular intervals. The Presidency Senior Chaplain tours within his jurisdiction visiting chaplains and acting chaplains. No chaplain or acting chaplain has only civil work to do. All of them combine both civil and military duty.

There are at present five Presbyterian Churches and several other buildings used for Divine service scattered throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The administration of the Roman Catholic Church in Western India has continued on the lines settled in 1886, when Daman, which was formerly under the Archbishop of Goa, was constituted a Bishopric, the Vicariate Apostolic of Bombay was made an Archbishopric and Poona which was under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic of Bombay was raised to a Bishopric.

The Province of Goa comprises the Dioceses of Goa, Daman, Cochin and Meliapur. The Bishops of this Province were nominated by the King of Portugal, subject to the approbation and confirmation of the Pope.

The ecclesiastical province of Bombay consists of the Archdiocese of Bombay and the Suffragan See of Poona.

The Archdiocese of Bombay consists of the City and Island of Bombay, of Gujarat North of the Nerbudda, Cutch, Rajputana, Sind and Baluchistan up to Kabul. There are 67 priests, of whom 30 are native secular priests, and 100 nuns. There are 27 churches and 24 chapels in the Archdiocese.

The Diocese of Poona comprises nearly all the Bombay Deccan with the exception of Belgaum District. There are 33 priests, of whom 14 are Europeans and 19 Indians. Of the European priests five minister to the spiritual wants of the troops and on this account receive salaries from Government. Of the others two only, those of Dhulia and Mahableshwar, receive small allowances from Government. There are 44 churches and chapels set apart for Divine Service.

The Diocese of Daman comprises the territories extending from the river Savitri to the South of Bombay, up to the river Nerbudda to the North of Surat, being bounded on the East by the Ghats and on the West by the sea. To it also belongs the small Portuguese possession of Diu. For administrative purposes the Diocese is divided as follows. That part of the Diocese lying within the Portuguese territory is divided into two ecclesiastical districts, *viz.* those of Daman and Diu, and that situated in British territory is divided into three, *viz.* those of Bombay, Salsette and Northern Konkan, and Bassein. The district of Bombay included in this Diocese comprises 12 churches and chapels situated within the Island of Bombay which are exempted by the Pope from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Bombay.

During the last decade 6 churches and 4 cemeteries were built at an aggregate cost of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Also improvements were made to other churches, chapels and cemeteries at a total cost of 6 lakhs. The Bishop of Daman is assisted by 92 priests of whom 34 are engaged in educational work. There are 50 churches and 25 chapels used for Divine Worship.

APPENDIX I

RESERVED SUBJECTS

(1) Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.
(2) Land Revenue Administration.
(3) Famine Relief.
(4) Land Acquisition.
(5) Administration of Justice.
(6) Provincial Law Reports.
(7) Administrators-General and Official Trustees.
(8) Non-judicial stamps; judicial stamps.
(9) Development of mineral resources which are Government property.
(10) Industrial matters, included under the following heads:—
  (a) Factories;
  (b) Settlement of labour disputes;
  (c) Electricity;
  (d) Boilers;
  (e) Gas;
  (f) Smoke Nuisances; and
  (g) Welfare of labour and housing.
(11) Ports (with certain exceptions).
(12) Inland water-ways, including shipping and navigation, not declared central subjects.
(13) Police, including railway police.
(14) (a) Regulation of betting and gambling;
  (b) Prevention of cruelty to animals;
  (c) Protection of wild birds and animals;
  (d) Control of poisons;
  (e) Control of motor vehicles; and
  (f) Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
(15) Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
(16) Coroners.
(17) Excluded Areas.
(18) Criminal Tribes.
(19) European vagrancy.
(20) Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners) and reformatories.
(21) Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
(22) Treasure trove.
(23) Provincial Government Presses.
(24) Elections, Indian and Provincial.
(25) Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
(26) Local Fund Audit.
(27) Control of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province, and control of public services within the province other than all-India services.
(28) Sources of provincial revenue—
  (a) taxes included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules, or
  (b) taxes, not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor General.
(29) Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

(1) Local Self-Government (except Cantonments).
(2) Medical administration.
(3) Public health, sanitation and vital statistics.
(4) Pilgrimages within British India.
(5) Education (with some exceptions).
(6) Public Works—
  (a) Construction and maintenance of provincial buildings.
  (b) Roads, bridges, ferries, etc.
  (c) Tramways within municipal areas.

APPENDIX I—*continued*

(*d*) Light and feeder-railways and extra-municipal tramways for which provision is made by provincial legislation.

(7) Agriculture.
(8) Civil Veterinary Department.
(9) Fisheries.
(10) Co-operative Societies.
(11) Forests.
(12) Excise.
(13) Registration of deeds and documents.
(14) Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
(15) Religious and Charitable Endowments.
(16) Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.
(17) Stores and stationery required for transferred Departments.
(18) Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
(19) Weights and measures.
(20) Libraries and museums (with certain exceptions).

APPENDIX II.

List of official publications used in the compilation of this Volume.

PART II

CHAPTER I

INDIAN STATES

Annual Reports of the Indian States referred to in the Chapter and Aden Annual Administration Report for the year 1921-22.

CHAPTER II

LAND RECORDS

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year 1921-22, Report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, and the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind for the year 1921-22.

CHAPTER III

LAW AND JUSTICE

Report on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1921, the Annual Report of the Registration Department for the year 1921, the Annual Report of the Registrar of Companies for the year 1921-22, and Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council.

CHAPTER IV

POLICE AND CRIME

Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police, Administration Reports on Government Workhouses, Administration Reports of the Bombay Jail Department, the Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1921, and Annual Aden Administration Report for the year 1921-22.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

The Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency and the Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1921-22, Report of the Director, Bombay Observatory, for the year 1921 Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Annual Report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Forests, Note on the Weather of the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report of the Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona, the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1921-22.

CHAPTER VI

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Annual Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1921-22, Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1921, Report on the Administration of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Department, Annual Report of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind, Report on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Aden, Annual Reports on Shipping Offices for the year 1921-22, and the "Labour Gazette."

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1921-22.

APPENDIX II—*continued*

CHAPTER VIII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, Annual Report of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and Report on Lunatic Asylums for the year 1921, Notes on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1921-22, Annual Reports of the Chemical Analysers to Government, Bombay and Sind, for the year 1921, and Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency including Sind.

CHAPTER IX

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Annual Report on Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency, Administration Report of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and Annual Reports on Port Trusts for the year 1921-22.

CHAPTER X

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind, Reports on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, Annual Report of the Stamp Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, and the Annual Report on Income Tax for the year 1921-22, and Civil Estimates.

CHAPTER XI

INSTRUCTION

Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1921-22, Report of the Reformatory School at Yeravda and the Report of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch) for the year 1921, Administration Reports of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and the Annual Report of the Victoria Museum, Karachi, for the year 1921-22.

CHAPTER XII

ARCHÆOLOGY

Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year 1921-22.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Administration Reports for the Diocese of Bombay and of the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Government Printing and the Report on the working of the Development Department for the year 1921-22, and the Annual Reports of the Bombay and Karachi Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the years 1921 and 1921-22, respectively.

APPENDIX III

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	.. Revenue Member.
The Honourable Mr. M. H. W. Hayward	.. Home Member.
The Honourable Sir C. H. Setalvad	.. General Member.
The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence	.. Finance Member.

MINISTERS

The Honourabl Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah.	Minister of Local Self-Government.
The Honourable Mr. C. V. Mehta	.. Minister of Forests and Excise.
The Honourable Dr. R. P. Paranjpye	.. Minister of Education.

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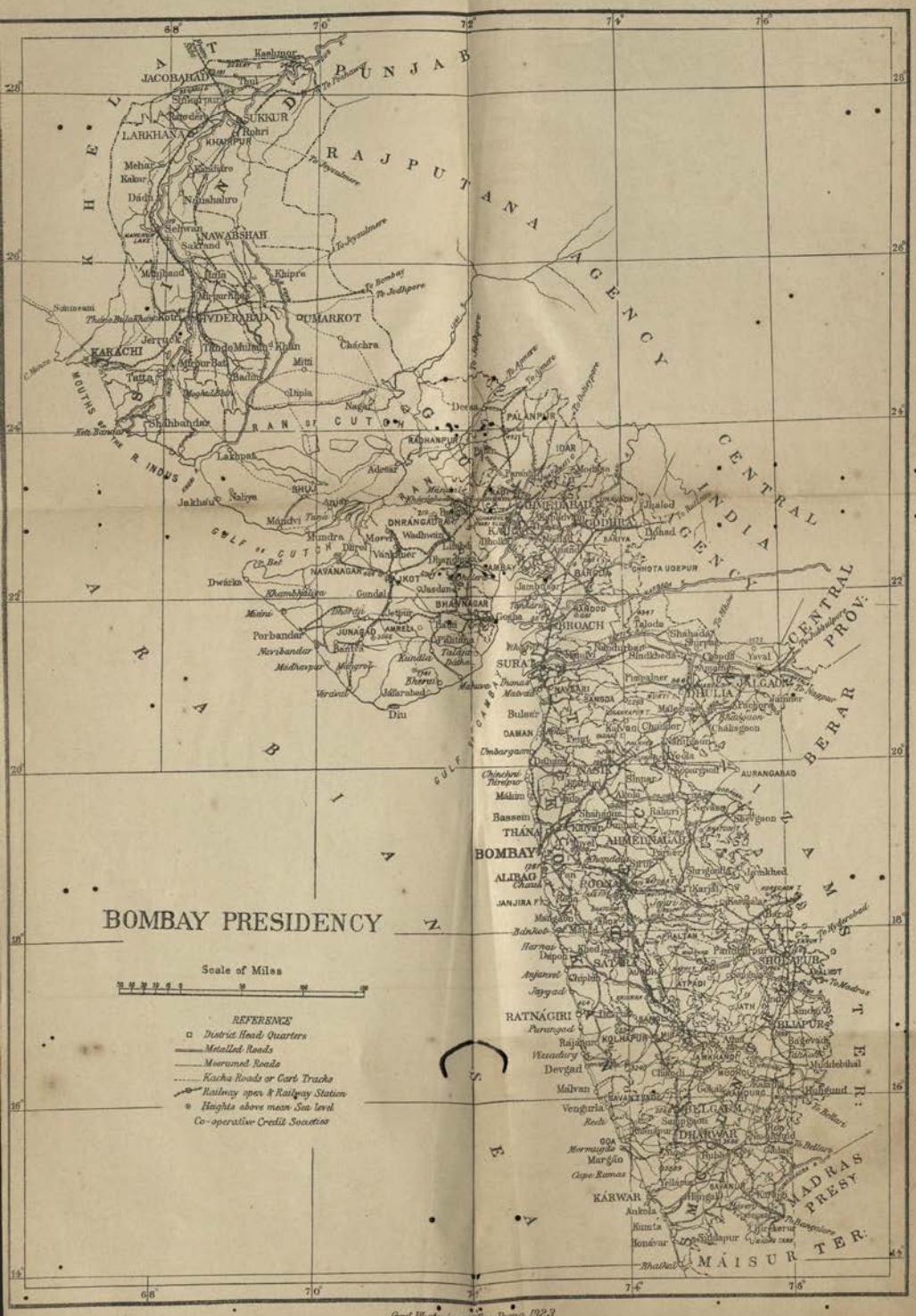
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Scale of Miles
REFERENCE
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Metalled Roads
Macrumed Roads
Kacha Roads or Cart Tracks
Railway open & Railway Station
Heights above mean Sea level
Co-operative Credit Societies
SIND
PUNJAB
RAJPUTANA AGENCY
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROV.
BERAR
MADRAS PRESY. TER.
MAISUR
ARABIAN SEA
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
UMARKOT
NAWABSHAH
SUKKUR
JACOBABAD
LARKHANA
KHAIRPUR
PALANPUR
RADHANPUR
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JUNAGAD
PORBANDAR
DIU
BHAVNAGAR
BROACH
SURAT
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AHMEDABAD
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POONA
SATARA
SHOLAPUR
RATNAGIRI
KOLHAPUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
KARWAR
AURANGABAD
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